The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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REMOVAL!

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Builders' Hardware a specialty.
All kinds of Trimmings in Bronze, Silver and Nickel Plate, and other styles.

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BOSTON CARPET CLEANING CO.,

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Branch Office, 83½ Twenty-second-st.
We are now ready to Take Up, Clean, and Relay Carpets at short notice. Carpets are not wet in any way to clean. No charge for cartage. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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At 162 Washington-st., Rooms 35, 36 and 47.

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Has opened an office, Room 13 Metropolitan Block, of Real Estate, Brokerage, Collections, and Commission. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his numerous friends and of the public in general.

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Warren Ranges,
Richmond Ranges,
Stewart Cook Stoves,
American Cook Stoves,
Diamond Furnaces,

And a very desirable line of new Housekeeping Goods.

DALTON & CO'S,

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Carving Tables, Broilers, &c.

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GENERAL NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF TIME.

Sherman House,

CHICAGO, ILL.

In consequence of the severe storm, the opening of this celebrated Hotel will be delayed till SATURDAY, April 5, when the finest and most commodious Hotel on the continent will be in perfect order to receive guests.

C. S. MUNSON, Manager.

WEST CHICAGO.

MARCH 25, 1873.

I would respectfully inform my friends that I am a candidate for Supervisor of the West Division, and very earnestly request that those interested in the election will come out early on the morning of Tuesday, April 1, and oblige, very truly yours, CHAS. H. SCANLAN,
223 West Randolph-st.

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CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.'S,

Fine Stationery

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BLANK BOOKS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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And other Drawing Papers at J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician, 82 State-st., bet. Washington and Randolph.

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H. H. HUSTED & CO.,

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Fine Spring Overcoats $22, Equal to Custom Made at $30 to $35. Fine Cassimere Spring Overcoats, all Wool, $10, Very Cheap. All Clothing Our Own Make, and Equal to Any in the City.

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We shall offer on MONDAY the largest and best assorted stock of Foreign and Domestic Hosiery to be found in the city, at popular prices. Buyers will consult their own interests by examining our line in the above goods before making purchases elsewhere.

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217 West Madison-st.,

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BERLIN AND REMBRANDT CARD Photographs,

COPIES,

And PICTURES OF BABIES,

FOR ONLY

$2.50 PER DOZEN.

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Bankers,

First National Bank Building, southwest corner of State and Washington-sts., Chicago,

Dealers in Gold and Silver Bullion, Bar Leaf, Sheet and Granulated Forms for mechanical purposes.

Deposits received in either currency or coin, subject to check without notice.

Six per cent interest allowed on all daily balances.

Checks upon us pass through the Clearing-House, as if drawn upon any city bank.

Interest credited and accounts-current rendered monthly.

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Bank, European Exchange, and Passage Business,

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Dealers in Coin, Government and Local Stocks, Real Estate and Commercial Paper.

Passage to and from Europe by the best German and English Steamship Company, at lowest rates. Drafts on all Cities in Europe; Letters of Credit. Interest Paid on Deposits.

Money safely invested on Real Estate at 10 per cent interest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK,

105 CLARK-ST., Methodist Church Block.

Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.

GEO. SCOVILLE, President.
WM. KELSEY REED, Cashier.

NOTE.—Until further notice, any boy or girl calling at the Bank will be presented with a pass book free, and one dime deposited to his or her credit, which sum can be drawn out at pleasure.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.

General Banking. Foreign Exchange.

Collecting a Specialty.

Interest allowed on deposits in the Savings Department for the full time the money remains on deposit.

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WRENN & BREWSTER,

96 Washington-st.

Deposits Received and Interest Allowed.
Gold, Government Bonds, Local Stocks, and Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

Collateral Loans and Commercial Paper form a leading feature in our business, for the negotiation of which we have unusual facilities.

CHARLES H. BROWER. R. PARKER PIERCE.

PIERCE & BROWER,

BROKERS,

96 MADISON-ST.

Local Stocks, Commercial Paper, Government and Western Securities. Illinois 10 per cent Registered Coupon Bonds.

DIG.

There is a demand for some thorough, energetic, and well devised, and well-managed concern for collecting claims, that will do the business and make returns. Investigate, and find whether we embody these virtues.

FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

$10,000

To loan on Chicago Real Estate, improved or unimproved, for five years, in one or two sums.

ALFRED JAMES,
Southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

$15,000.00

UNION HIDE & LEATHER CO. STOCK FOR SALE. Pays large dividends. Must be sold. For further particulars apply to C. R. FIELD & CO.,
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Real Estate Loans.

Money to loan in sums of $5,000 and upwards on improved property, at reasonable rates.

SHELDON & WATERMAN,
30 Nixon's Building.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,

Banker and Broker, northwest corner Clark and Madison sts., dealer in Government Bonds, Gold, Canada Money, and Local Securities. Buy and sell on commission in New York, Stocks, Bonds, &c. Will also furnish at subscription price any of the new Railroad Bonds, free of commission.

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SEAVEY'S

RAIN, LAKE & RIVER WATER FILTERS,

Wholesale and retail, at SEAVEY'S Hardware and House Furnishing Store, 120 Lake-st.

REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

Owing to a change in our business (having recently engaged in banking), we have decided to offer for sale, for the next 30 days, a part of our real estate at a bargain:
104x150 feet on Jefferson-st., between Madison and Washington-sts, with substantial brick buildings covering whole lot.
198½x160 feet, on Canal-st., near Harrison.
50 feet (with house) on Forest-av., near Douglas-place.
Block 96, Canalport.
Block 13, in Walker's Subdivision of part of Sec. 21, 39, 13.
N ½ of Blocks 16 and 17, same subdivision.
40 acres in s. e. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
40 acres in s. w. ¼ n. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
10 acres, being Block 3 in Hamlin's Subdivison of w ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 26, 39, 13.
20 acres, being e. ½ of Blocks 11 and 13, and all of Block 17, s. e. ¼ Sec. 15, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ s. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 39, 13.
80 acres in e. ½ n. e. ¼ Sec. 10, 38, 13, just subdivided, but not recorded.
12½ acres in w. ½ n. w. ¼ Sec. 1, 38 13.
17½ acres gore of land fronting north side of canal, Sec. 3, 38, 13.
150 lots in Adam Smith's Subdivision.
122 lots in Pierson D. Smith's Subdivision.

ADAM SMITH & SON,
Southwest corner State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE AT Kenwood Station.

The whole or a part of that splendid Five Acre Block situated on Lake and Madison-avs., between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts., within 300 ft. of the Kenwood Depot. Grounds highly improved with ornamental trees and shrubbery, and by far the most desirable residence property south of Chicago, being in a very select neighborhood, and offering, as they do, an unobstructed view of the lake, sufficiently removed from the railroad to be free from all danger or annoyance therefrom. Price, $150 per front foot 150 ft. deep, or $200 per front foot 300 ft. deep. Apply to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

A Rare Opportunity.

The house and lot No. 745 Wabash-av., will be offered at Administrator's Sale, to settle an estate. Possession immediate. The lot is 27 by 180, of excellent width for permanent improvements. The house is frame, has 12 rooms in good condition for occupancy. The location, below Fourteenth-st., is convenient to the heart of business.

Will prove a paying investment, as the rent will secure handsome interest on the purchase money. Favorable terms will be offered. Address DR. R. O. HAMILTON, Administrator, cor. Thirteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Choice Tracts, Grove and Prairie,

10, 20, 40, 80 and 160 Acres, for sale by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

186 East Madison-st.

HOUSES, LOTS, STORES, OFFICES,

For SALE, to EXCHANGE, and to RENT, in all parts of the city and suburbs, at BOTTOM PRICES.
FIVE ELEGANT new STORES at BARGAINS.
ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME, with ample grounds, to rent low.
ACRES for SUBDIVISION a SPECIALTY.
See list in for sale column of Sunday's Tribune.

JACOB G. MAGILL,
81 and 83 South Clark-st.

WASHINGTON-ST. RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

We are authorized to offer for sale an elegant brick house, containing about 14 rooms, besides bath-room, furnace, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, on one of the most prominent corners on West Washington-st., east of Union Park. For prices, terms, &c., apply to

W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

The Executors of the Estate of Thomas Suffern, late of New York, now offer for sale

SIXTEEN HUNDRED LOTS,

Bounded on the north by Division-st., on the east by Robey, on the south by Chicago-av., and on the west by Western-av.

These Lots will front on the above-named streets, and also on Hoyne, Leavitt, and Oakley-sts.

This valuable property has never before been placed in the market, and is now offered on the most favorable terms. For plats, abstracts, and terms apply to

MATTOCKS & MASON, Agents,
523 Wabash-av.

Washington Heights!

We offer for a short time at Wholesale Acre Prices, fifteen of the most desirable blocks in the Morgan-av. Subdivision near the depot, at prices that will insure to purchasers 50 to 100 per cent profit retailing the lots during the coming summer. Terms, ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; interest at 7 per cent.

B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

20 acres at Washington Heights.
20 acres, or part, in Subdivision adjoining Northwestern Car Shops.

O. R. GLOVER,

Room 20, 164 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

Two acres fronting Divery-st., in Block 2, of Lill and Divery's Division of Sec. 28, 40, 14, and Block 4 (2 acres), in same division. This property is well located for subdivision.

PHELPS & BICHL, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN.

The two-story and basement Brick House, with all modern improvements, 1308 Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.; brick barn and carriage-house attached. Apply at the house, or at the office, 4 Wabash-av.

CHAS. V. MARSH.

A FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

At a bargain, at Ravenswood, 20 minutes' ride from Kinzie-st. Depot. Gothic Cottage on brick basement, containing 8 rooms, furnace, filter, well, and cistern; lot 162x198, ornamented with fruit and shade trees. Inquire of W. F. JONES, Room 16, No. 163 LaSalle-st.

KENWOOD.

100 feet of Lake Shore property, with house and furniture. Nearest house to Kenwood Station. Possession on or before March 1st. For sale by CHASE & ABELL, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

48 feet on Whiting-st., opposite Washington Park, of LaSalle-st. Address A 101 Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
☞ These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W KIMBALL,

Wabash-av. & Thirteenth-st.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.
Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

Some fine second-hand PIANOS and ORGANS at prices to suit purchasers.
PIANOS from $75 to $200.
ORGANS from $50 to $150.
All for sale or rent. Can be purchased on time.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Wabash-av., corner Thirteenth-st., Chicago.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,

390, 392, 394 & 396 Wabash-av.,

Have now on hand a complete stock of the

Gold Medal Knabe Pianos,

THE

Favorite Bauer Pianos,

THE

Improved Bauer Organs,

THE

Needham's Silver-Tongued Organs.

Also, a number of SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS, which they are offering at VERY LOW PRICES and easy terms, prior to their REMOVAL to the PALMER HOUSE, corner State and Monroe-sts., in April.

Such has been the extraordinary demand during the past few months for the

STEINWAY

"UPRIGHT" or "CABINET" Pianos, that we have, until now, been unable to accumulate a complete assortment of these matchless instruments. We can also exhibit a number of magnificent "SQUARE GRANDS," with the new duplex scale. New and second-hand pianos of other makes at $200 and upwards. SMITH & NIXON, Nos. 162 and 164 State-st.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

$25, $35, $45,

$50, $55, $65, $75, $85, $100.

The Empire Parlor Bedstead

Surpasses All. Seven Styles.

Adapted to Parlor, Library, Dining-room, Office, and Store. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. An elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Sold on installments of $10 a month, if desired. See prices as above. N. B.—Furniture of all kinds on instalments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 323 West Madison-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

SECURE YOUR HEALTH.

ELECTRICITY.—This most effective curative agent, scientifically applied in the treatment of all acute and Chronic Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Asthma, Bronchial, Lung, and Liver Complaints, and all other disorders of the system.

DR. JOHN A. CLARK has opened his new parlors at 183 Dearborn-st., St. Julien Building. Refers by permission to Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Kidder, State Savings Institution; Mr. A. G. Billings, People's Gas Co.; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Shufeldt, Jr., and a large number of citizens of Chicago. Send for his Circular.

NOTICE.

As there has been a number of business men called at my office and wished me to inform them when I could commence evening treatment, I take this method of letting them know that I will commence Monday evening, March 31. Diseases treated are Headache, Neuralgia, Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, &c. The cure is effected by the galvanic attractive process, and has the greatest success. References of the cures performed in Chicago for the last 14 years can be had by calling at the office.

DR. H. TONGUE,
197 East Washington-st., Rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6.

IRON FOUNDRY.

SCHILLO, COSSMANN & SENN,

IRON FOUNDRY,

87 TO 95 WEST POLK-ST.,

Furnish HEAVY and LIGHT BUILDING and MACHINERY CASTINGS on short notice. Call for estimates. Counter Brackets, Coal Hole Covers & Baker Furnaces for sale.

WANTED.

WANTED

In an old and established Lumber Firm, doing a business of 7 to 8 million feet per annum, a party to take interest of a retiring partner. Capital required, $15 to $5,000. Address Z 43, Tribune office.

LUMBER WANTED.

500,000 feet of lumber in exchange for inside residence lots, at cash prices, free from encumbrance, one mile from Court House. Apply to

G. A. SHUFELDT, JR., 162 Washington-st.

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THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

DRESSMAKING MADE EASY

By using Greenfield's Sewing-Machine Attachment, which combines twelve distinct attachments in one model. Every Family, Dressmaker, and Milliner should have it. Sold at the low price of $3. The inspection of the ladies, sewing-machine experts, and the public generally, is cordially invited to a recognition of its merits.

Office and salesroom at the Harper's Bazar Paper Pattern Emporium, 288 State-st., near Van Buren.

J. LEVY, General Agent.

Anderson's Steam Laundry,

State-st. and Eldridge-court.

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

BRANCH OFFICE, 145 EAST MADISON-ST.

"GUNS."

A line of choice Breech-loaders, at moderate prices, now in stock. Also, Muzzle-loaders, Fishing Tackle, and Sporting Goods.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., Importers,
235 Wabash-av.

SILVERWARE.

Sterling Silverware.

We have a very large assortment of the celebrated "GORHAM" STERLING SILVERWARE, which we offer at extremely low prices.

Spoons, Forks, &c., &c., sold by the ounce.

Fancy Pieces, in cases and trunks.

Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, and Jelly Dishes.

Knives, Forks, and Spoons, for children.

Card Cases, Tobacco Boxes, Napkin Rings, and Fruit Knives.

The largest Stock of Silver Goods in the West.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State and Monroe-sts.

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C. H. SOUTHARD. M. CULLATON.

SOUTHARD & CULLATON,

(Successors to Phœnix Printing Co.),

PRINTERS,

51 & 53 South Canal-st.

AMPLE FACILITIES FOR DOING ALL KINDS OF

BOOK, PAMPHLET, RAILROAD, AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

Posters, Programmes, Letter-Heads, Cards, etc., in first-class style.

PRESS WORK

A SPECIALTY.

Will remove, about June 1, to 175 Monroe-st.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

AT RETAIL.

CHINA,

Glassware,

Crockery,

SILVER-PLATED GOODS, &C., &C.

We are the only DIRECT Importers of above goods in Chicago.

Our prices are the lowest in the city. Please examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

F. & E. JAEGER,

73 WABASH-AV.,

Near Randolph-st.

DRESS GOODS.

MANDEL BROTHERS,

State and Harrison-sts.,

Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.,

Will on Monday, March 31, exhibit New Novelties of the coming season in

NEW SHADES OF DRESS GOODS,

BARGAINS IN

BLACK & FANCY SILKS.

New designs in Imported Suits. Have just opened full Lines Hosiery, Gloves, Cassimeres, Linens, Cottons, Corsets, Ladies' Underwear, &c., &c.

First-class work in Cloak and Dress-making solicited.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BIDS

WILL BE RECEIVED FOR

Bankrupt Stock of Boots and Shoes,

And FIXTURES of Store 265 West Madison-st., on and after MONDAY, 31st inst., at above number.

WM. H. CUYLER, Assignee.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.

STEAM SAWMILL FOR SALE,

with 1,000,000 feet dry lumber; capacity of mill, 30,000 feet per day; situated on Lumber Creek, 7 miles west of du Chien; splendid market for lumber. Will be sold with or without lumber. Possession given immediately. If not purchased will rent to a good party or form co-partnership. Apply to HEMENWAY, WOOD & CO., Lansing, Iowa.

$20,000 Hardware Stock for Sale,

Together with Lease, Fixtures, and Good Will, at Quincy, Ill. Business founded in 1848, and has always been the leading house in the city. Reason for selling. Parties desiring a safe and permanent business, in a growing and prosperous locality, will find this an excellent opportunity to establish themselves upon easy and liberal terms. For particulars address

GARDNER & ROBERTSON, Quincy, Ill.

DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

Capacity 875 bushels, in first-rate running order, in the centre of a corn country, with cheap fuel, &c., at less than one-third of its cost. Apply to

GEO. A. SHUFELDT, JR.,
162 Washington-st.

A First-Class Job Printing Office

For Sale, Cheap for Cash.

Apply to OAKLEY & SON,
177 Madison-st., Room 7.

TRUSSES, &c.

BOW LEGS.

We make to order apparatus for knock knee, bow leg, club foot, weak ankle, spinal curvature, etc. We keep a full assortment of galvanic batteries, elastic stockings, crutches, abdominal supporters, and every kind of Surgeons' appliances and instruments. Agent for Geo. Tiemann & Co.'s celebrated instruments. Largest and only complete stock in the West at New York prices. Orders promptly attended to. BLISS & TORREY,
171 and 173 Randolph-st.

THE FIRE LIMITS.

The Petitions for Its Contraction Get an Unexpected Set-Back.

The Special Council Committee Report in Favor of an Amendment Making the Fire Limits Coextensive with the City Limits.

The Special Committe of Fifteen appointed by the Council last Monday evening, to consider the petitions for the modification of the fire limits in the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Wards, met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon. Ald. Sweet presided, and there were present Ald. Quirk, Clowry, Powell, Richardson, Clark, Warren, McGenniss, Stone, Sidwell, Schmitz, Stout, Longacher, Schaffner, Ogden, and Corcoran.

The Chairman stated that if a change in the fire limits was recommended, it would be a precedent, and the Council would be covered with petitions for alteration. He hoped every Alderman would express his views.

Ald. McGenniss inquired if any one knew who signed the petition. Were they really property-owners?

Ald. Bailey said he was informed that 10,000 people would have signed the petition had they been asked. He knew nothing about it, until asked to present it to the Council. One thing was certain, the people in the wards named must have relief. There were no sewers in the district, property was valueless, and not a dwelling had been put up there for a year, as the owners of land hadn't money enough to put up brick buildings.

Ald. McGennis claimed that there were not 10,000 vacant lots in the district. The fire-ordinance was passed in good faith, and many people, thinking they would be secure under it, had invested money, and their rights should be respected. A court-house was to be erected; it would be in a direct line of a fire on the West Side, if the wind was southwest, and he would not vote a dollar toward its erection if the West Side was made more combustible than it is now.

Ald. Clowry hoped the poor people would be allowed to build a place to shelter themselves. It was unjust to deprive them of the privilege when they were obliged to pay taxes.

Ald. Carney did not think that any Alderman who possessed a spark of humanity would endeavor to crush the poor men, who owned a single lot, and could not command sufficient funds to erect a brick building.

Ald. Bailey was in favor of making the fire limits coextensive with the city limits, if the petition was ignored. He desired the Committee to visit the locality before they made a report.

Ald. Schaffner said the passage of the fire ordinance was a guarantee to capitalists that money invested here would be safe. It was hard, perhaps, to deny a poor man the right to build a shanty, but they must consider the larger interest involved—the millions of dollars which had been put into business blocks, making Chicago probably the handsomest city in the world, and not place it in jeopardy. The people generally were satisfied with the ordinance, and he hoped it would not be disturbed. If the limits were contracted in one portion of the city, the people in other parts would demand modifications, and could not be justly refused. He was prepared to-day to include the whole city in the fire limits.

Ald. Powell said the people who had signed the petition merely demanded equal rights with others. They were not permitted to erect frame buildings, but a tract of land, a quarter of a mile away, was being covered with tinder-boxes; and if the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth wards could not be relieved, he desired that that tract be taken into the fire limits. This would satisfy the petitioners, and quench a fire-fray, which also dangered the West Side as much as the West Side endangered the South and North Sides.

Ald. Longacher desired, if the limits were contracted on the West Side, that they be modified in the Seventeenth Ward. If no change was made on the West Side, he would not ask it.

Ald. Schmitz made a similar statement regarding a portion of the Sixth Ward.

Corporation Counsel Tuley thought, within six months, there had been a universal acquiescence in the restrictions of the fire ordinance. It was growing in favor, and he was opposed to making any radical alterations. The only question that should be considered was the extension of the limits. If changes were made, the ordinance might as well be repealed.

Ald. Sweet voted for the ordinance, although it was against his convictions, and he conceived it to be his duty to maintain the present limits. Changes would be unjust to capitalists. Property had advanced, and a better class of buildings had been erected since the ordinance was passed. The improvements having been made upon the supposition that it was to remain intact forever, it would be a great wrong to modify it.

Ald. Stone moved that the Committe report adversely.

Ald. Powell moved as an amendment that they report in favor of making the fire-limits coextensive with the city limits.

Ald. McGennies moved to lay the amendment on the table.

The Chair decided that concurrence in the last motion would lay the whole subject matter on the table.

Ald. McGennies then withdrew his motion, and the question recurred on the amendment, which was adopted—yeas, 9; nays, 6—as follows:

Yeas—Clark, Quirk, Clowry, Powell, Richardson, Warren, Sidwell, Schmitz, Corcoran—9.

Nays—McGennies, Stone, Longacher, Schaffner, Ogden, Sweet—6.

The Committee then adjourned.

BLAKE v. BLAKE.

Application by Mrs. Blake for Separate Maintenance.

The lovers of what may be called the prurient-sensational in newspaper literature, and who remember vividly the details of the notorious divorce case in which Mr. Blake sought to relieve himself of the society of a wife of whose charms he fancied he failed to enjoy a monopoly, will be pleased to hear that the case is again before the courts with renewed vigor. It is, perhaps, rather unkind to inform such that the point upon which litigation is again sought is one which will not necessitate the production in court of evidence of a "racy" character, but that, on the contrary, it will be decided by the dignified argument of opposing counsel before Judge Gary. It will be remembered that the suit for divorce by Mr. Blake was unsuccessful, and that Mrs. Blake is forced to live away from her husband and children, unjustly, as she thinks, and she has petitioned for separate temporary maintenance and an allowance to enable her to prosecute the case.

Some time was spent yesterday by the opposing counsel in arguing the case.

The Court heard the petition, and decided that he can allow plaintiff counsel's fees, but postpones until to-morrow morning the decision as to whether he can allow her the means of living pending litigation.

TO THE IRISH VOTERS OF CHICAGO.

Fellow-Countrymen:

In a day or two you will be called upon to vote for town officers, and we deem it our duty to caution you against voting for irresponsible and incompetent candidates, who are placed before you for your suffrage. In this city we are cursed with a class of Irishmen who claim the right to represent us whether we like it or not, and, by tactics usually resorted to by bullies, compel us to either vote for them or stay away from the polls on the day of election. Why is this? Have we not the moral courage to hurl these men back to their dens of infamy? The power is in our hands, and, if we fail to exercise that power, we are responsible for the odium they bring on our race. Is it not time to teach this class of men that they cannot use us as their tools any longer? Let us commence the good work on Tuesday next. A better opportunity may not present itself again for years, and, as this is a holy season, in God's name, let us make a beginning, and do the work effectually.

Go to the polls on Tuesday morning and vote against the saloon-keeper and every candidate that indorses the whiskey ring. Give them no quarter. Let the rout be complete, and you will avenge to some extent many a broken-hearted wife and mother for the curse inflicted on their families by these vile wretches.

Do not be dismayed by threats or be influenced by promises of reward on the day of election. Provide yourself with a pencil. Then select your ticket, and draw a line across every death-dealing and soul-damning candidate. Then deposit in ballot-box, and you will have accomplished a task that posterity will bless you for.

MANY IRISHMEN.

SOME OF THE PHILOCALIAN AUDIENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I think it is a great misfortune for such a fine intellectual entertainment as the Philocalian Club of Dearborn Seminary favored its friends with Friday evening that the audience could not have been composed wholly of *gentlemen*, so far as the sterner sex is concerned. We attach no blame to its members, as some few of the invitations may have been transferred. About half a dozen men and old boys, who were unable to obtain seats because of their tardiness, selected standing positions in the centre of the north aisle, elbowing ladies' hats and gentlemen's noses, and obstructing the stage from the view of twenty times their own number during the entire performances. One orang-outangish-looking fellow, who thought himself much admired, and who peered more at the audience than at the stage, and looked wise enough to change the centre of gravity in a twinkle, was asked to change his own base, and he replied, "I shall not unless you are able to put me out."—a splendid subject for Darwin to illustrate upon. ONE OF THE DISGUSTED.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1873.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Congressional Control of Railroads Reported on Favorably.

Probable Passage of the Lake Front Repeal Bill.

Resolutions of Censure on the Congressional Salary-Grabbers.

A Bill Allowing Townships to Embark in Real Estate Speculations.

Bill for Cook County Court-House Bonds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.—The two Houses got through some routine business to-day, a few more than a quorum being in attendance. Every member should be in his seat during the next,—probably the last,—ten days of the session, and it will be criminal for any friend of the River bill to be absent on Thursday, if he has to come on crutches.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Oberley Committee to "investigate" the Governor and Senators held a second confabulation, only two of the members being present. They wondered what they met for, wondered where the other fellows were, wondered if they would find out anything, wondered if they wouldn't go home, and home they went until Monday, when the farce will be continued. It is strange, if a Governor or a Senator cannot approach and advise a high, mighty, and sublime Representative without being "investigated." Mr. Johnson, whose gorge rose on being advised, deserves the sympathy of mankind. So far nothing has been discovered to implicate anybody, even in tendering good advice where it was badly needed.

DOGS.

The dogs were under discussion this morning, when the Agricultural Committee reported a pair of bills, full of deadly intentions to the canine race. The first was to "regulate" dogs, and allow the collection of damages when they indulge their appetites for live mutton. This underwent a second reading. The second was to allow any one to kill on sight dogs wandering from home, which was laid on the table, by 57 to 37, which was a decided triumph for the dogs.

RAILROADS.

The Committee on Federal Relations reported favorably the resolution offered by Mr. Steward, of McLean, requesting Congress to submit to the people, an amendment to the Constitution declaring railways "public highways, and authorizing Congress to establish and central interState or through rates of charges for the transportation of persons and property thereon, and declaring that power of the State Legislatures, respectively, to establish and control local rates." It was made the special order for Thursday next.

LAKE FRONT.

Senators who have been unfriendly to the repeal of the Lake Front act, are now prophesying that it will pass the Senate with only five or six votes against it, and that a case is assuming that healthy complexion. It was read a second time in the Senate without objection to-day. Mr. Palmer is penitent for the motion he made to refer, as it tended to place him in a false attitude, and asseverates his intention to vote for the bill independent of Mr. Fort, who never opened his head to him on the subject, so he says. Mr. Fort states he is here to help the River Improvement bill, and is not in the least interested in the Lake Front. He did speak to Senators on that subject when spoken to, and to defend his vote for it. The more distinguished lobbyists have retired from the field, but are expected to return reinforced. Mr. Jewett had to leave to attend a lawsuit, and Mr. Wall has been commander-in-chief in his absence. The tug of war will occur at an early day. The friends of repeal, having drawn blood at every round, will advance to the final attack with undiminished courage. The chances of victory are entirely with them just now. The bill in the House providing for investigation was made the special order for Monday afternoon.

A STEAL KILLED.

The bill to reorganize the State Horticultural Society and to provide for three boards in three districts, was up on a second reading, when Mr. Cassedy overhauled the proposition to create new boards, and condemned it as being simply a device to create new officials to feed out of the State Treasury. Being a farmer himself, he felt opposition to the horticultural steal could come from him with good grace, and he would move to lay it on the table. He did so. His motion carried—49 to 40. Mr. Bidwell moved to reconsider. Mr. Cassedy moved to lay that on the table. Mr. Cassedy won—48 to 40, and the bill is exceedingly dead.

THE OLD POST-OFFICE.

The Senate bill permitting the Chicago and United States real estate swap was read a second time in the House.

CITY OFFICERS' SALARIES.

The Senate bill permitting Boards of Common Council, in cities, to fix the salary of city officers was read a first time in the House.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

The Senate concurred in a House resolution appealing to the State House Commissioners to hurry up and have the State House ready for the Legislature this year, if possible, but next year whether or not. This is an intimation that they purpose meeting this year again.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SALARY GRAB.

The Senate took up the House resolution, condemning the Congressmen from this State for helping themselves to $5,000 out of the Treasury, when it was moved to lay on the table and print. Thereupon, Mr. Starne moved to amend by striking out all after the word "*resolved*," and inserting the following:

That without regard to politics or party ties, we do most emphatically place the seal of our condemnation upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State, who by their own votes increased their own pay to $7,500 per annum, and who, with a bonus of $5,000 for services already rendered, and we further condemn the President of the United States for signing the bill by which they were enabled to realize the increased pay and his own salary increased by $25,000.

The amendment differs from the original resolution by including the President. Both were ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

THE DISSECTION BILL.

The bill appropriating the unknown dead for the purposes of dissection was ordered to a third reading in the House. The same bill has been in several Legislatures, but never got so far before.

DISABLED FIREMEN.

Senator Kehoe, who has constituted himself the good angel of disabled firemen, introduced a new bill, supposed to be an improvement on his former productions, providing that the fines imposed on misbehaved police and firemen, and fines collected from the keepers of gambling-houses, and houses of ill-fame shall constitute a pension fund for firemen hurt in battling with their merciless enemy.

A DANGEROUS BILL.

The absurdity of supposing that laws made to govern one part of the State are suitable to every other part, will be exemplified next Tuesday, in Chicago, when the voters of the three towns will have to congregate at one place to vote for town officers, if they vote at all. This is in all conscience bad enough, but it is perfection compared with what could be done under Senate bill 186, for "An act to revise the law in relation to township organization," if it should pass. Article IV. of this precious bill, which came into the Senate indorsed by the Committee of which Senator Waite is Chairman, provides that towns may sue and be sued, which is all right, and may "acquire by purchase, gift, or devise, and hold property, both real and personal, for the use of its inhabitants, and again to sell and convey the same," in short, may go into the real estate business—which is not all right. Fearing that authority would not work sufficient iniquity, another clause provides that the town may "make all such contracts as may be necessary in the exercise of the powers of the town." The electors present at the annual town meetings,—the meetings to be held on next Tuesday, for instance, which will probably be composed of the rag-tag and bob-tail of the community,—besides, these powers already enumerated shall have power "to make all orders for the sale, conveyance, regulation, or use of its corporate property," to adopt measures "for the exercise of their corporate powers;" "to direct the raising of money by taxation" for building and repairing roads and bridges; "for prosecuting or defending suits by or against the town;" "*for any other purpose they may deem necessary.*" In short, at a town meeting, attended by ward-politicians, unlimited taxes could be imposed on the entire population. There are enumerated a number of other "purposes" for which taxes might be levied, but the unlimited power given in the foregoing clause embraces everything. Provision is made for special town meetings to complete any mischief left unfinished at the annual town meeting.

The passage of such a law would create a new and irresponsible authority in each of the towns of West, North, and South Chicago, with powers equal to the Common Council. A Board of Aldermen is bad enough, but what would become of the people were they left to the mercy of a town meeting of "bummers," who could impose whatever taxes they pleased? And yet this bill came near passing. It has been recommitted, but may be reported back at any moment. In that case it is well to understand a few of its iniquities.

COOK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE BONDS.

The following, relative to Cook County bonds, passed both Houses, and only needs the Governor's signature to become laws:

A BILL for an act to amend Sections one (1) and three (3) of an act entitled "An act to enable counties having over 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," approved Feb. 23, 1872.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, that Sec. 1 of an act entitled "An act to enable counties having over 100,000 inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," approved Feb. 23, 1872, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the same shall read as follows: That the Board of Commissioners of counties containing over 100,000 inhabitants may, in their discretion, by a two-thirds vote, for the purpose of erecting a court-house on the site heretofore used for that purpose, and a jail, and other necessary public buildings for the use of said county, at such points and places as may be selected by said Board, and for the purpose of funding the floating debt of said county, issue the bonds of said county from time to time, as the same may be required, to bear interest not exceeding 7 per centum per annum, payable semi-annually: *Provided*, that the issuing of said bonds is hereby limited by the constitutional limitation, which limits the amount of indebtedness, including that even existing, to 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property in the county, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness, the principal and interest of said bonds to be made payable at such time or times, not exceeding twenty years from the date thereof, and at such place or places as such Board shall designate. And the said Board may authorize said bonds to be sold from time to time, at not less than their par value, and by a two-thirds vote of said Board they may be sold at less than par; the proceeds thereof to be paid into the County Treasury, to be used as required for the purposes aforesaid: *Provided*, no bonds shall be issued or sold under the provisions hereof, after six years from the time when this act shall take effect.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That Sec. 3 of an act entitled "An act to enable counties having over one hundred thousand inhabitants to issue bonds and borrow money for county purposes," approved Feb. 23, 1873, be and the same is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows, to-wit: In case said Board of Commissioners shall issue and sell the bonds of said county, in pursuance thereof, they shall from time to time, as the same may be required, cause taxes to be levied upon the taxable property within the limits of said county, for the payment of principal and interest of said bonds as the same shall become due and payable,—which taxes shall be collected as other county taxes, and, when collected, shall be applied to the payment of said principal and interest. In case, however, the County Board shall be of the opinion that the tax of 75 cents on the $100 valuation, authorized by the Constitution, is inadequate for county purposes, and to provide for the payment of the interest of said bonds, and to discharge the principal within twenty years, or any portion of said bonds that may be issued, they shall have power to provide for such interest and principal by assessing a greater tax upon the valuation than is authorized by a vote of the people of the county. In such case the County Board shall, prior to the issue of such bonds, adopt a resolution setting forth substantially the purpose for which said bonds are proposed to be issued, together with the fact that an additional rate of taxation is necessary, and the probable rate required per annum in excess of seventy-five cents on the one hundred dollars valuation, for a period of years not exceeding twenty, and that the question of assessing the additional rate shall be submitted to a vote of the people of the county at the next election thereafter to be held for the election of county officers. Such question shall be submitted to such vote at the next election for county officers held after the adoption of such resolution, and it shall be the duty of the County Clerk, in his election notice, to give notice of such submission. The tickets shall be written or printed, on a separate ticket, "For additional tax," or "Against additional tax." And if a majority of the votes cast on the subject are "For additional tax," then the said Board shall be authorized, in addition to the rate of 75 cents on the $100 valuation, to levy a rate each year not exceeding that set forth in such resolution on the $100 valuation, for a period not exceeding twenty years from and after the date of such bonds, or the last issue thereof, and the same shall be extended and collected as other county taxes; and such tax when collected shall be set apart as a fund to pay such interest and principal. The judges of election shall deposit the ballot in a separate box, to be provided by the County Board for that purpose, and same shall be counted and returns thereof made as in other cases of elections. The returns shall be canvassed in the same manner and by the same persons prescribed by law in cases of county officers.

"EMOTIONAL INSANITY."

The following is the bill relating to "emotional insanity:"

A BILL for an act to commit persons to the Hospital for the Insane, who may have been acquitted of any murder, manslaughter, robbery, arson, rape, larceny, burglary, or other felony, upon the plea and defense of insanity.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That hereafter, whenever any person shall be tried in any of the courts of this State, upon indictment, information, or otherwise, for murder, manslaughter, robbery, arson, rape, larceny, burglary, or other felony, or with assault, or assault and battery, with intent to commit any such felony, or other felony defined by any statute of this State, and shall set up and make, or shall suffer others to set up and make in his or her behalf, the plea and defense of insanity as a defense to such indictment, information, or other form of prosecution, it shall be the duty of the court or jury trying such defendant to find specially whether such defendant was or was not insane when the alleged offense was committed; and when the trial of such person shall be by jury, the court shall submit such interrogatories to the jury as may be necessary to require them to answer distinctly whether such defendant was sane or insane when such offense may have been committed; and whether such insanity was impulsive, homicidal, or moral insanity, or not; and in case such court or jury shall find such defendant to have been insane when the offense charged was committed, he or she shall be found not guilty.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person shall be acquitted of any charge of murder, manslaughter, robbery, or rape, or assault and battery, or assault with intent to commit such murder, manslaughter, robbery, or rape, by reason of the impulsive, homicidal, or moral insanity of such person, then such person so acquitted shall be committed and securely confined in the Hospital for the Insane, during his or her natural life. In all other cases contemplated in the first section of this act, the person so acquitted shall be committed to the Hospital for the Insane for and during the term of two years, and so much longer as may be necessary to the complete cure of such defendant.

SEC. 3. There being constant danger of injury and evil to society from allowing persons whose restraint is herein provided for to go at large, it is hereby declared that an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, and it shall, therefore, take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Abingdon (Ill.) College.

ABINGDON, Ill., March 29.—Our city was last night in a high state of rejoicing over the success of the effort to pay the indebtedness of Abingdon College. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees and friends of the College, on the 18th of last month, the indebtedness was found to be more than $17,000. The issue was presented: "Shall Abingdon College be paid off by its friends, or sold out by its creditors?" It was resolved to pay it out, without paying an agent to beg funds, and to-night witnessed the consummation of the work. At 3 o'clock p. m., the Stars and Stripes were displayed from the top of the stately tower which forms part of the college building, and which is visible for miles. At nightfall every window from basement to belfry was illuminated, presenting a grand spectacle. The spacious hall was packed with eager friends of the college—anxious to hear the report of the Finance Committee. After the applause which greeted their appearance had subsided, their report was read, showing that the sum required had been raised and $1,500 in excess. The College Glee Club gave "There's No Such Word as Fail," which was followed by short speeches by President Butler, Prof. Thompson, and others, and after hearty congratulations had been indulged in, resolutions of thanks were offered, and a fervent thanksgiving prayer, the meeting adjourned, everybody rejoicing that Abington can truly boast a vigorous rising college free from debt.

The Erie Investigation.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The testimony of Mr. Mane, at the Erie legislative investigation, yesterday, and which was not reported until to-day, did not contain any matters especially new. Lane, it seems, stated nothing about money being paid to effect legislation. At the time of the proposed change in the Board, he made the point that Gould should not be removed therefrom. While his negotiations were in progress, he learned of a movement, headed by Sickles. He received $67,500 at the time of the revolution, but his arrangement was that he should receive $100,000 counsel fees during the year. Mr. Barlow was to stimulate him to at least $250,000 in other enterprises. In the list of Directors submitted by him were the names of O'Doherty and Gardiner, but to these Sickles objected. These gentlemen were then given $25,000 each for having their names left off. When O'Doherty was in Europe, he sought to prevent the negotiation of the bonds in the hands of Bischoffscheim & Co., and he (Lane) was advised by a London barrister to take criminal action against him for blackmailing. He (Lane) was told that Sickles received $20,000 from Bischoffscheim, but McHenry had told him he demanded $100,000.

Beach, counsel for O'Doherty, undertook to ask questions, but, being interrupted, left.

President Watson testified, at the sitting to-day, that dividends were declared after the conviction that the earnings justified them. He directed the payment of the $30,000 claim by Vanderbilt to be withheld until verified. Erie was to pay the Atlantic & Great Western Road for extending the tracks to the new oil point on the Allegheny River. He heard that McHenry and Barlow held stock in that road. [Mr. Barlow—"I have not a cent in the road."] The Atlantic & Great Western had a claim against the Erie for $1,200,000. The par value of the stock outstanding is $86,000,000.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

The Goodrich Murder—Startling Developments Held in Reserve by the Police—George Francis Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is now certain that the Spaniard, Pedro, is the man wanted by the Brooklyn police for the assassination of Charles Goodrich, and that the woman Lucette Myers is held only as a witness against him. Pedro was the accepted lover of Lucetta until Goodrich appeared on the scene. Goodrich seems to have been a terrible libertine. Lucette, though far from a fascinating beauty, was poor, and did not require much money. She received Goodrich with a favor that excited the jealous rage of Pedro. The two men met in Mrs. Myers' house one night, and Pedro made an attack on Goodrich, who was only saved from a severe beating by the interference of the cause of the trouble. This much Chief of Police Campbell disclosed to the reporters, and Mrs. Myers' parents speak freely of the Spaniard, who visited their daughter very often previous to March last. They say, however, that they have not seen him since they moved from Stanton street. The girl, Kate Stoddard, whose letters are in possession of the police, was never connected with the murder by them, and they have never attempted her capture. She is now in this city. Goodrich seduced her under promise of marriage nearly four years ago, and she had a child by him. He has postponed the wedding-day ever since under one pretext or another, but has continued to live with her secretly. At length he became engaged to Miss Clem, and endeavored to shake her off, but had not the moral courage to tell her the reason. She discovered it, and upbraided him for his deceit. He denied it, and to satisfy her had a mock marriage performed. She found out this trick also, and they had a row in a Degraw street house, in February last, when he beat her and banged her head against the wall. A young woman residing in the neighborhood was passing at the time, and heard her cries. She alarmed her father, and he ran to the house, but the noise had ceased and Goodrich was standing on the stoop. Miss Stoddard went away then and never returned. But a subsequent letter from her, seeking reconciliation, was found by the police. This bore the latest date of any of her letters. Mrs. Myers never wrote Goodrich any letters. He used her merely to gratify his passions. Mr. W. W. Goodrich saw her one morning in his brother's house, and he furnished the police with information respecting her. It is probable she gave Pedro the mitten just before March, for two reasons. She changed her residence, her place of work about that time, and she particularly requested her employer that if any person asked for her, to say that she was not there. At this time she had no fear of the police, or of anybody but Pedro. So far as is known, the jealous Spaniard set to work to learn her whereabouts. On the fatal night he met her on the street, followed her over to Brooklyn. He saw her go into Goodrich's house, and, maddened with jealous rage attempted to effect an entrance, but without success. He wandered around until near morning, and finally concluded to try the back way. A pane of glass was broken, and it was easy, he said, to push the sash, which was afterwards found hacked on the mantlepiece to pry open the back basement shutters. Once inside, it did not take him long to find Goodrich's bed-room. The sight of his mistress and rival in bed together made him spring forward with an oath, and snatch Goodrich's pistol, which lay on the table beside him. Goodrich sprang from bed and flew down stairs with the maddened Spaniard after him. Goodrich took refuge in the basement, where Pedro shot him in the left side of the head. The unfortunate man dropped, and Pedro, going over to where he lay, emptied two more barrels into his head at close range.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 29.—Information derived from the parents of the woman Armstrong, who is charged with the murder of Goodrich, shows that she was at home on the night of the murder. Mrs. Armstrong was twice married, but her husbands are dead. Her parents are aged and suffering from poverty. She is their only support. The officers will detain her until the case is thoroughly sifted. She admits having been at Goodrich's house one day last week. It is not probable that the woman Myers or Armstrong will be arraigned for the murder of Goodrich. She will be held as witnesses, and for the present will not be released on bail or allowed to see counsel who have been retained in her behalf. The police officials are unwilling to furnish any further information for the press. They say they have evidence which will create a sensation when it is divulged.

Judge Brady did not decide the Train case to-day. [The Warden of the Tombs upon hearing this became sick, and is now under the care of a physician.]

The application to have the Bull's Head Bank adjudged a bankrupt was to-day adjourned for two weeks.

A box containing an extensive lot of forger's materials, metal fac similes for operations on the funds of several National Banks and railroad corporations, was found in the river at the Wall street ferry-house. It had evidently been abandoned recently.

Kirman, the husband and a woman named Burnet were arrested to-day on the charge of the murder of Mrs. Kirman, reported yesterday.

In Mrs. Fisk's suit against the Union Pacific Railroad, application was made to-day on her behalf to vacate the order extending the time for Durant to prepare an answer.

It is reported from Albany that it is now probable that no charter will be passed for New York at this session of the Legislature.

Contributions are offered in Brooklyn on behalf of the family of Mrs. Armstrong, whose arrest discloses their destitution, and whose support she was.

The English Forgeries.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special dispatch from Havana says that the man Bidwell, who was arrested on the charge of complicity with the forgeries on the Bank of England at the request of the English Government, is not a British subject, but an American, and a native of Indiana. His arrest is not justified by any treaty of extradition between Spain, England, or the United States. The arrest is declared by lawyers to be illegal and without precedent, except in the case of Argumes, in 1864. They also declare that it is in violation of the laws of Spain and the treaty stipulations with the United States, and in contempt of the guarantees of the laws of 1870, relative to foreigners. The British Vice-Consul obtained, by compulsion, $5,000 from Mrs. Bidwell, in bonds. Complaints having been made, the Captain-General ordered that the money should be deposited. Bidwell expressed a desire to be sent to New York.

Alleged Poisoning.

DENVER, Col., March 29.—William Newman, a man of property, residing for several years past in Denver, engaged in the cattle business, died a few days since under suspicious circumstances. His wife and a half brother were arrested yesterday, charged with murder by administering arsenic. Circumstantial evidence is very strong against them.

Murderer Respited.

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—Anton Holme, who was to have been hanged next Thursday, for the murder of his wife, has had his execution postponed by Judge Primm, of the Criminal Court, to Monday, Nov. 18, that his case may have a hearing before the Supreme Court.

Gold and Silver Discoveries.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—In the river bank now being made for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, in this city, a vein of lead and silver ore, with some gold dust mixed, was discovered a few days ago. The vein is thought to be very rich, and prospecting is going on briskly.

Prize Fight.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—A prize fight occurred near here, to-day, between Jack Madden, of St. Louis, and Billy Ward, of Chicago. Seven rounds were fought, when Billy Ward was declared the winner.

WASHINGTON.

The Trunk Railroads to Run Postal Cars Pending Action of the Senate Committee.

The Attorney-General's Opinion Demanded on the Question at Issue.

Vice-President Wilson's Assistance to Office-Seekers.

What a Democrat Says About Casserly's Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR CASSERLY.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The elaborate defense of Senator Casserly, purporting to have been telegraphed by the Associated Press from San Francisco, on the alleged corruption connected with his election to the Senate, was no printed here on the day it appeared in the other newspapers. The object of excluding is not known. The dispatch, however, attracted the attention of a prominent California Democrat, now here, who was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of California, when Casserly was elected. This gentleman is a brother-in-law of Judge Dent. He says it is easy to explain the failure of the California Legislature to investigate the charges of corruption made by Volney Howard against Casserly. In the first place, he says, the Legislature was Democratic, and they did not like to investigate members of their own party. There were a few members of the Legislature who were not satisfied with the amount they received, and they threatened that they would vote for an investigation. To prevent this, the gentleman in question alleges that $50,000 in gold were raised, and distributed among the dissatisfied. He further states that the Legislature that elected Casserly was notorious for its corruption and profligacy, a fact which, as he is a Democrat, he is sorry to admit.

SECRETARY OF WAR PRO TEM.

The Administration organs here deny that there is any foundation for the story that the President cherishes a feeling of hostility toward either Secretary Belknap or Gen. Sherman. The story originated from the appointment of Secretary Robeson instead of Gen. Sherman as Secretary of War pro tem. to act during the absence of Gen. Belknap. Upon this question the Attorney-General, at the request of the President, gave an opinion. It is stated that the opinion in which the opinion was elicited is as follows: At the Cabinet meeting, on Tuesday last, the President stated that if there were no objections, Gen. Sherman would act as Secretary of War during Gen. Belknap's absence, upon which the Attorney-General, who was a member of the Senate in 1870, remarked that he thought that while no member of the Cabinet could have any objections to Gen. Sherman's acting as Secretary of War, there is a law on the statute book, passed in the year named, which prohibits any military officer from holding a civil position. The President, desiring to appoint Gen. Sherman in accordance with the request of Gen. Belknap, but not being willing to violate the laws, thereupon, in writing, as is customary in such cases, requested a formal opinion from the Attorney-General, which was duly rendered.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

At the extra session of the Senate, the Committee on Privileges and Elections obtained leave to sit during recess, for the purpose of inquiring as to the best manner of electing the President and Vice President of the United States. An informal meeting of the Committee was held after the adjournment of the Senate, at which it was agreed that a regular meeting should be held, not later than October, in Boston or New York, the place to be determined by Senator Morton, the Chairman. In the meantime, Mr. Morton will correspond with leading publicists in different parts of the United States for the purpose of obtaining a variety of views on the subject.

THE RESULT OF A PARDON.

A few days ago, Gen. Butler, who was chiefly instrumental in obtaining from the President the commutation of the sentence of O'Brien, the murderer, wrote and published an elaborate defense of the client. One of the immediate fruits of Butler's argument and the commutation of O'Brien's sentence, is a horrible murder, committed here last night. Heretofore hanging has been the rule here, and murders have been less frequent.

AID TO OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Vice-President Wilson, it appears, does not propose to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Colfax, in the matter of turning his back upon his friends. Soon after Colfax was elected he gave out that he intended to make it an inflexible rule never to recommend anyone to the President or the members of the Cabinet for an appointment. Wilson takes a different view of the question, and listens patiently to every appeal. In all cases, where he thinks the party deserving he does not hesitate to use his influence to help him to a position..

RAILROAD MAIL-SERVICE.

NEW YORK, March 29.—S. L. M. Barlow states that the Erie Company had refused to join the other roads in the postal-car matter simply to avoid annoying the public, and not because they thought the present compensation just.

At a meeting of the Presidents of the various trunk railroads interested in the postal-car controversy, held here this afternoon, it was decided to continue running postal cars pending the action of the Special Committee on the part of the Senate to report upon the relations of the Post-Office Department with the railroads, and a letter to that effect was sent to the Postmaster-General, on behalf of the various roads. Agent Bangs, of the Post-Office Department, was present, and urged that the appointment of this Committee was evidence that Congress was disposed to deal equitably with the companies.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Nominations in Madison, Wis., and Princeton, Ill.—Pennsylvania Reform Movement.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., March 29.—The Republicans of Princeton met in convention to-day, and nominated their township officers. The Liberals meet on Monday evening to make their selection of candidates. The sober second thought is bringing with it a reaction in favor of the renomination of Judge Lawrence for the Supreme Bench. His recent decision in the McLean County case created much prejudice against him on account of the first imperfect telegraph synopsis given of it, but when the people come to read it over carefully, the evidence appears very clear, that the decision, although a temporary defeat, points out the way for the Legislature to make a law that will bring the railroads to terms. That this is the understanding the farmers are getting of the Judge's opinion is further evidenced by the fact that the Executive Committee of the Farmers' State Grange, by resolution at their Sterling meeting, practically indorse him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 29.—Both parties have made nominations for the city election on Tuesday. The Democrats this afternoon, after two ballots, when the vote stood a tie with J. C. Ford, nominated J. C. Gregory for Mayor, and William Farrell, for Treasurer.

The Republicans, to-night, nominated J. C. McKinney, for Mayor, and C. G. Mayers, for Treasurer. There will be a lively contest.

NEW YORK, March 29.—It is reported from Harrisburg, Pa., that a movement is on foot for a People's Convention in the interest of political reform.

DETROIT, Mich., March 29.—Judge T. J. Litchjohn, of Allegan, has received the Democratic nomination for the Judgeship of the new Twentieth Circuit.

CITY ITEMS.

The report in an evening paper that Scanlon, the principal in the shooting affray on Friday night, was captured, was incorrect. Sergeant O'Donnell and a squad of men are in pursuit of him, but he has so far, secreted himself as effectually as did Tansey Scott, the victim, is still very low. Dr. Price reports but little change in his condition.

A man named Jacob Dourson, of Columbus, O., was found dead in his room at the Arctic House, on Canal street, last evening, at 7 o'clock. The deceased came to the city last Thursday, and represented that he was the agent for a patent spring-bed company. His death was probably caused by excessive drinking. Yesterday afternoon he came in very drunk, and when told that he was in a bad condition, he said, "Let me alone, no one cares for me." When found, he was in bed, and partly undressed. He had a little money and a valuable watch in his pockets. He was apparently about 45 years old. Coroner Stephens was notified, and will hold an inquest to-day.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

EVANSTON.

The Baptist Society of Evanston will give a sociable next Thursday night at the residence of N. C. Iglehart, Esq., on the West Ridge.

RAVENSWOOD.

Dr. J. Walter Waugh will lecture before the Ravenswood Literary Society, on Monday evening, subject—"India; Its Temples and Palaces."

ROGERS' PARK.

Dr. W. C. Dandy will preach at this place this morning. An effort is being made to organize a Methodist Church and build a house of worship this summer.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Japanese Minister Mori sailed for Liverpool yesterday.

Permits have been issued by the Boston authorities for 163 buildings in the burnt district since the fire. When the building acts are amended, this number will be doubled.

John and Andrew Scott, recently arrested in Boston on the charge of fraud, made by cable from Edinburgh, have been released, the Extradition Treaty not covering the case.

William C. Rogers was arrested at Cairo, Ill., on Friday, having in his possession three trunks, ready-made. They were supposed to have been stolen at Memphis. He claims that he belongs to the Cincinnati detective police.

A Baltimore special says that a compromise has been effected in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church case. The Rev. Mr. Dashiell is to remain but six months, and tomorrow he will preach for the first time.

David Johnson was arrested at Mound City, on Friday, charged with incendiarism connected with the late fire in the Dougherty barrel factory, which narrowly escaped destruction. It is said that the evidence against him is conclusive.

The steamer Clinton, of the Keokuk & Northern Line, a new packet company, arrived at Dubuque from St. Louis yesterday morning. She is the first boat of the season, and heralds the opening of navigation two weeks earlier than last year.

Charles J. Cloak, of Philadelphia, charged with the murder of his wife, was before the court yesterday on a habeas corpus plea of insanity. The court declined to listen to the evidence, and remanded the prisoner for trial without bail.

A private letter from Liverpool, to the editor of the Madison, Wis., *State Journal*, says that Horace Rubler, formerly of that paper, United States Minister to Switzerland, is coming to this country, on a leave of absence, in the latter part of April.

A. C. Stillwell and D. L. O'Connell, both well-known citizens of Little Rock, Ark., got into a personal difficulty on Friday night, in which the latter was shot by the former, and it is thought mortally wounded in the throat.

The wife of the Presiding Elder, the Rev. W. C. Willing, of Joliet, and sister of the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of Chicago, has been preaching revival sermons at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Peru during the last eight days, and is said to be eloquent and effective.

The Business Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society is in session in Grand Rapids. Arrangements for a grand military parade during the next State Fair were set on foot. All the railroads in the State, except two, have agreed to give the Society the advantage of the customary half-fare rates.

The Milwaukee *Daily Sentinel* will appear this morning, for the first time, as a Sunday paper. It has recently assumed the quarto form, and has been otherwise improved and popularized. The Sunday edition of the paper has been in contemplation for some time, and its business prospects are very flattering.

Bureau County (Ill.) has just made her second contribution to the State Prison at Joliet for this term of the Circuit Court. The first was one Hiram D. Barney, for shooting with intention to kill Thomas Lowther, of Sheffield, in that county, sentenced to 5 years. Whisky and a woman were at the bottom of the trouble. The second was one Means, a boy of 19 years, sent up one year for stealing $90 of a Mr. Hardnut.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Reports and Prognostications—Heavy Rain-Storms at the East—Swollen Streams.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Signal Service reports snow this morning at Indianapolis and rain at Toledo, Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, Rochester, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; cloudy in the East and lake region, as far south as Tennessee, and as far west as the Mississippi. Thermometer this morning: 53 degrees at San Francisco; 5 at Pembina; 26 at Duluth; 33 at Escanaba; 37 at Alpena; 35 at Chicago; 39 at Detroit; 37 at Buffalo; 43 at Albany; 29 at Quebec; 44 at Boston; 45 at New York; 57 at Washington; 63 at Charleston; 54 at Mobile.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29.—Probabilities—For the Ohio Valley, winds backing to southwest during Sunday, with rising temperature. A storm-centre will develop during the day in Nevada, extending eastward to the Upper Mississippi. Southerly winds and threatening weather will prevail by Sunday night from the Upper Lakes southwestward to Missouri.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—High winds prevailed all day, and large trees were uprooted. The storm continues to-night.

RICHMOND, Va., March 29.—Severe southeast gales have prevailed all day, with heavy rain. Several houses have been unroofed.

BOSTON, March 29.—A rain-gale has prevailed here since 8 this afternoon.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—Advices received here report the giving way of a pond near Coxsackie, and the flooding of a village; of a flood on the Mohawk River at Schenectady, and of threatened floods along the railroads, and a letter to that effect was sent to the Postmaster-General, on behalf of the various roads. Agent Bangs, of the Post-Office Department, was present, and urged that the appointment of this Committee was evidence that Congress was disposed to deal equitably with the companies.

ALBANY, March 29.—A severe rain-storm prevailed here all day, and large quantities of water ran from the hills down to the river, washing away the ice and raising the stream considerably.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A high wind prevailed during the afternoon and evening, with occasional rain.

At Poughkeepsie all the streams in the vicinity are rising, but no damage has yet been done.

The Sioux in Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Indian Agent Daniels writes to the Department, under date of March 20, from Red Cloud Agency, Wyoming Territory, as follows:

I would respectfully inform the Department that "Lone Antelope," one of the hostile chiefs of Minneconyon's band of Sioux, with seventy-five lodges, is reported to have just gone into camp on White River, with the Sioux of this agency; also, that "Sitting Bull," "No Neck," and "Four Horns," chiefs of Unchapa band of hostile Sioux, are in camp at Bear Butte, four days' march from here, on their way to this place. "Sitting Bull" and his party remained there to hear from these Indians. I have sent them tobacco and clothes, asking them to come in, and assuring them of the good will of the Government. It seems desirable that steps be taken to secure the friendship of these people, considering their importance in connection with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Distructive Hurricane in Mississippi.

CANTON, Miss., March 29.—A hurricane swept through this city last night. A large number of houses were destroyed, and several persons are reported killed. Two loaded cars were lifted from the railroad track, and one was badly wrecked.

The track of the hurricane was about 100 yards wide. Fifty houses were destroyed. Loss, $100,000. Only one life was lost, a negro woman. About fifteen persons were injured, none seriously.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Gold opened at 116¼; gradually advanced to 117, and became strong at that price. Loans were made at 2 to 7 per cent for carrying. Daily clearings $82,000,000.

Government bonds dull and steady.

State bonds dull and unchanged.

Money continues stringent. Nearly all the business of the day was at 1-32 to 1-16 for call loans. At the close rates dropped to 1-64.

The specie exports for the week amounted to $676,711.

The bank statement was unfavorable in consequence of the heavy decrease in specie. There is a net loss of $594,425 in the legal reserve. The banks as a whole now show a deficiency of $377,200.

The stock market was intensely dull. The volume of business was small, and the tendency of the market was toward lower quotations early in the day, but the decline was partly recovered in late dealings. Harlem ranged between 136¼ and 138, closing at 137¾. Panama fell off from 139½ to 139¼, a war advance to 141½. Western Union receded from 86⅝ to 85⅞. St. Paul common from 60 to 59¾. The remainder of the list declined to a less important extent in the early dealings, but recovered at the close.

Sterling, 108.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	118¼	Coupons, 67	118
5-20's of '62	117¾	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	117¾	Coupons, '65	112¾
Coupons, '65	118	Currency 6s	114½
Coupons, '65 (new)	116¾	New 5s	115
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93¾	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	80¾	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	80¾	North Carolinas, new	16
Virginias, new	51		
STOCKS.			
Canton	52	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel	86¼	Wabash	72¾
Quicksilver	40	Wabash pfd	86
Adams Express	93	Fort Wayne	92¾
Wells Fargo	81¾	Terre Haute	18
American Express	58	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex	75¾	Chicago & Alton	112
Pacific Mail	87¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	112¾
New York Central	102	Ohio & Mississippi	45¾
Erie	65¾	C., C. & C.	87
Erie pfd	73¾	C., R. & Q	110
Harlem	137¾	Lake Shore	93¼

THE NORTHMEN.

The Scandinavian Element in Chicago.

Their Fatherland--Movement of Emigration--Some Early-Day Notes.

The Features They Have Won in Chicago Community.

Their Business, Social, and Intellectual Life.

Their Religious Associations and Organizations, Etc., Etc.

The Scandinavian is, next to the German and Irish, the most important foreign element in this city. The country from which they hail, and which is generally known as Scandinavia, is composed of the three petty Kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark. The peninsula on which Norway and Sweden are situated joins the mainland of Russia, near the Polar Circle, in the northeast; is surrounded by the Baltic, North, and Polar Seas; and is, in consequence of its terribly-cold climate, very unproductive and thinly populated. The peninsula on which Denmark is situated joins the mainland of Germany on the south, and is surrounded by the Baltic and North Seas. To this Kingdom also belong the two little islands of Iceland, and Zealand in the Baltic. Sweden and Norway are ruled by the same King, but have different Constitutions and Legislatures,—the two sections speaking even ifferent languages. Denmark has a potentate of its own, and its laws are considered more liberal, and its population better educated, than those of the former countries. Sweden covers about 8,000 square geographical miles; Norway, 5,000; and Denmark, only 700,—800 square miles having been taken from it, a few years ago, by Germany; and, united, they have a population of nearly 6,000,000 of inhabitants.

EMIGRATION NOTES.

The first Norwegian emigrants arrived in America about the year 1825, and, in 1840, the first Norwegian emigrants settled in Chicago. Swedes and Danes did not make this city their home until the year 1850. Since that time, from 18,000 to 20,000 Scandinavian emigrants have arrived in this country yearly. Very few of them remain East,—most of them going West, making this city their base of operations,—and at the present day it is calculated that there are no less than 300,000 Scandinavians living in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas. Of this number, about 45,000 Scandinavians have made this city their permanent home, and they are divided amongst the three nationalities as follows:

Norwegians	20,000
Swedes	20,000
Danes	5,000

As will be observed by the above figures, there are very few Danes residing in this city, when compared with the Norwegians and Swedes. This is accounted for by the fact that Denmark is by far the smallest of the three North States, and, having a warmer climate and more fertile plains than its more Northern sisters, so many of its sons are not induced to emigrate to another more fertile and favorably-situated country. Swedish and Norwegian emigrants making this city their home are usually poor, but, being excellent mechanics and steady, strong-limbed workmen, soon save enough money to buy a home of their own. Some of our

MOST SKILLFUL MECHANICS

and best laborers come from those countries, and Chicago owes them a debt of gratitude for their aid in rebuilding our noble phœnixed city in so short a space of time. But where Scandinavians mostly excel is as navigators. Most of the sailors of our "Chicago marine" belong to that nationality. The Scandinavians have been

FAMOUS SEAMEN

as far back as 1,000 years ago, when, under the name of Vikings, they commanded and swept both the Baltic and North Seas, penetrating into France and England, and conquering those countries. It is even said that a Scandinavian was the first to discover America, and the story is related in a Norwegian drama entitled "The Country Found and Lost," as follows: Bjorn Asbrandson, an Icelandic Viking, loved Thuride, a beautiful, fair-haired daughter of a Scandinavia, but through unforeseen circumstances was compelled to leave his country and his betrothed for the space of several years. When he at length returned again to wed his beloved Thuride he found her married to another. Broken-hearted, he again left his native land to drown the sorrows of his soul amid the perils of the deep, and, steering due west, found after a perilous voyage of several months a beautiful country which he called Vineland, and which is supposed to be the Atlantic coast of New Jersey. Here he encountered a multitude of aborigines, and, after having gained their friendship and confidence, they made him their Chief. About twenty-five years later, another Scandinavian ship, commanded by Thuride's son, found the same Vineland; but no sooner had they effected a landing than they were attacked by the Indians, and would, undoubtedly, have been annihilated had not old Bjorn, the Chief of these Indians, interceded in their behalf. He soon became aware of the fact that the invaders were his countrymen, and their commander the son of his once beloved Thuride, and, after giving vent to his joy for again hearing from his native country, he related to them his story, and requested them to return and bring back with them a sufficient number of Scandinavians to resist any attacks of the aborigines. During their absence old Bjorn engraved Scandinavian signs and names on the large rocks near the shore, that posterity might know who was the first discoverer of this continent. For over 800 years the Scandinavians, or Vickings as they were then called, continued to travel to and from this country, until at last they abandoned it, leaving it to Columbus to retrace the old paths and receive all the credit therefor.

THE LANGUAGE

spoken by the Scandinavians is not uniform. The dialect of Norway and Denmark is nearly identical, and is, therefore, called the Norwegian-Danish. The Swedes speak a language of their own, which somewhat resembles the Norwegian-Danish. Neither of these languages is original, but rather a conglomeration of French, English, German, and Latin.

IMMIGRANT SWINDLING.

Scandinavian immigrants arriving in this city are, through their ignorance of our language and manners, greatly imposed upon by immigrant-house keepers and runners, most of whom belong to their own nationality. The names of the most notorious of these immigrant houses are familiar in the Police Court, their proprietors having often been before the Mayor and the Police Courts on charges of swindling poor immigrants, and whose runners are considered champions in playing the confidence game upon their unfortunate countrymen who desire to seek shelter beneath their inhospitable roofs. The Danis Society formerly used to look after the interests of these poor immigrants, but since actually one of the most notorious of these parties has become an influential member of that society, and is paying part of its expenses, they no longer spend their precious time in hunting up and assisting their unfortunate countrymen, but leave that job to the more interested party, as a committee of one, and devote themselves to the more noble occupation of playing poker in a back room of their club-house. If the Scandinavians would organize a society to aid, protect, and advise the immigrants of their nationality, the same as the German Society for the protection of Immigrants and the Friendless is doing, it would save many a poor family that falls into one of those infamous dens from terrible sufferings and untold privations.

SCANDINAVIAN LOCALITIES.

Like other foreign elements in this city, the Scandinavians have certain localities in which they congregate and chose their homes. Most of the Swedes live north of Chicago avenue and west of Wells street, on the North Side, while the Norwegians and Danes prefer to live north of Kinzie street, on the West Side.

CHARACTERISTICS.

Scandinavians are generally a very temperate and sober people, few of them being addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and very few saloons in this city are kept by members of that nationality. They, unlike the Germans, do not congregate in saloons, nor are they very fond of lager-beer, preferring to spend their evenings at home, surrounded by their, offspring smoking with great relish the worst kind of tobacco from a long-stemmed clay pipe. They are a law-and-order-loving people, and on the Sunday question are decidedly on the side of Mayor Medill, all their papers advocating the closing of saloons on Sundays.

AS CITIZENS,

none of our foreign inhabitants make better American citizens than Scandinavians, most of whom come to this country thoroughly imbued with republican ideas and principles, fully determined to become true American citizens, and forever to renounce their mother country with its monarchical and aristocratic institutions and its cold, rough, and icy climate. They easily adapt themselves to American manners and the language of this country, and no sooner do they understand the English language than they refuse to speak in their own tongue, preferring to read American newspapers to those published in their mother language, and for that reason most of the Scandinavian papers in this city have small circulations. In 1861 they were among the foremost to sacrifice their lives and their fortunes on the altar of their adopted country, and none fought more valiantly than they. They are, and always have been, the strongest opposers of slavery, and for that reason they have allied themselves to the Republican party since its formation, and to that party most of them still owe their allegiance, they having a perfect horror of the appellation of Democrat, it meaning to them nothing more nor less than rebellion and the establishment of slavery.

AS MUSICIANS.

As singers and musicians Scandinavians are widely celebrated. Who has not heard and admired the magnificent voices of Jennie Lind and Christine Nilsson? or who has not been enraptured by the matchless music of Ole Bull? Several excellent Scandinavian singing societies have their abode in this city, the best of which are the "Freya Singing Society," the "Norman Sang Vereining," and the "Skandinaven Sangers." Two of our best bands of music are also composed of members of that nationality.

ATHLETES.

The Scandinavians also pride themselves on having one of the best Turner Societies in the country. Their hall is on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Second street, where they meet for the purpose of developing their muscular strength, as well as for social entertainments. These Turners are very tall, powerfully built, and have usually blond hair, which is characteristic of the Scandinavian nationality, and whenever they appear on our streets, clad in their beautiful snow-white suits and caps with blue velvet borders, their splendid silk flags and banners streaming in the air, they are enthusiastically hailed and cheered by our delighted citizens.

SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Of other Scandinavian intellectual and social societies in this city, the Sven Society, which holds its meetings at Skandinavien Hall, No. 155 East Chicago avenue, has about 100 members, and is held in great esteem by the Swedes in this city, as is also the "Norwegian" and "Nora" societies by the Norwegians, and the "Dania" by the Danes. Besides these societies, there is the Scandinavian Carpenter Society, the Scandinavian Workingmen Society, and the Scandinavian Shoemaker Society.

Scandinavians do not seem to be admirers of secret societies, only one, a Swedish Odd-Fellow Lodge, having its existence in this city.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The prominent religion among the Scandinavians is the Evangelical Lutheran, but there are also some Episcopalians, Methodists, Baptists, and Swedenborgians, but no, or very few, Catholics. Of Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran churches, there are ten in this city, of which the Norwegians have five, the Swedes four, and the Danes one, as follows:

1—Norwegian Lutheran Church, Nos. 180 and 182 North Peoria street, has a membership of about 500, and Rev. I. C. Peterson is the pastor.

2—Norwegian Trinity Lutheran Church, West Indiana street, southwest corner of Peoria street; 500 members belong to this congregation, and Rev. John C. Torgerson is the pastor.

3—Norwegian Lutheran Bethlehem Church, Sangamon street, northwest corner of Philips street. Rev. H. M. Krogness, pastor.

4—Our Savior Church, North May street, between Erie and Second streets. Rev. J. Krohn, pastor, 500 members belong to this congregation.

5—Norwegian Mission, near Milwaukee avenue.

6—Swedish Lutheran Emmanual Church, corner of Sedgwick and Hobbie streets. Rev. E. Carlson and S. A. Lindahl, pastors. This congregation has about 1,500 members, has connected with it is an excellent school, with 200 pupils, of which A. P. Monton is the principal.

7—Swedish Lutheran Gethsemane congregation, No. 65 East Erie street, Rev. P. Erickson, pastor.

8—Swedish Lutheran Church, Bushnell street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets. Rev. P. Nyquist, pastor. This is the only Scandinavian South Side church in the city.

9—Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Nos. 278, 280 and 282 North Franklin street. Rev. E. M. Sangren, Superintendent.

10—Danish Lutheran Church on the West Side. Have no pastor at present, but have sent for one to Copenhagen, Denmark.

Of Scandinavian Methodist Churches there are:

1—Norwegian Methodist Church, West Indiana street, northeast corner of Sangamon street. Rev. O. P. Peterson, pastor.

2—Swedish Methodist Church, corner of Market and Oak streets. Rev. Mr. Anderson, pastor.

3—Danish Methodist Church, Second street, near Milwaukee avenue.

Of Scandinavian Baptist Churches there are:

1—Swedish Baptist Church, Oak street, near Sedgwick street. Rev. John A. Edgren, pastor.

2—Danish Baptist Tabernacle Church, Fourth street, northwest corner of Noble street, Rev. John Johnson, pastor.

Then there is the Swedish Episcopal Church, on Sedgwick street, between Oak and White streets, Rev. Bredburg, pastor. This congregation has about 1,000 members and a very large Sunday-school.

There is also a Norwegian Congregational and a Norwegian Adventist congregation, and several other religious societies in this city.

The Norwegian Lutherans have three excellent and well-attended parochial schools in the city, and the Swedes have two.

THE LITERATURE

of the three nationalities is remarkably great when compared with their number of people. Some of their literary productions are of rare excellence and of great age, as, for example, the "Elder Edda," written about the year 1090, and the "Younger Edda," written about the year 1210, and they effected a landing than they were attacked by the Indians, and would, undoubtedly, have been annihilated had not old Bjorn, the Chief of these Indians, interceded in their behalf. He soon became aware of the fact that the invaders were his countrymen, and their commander the son of his once beloved Thuride, and, after giving vent to his joy for again hearing from his native country, he related to them his story, and requested them to return and bring back with them a sufficient number of Scandinavians to resist any attacks of the aborigines. During their absence old Bjorn engraved Scandinavian signs and names on the large rocks near the shore, that posterity might know who was the first discoverer of this continent. For over 800 years the Scandinavians, or Vickings as they were then called, continued to travel to and from this country, until at last they abandoned it, leaving it to Columbus to retrace the old paths and receive all the credit therefor.

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CHARACTERISTICS.

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America are, also, several very excellent literary and illustrated publications.

The *Svenska Americanaren*, or the *Swedish American*, is published semi-weekly, at the corner of Indiana and Peoria streets, and is edited by P. A. Sundelins. Its circulation is very small, it having only about 2,500 subscribers. this paper is printed with English types, while all other Scandinavian publications in this city are printed with German types.

The *Hemlandet* is published weekly by John A. Enander and George Bohman, at No. 149 East Chicago avenue. This is a nine-column paper, and is the organ of the Swedes in the Northwest, and has a circulation of about 8,000 copies. It is radical Republican in politics, and strongly supports the Mayor on the Sunday question. This paper receives a large number of exchanges from Sweden, the most important of which are *Handels och Sjofarts Tidning*, of Gothenburg. This paper furnishes the best market, commercial, and shipping reports of any paper in Scandinavia, but in all other respects is a very inferior publication, it being no larger than the *Evening Mail* of this city. It is very liberal in politics, strongly advocating Republican ideas and principles, and has, therefore, many subscribers among the liberty-loving people of Sweden. The *Nya Dagligt Allehanta*, of Stockholm, is about the same size as the above-named paper, but, it being the Government organ, is very conservative and aristocratic, and has consequently a very small subscription list. All other leading papers published in Sweden, such as the *Dagens Nyheter*, *Fadernislandet*, and *Samtiden*, of Stockholm, and the *Posten*, of Jonkorping, are very liberal in their tendencies. There are also Swedish illustrated literary papers received and read in this city, of which the *Svenska Weekbladet*, of Stockholm, takes the lead. This paper is said to have a circulation of over 50,000 copies. The Illustrated *Svenska Family Journalen*, of Stockholm, and *For-och-Nu*, are also widely read and highly prized be our Swedish fellow-citizens. The *Illustrated Tidning*, of Stockholm, is similar to *Harper's Weekly*, and has also a large circulation in this city. The Swedish religious publication mostly read in this country is the Lutheran paper *Wacktaren*, of Stockholm.

The *Nya Verlden* (New World), another Swedish paper, is published by A. Chaiser, at No. 4 North Wells street, and has a circulation of about 4,000 copies. This is the only Scandinavian Liberal Republican paper in the Northwest.

The *Missionaren* is published monthly in this city, and is the organ of the Lutheran Swedish Mission. It has about 2,000 subscribers, and its editor is the Rev. J. P. Nygnist.

The *Sandebudet*, the organ of the Swedish Methodists in this country, is published weekly by Hitchcock & Walden, and is edited by N. O. Westergreen.

The *Augustana och Ratta Hemlandet* is the organ of the Swedish Lutheran Church in this country, and is published and edited by Prof. N. T. Hasselgnist, D. D., and has a circulation of about 2,500 copies.

Scandinavians, like all other foreigners in this country, are jealously guarding their rights and privileges

AS AMERICAN CITIZENS,

and whenever, in the division of National, State, county, or city offices, their nationality is neglected, considerable grumbling can be heard in those quarters mainly inhabited by them, and it is no more than just that an element of such strength as theirs has been shown to be by the above facts and figures should be better recognized by the party to which they nearly all belong than they have been in the past. They are peaceful, intelligent, and honest, and will fill any office with credit to themselves and honor to the country.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Money continues stringent, and nearly all the business to-day was at 1-32 to 1-16 for call loans. At the close the rate dropped to 1-64. The bank statement is unfavorable, and, in consequence of heavy decrease in specie, there is a net loss of $594,425 in the legal reserve, and the banks, as a whole, now show a deficiency of $377,200.

IMPORTS.

The imports of foreign merchandise for the week run up to the large total of $13,804,598, of which $3,531,657 consists of dry goods.

The treasure shipment to-day, silver bars and coin, amounts to $168,000.

GOLD

was strong and higher, advancing from 116⅛@ 117.

STOCKS.

The stock market was intensely dull, and the volume of business even smaller than usual. The tendency of the market was toward lower quotations early in the day, but the decline was partly recovered in late dealings.

BONDS

Governments were strong.

PRODUCE.

The inquiry for flour was light, owing chiefly to the storm, and prices of low and medium grades were irregular. Choice and fancy Minnesota extras are not plenty, though in fair demand. Choice superfine is quite firm and scarce Sales, 4,709 brls; receipts, 7,011 brls. In wheat there was no movement. Prices for spring are nominal, and the tendency for the moment is downward. Winter is well held. Sales, 3,000 bu; receipts, 10,060 bu. Pork was firmer. New mess sold to the extent of 500 brls, at $16.30 cash. Extra prime is quoted at $13.25, and Western prime mess at $15.50, and $16.00 for future delivery, with $16.25 bid for April, and May is quoted at $16.37½. Receipts, 764 pkgs. There was a good business in Western picked hams, embracing 50 tcs, 14 lbs, at 12½c. Prices are generally firm. Dry salted shoulders are quoted at 7c. Receipts, 8,998 pkgs. Bacon was irregular and unsettled, the business being quiet. Long clear is quoted at about 9@ 9¼c. Lard was fairly active, and the market ruled higher. Western on the spot is quoted at 8 19-16c. City is quoted at 8¼c. For future delivery, sales of 1,000 tcs April at 8⅜c; 500 tcs May at 9c; 500 tcs June at 9⅛c. Receipts, 2,385 pkgs.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

The New York Horse-Shoers and the Express Companies--Workmen from New Jersey--Opposition to Chinese Labor.

NEW YORK, March 29.—At a meeting of the journeymen horse-shoers, with reference to the attempt by an express company to make their men work nine hours, it was reported that the organization was able to hold out. Only one man remained at work, and he will probably leave to-day.

All but one of the Employers' Committee are opposed to the eight-hour system. They hope to persuade journeymen to work by the hour, and thus avoid a strike.

Capitalists are giving contracts to builders in New Jersey, with promise to bring men here to work under the protection of the police. Building this year would be very extensive but from an apprehension of strikes.

Representatives of the carpenters, stonecutters, and other trades held a meeting last evening to discuss the situation and arrange for interviews with employers.

PITTSBURGH, March 29.—The opposition to Chinese coolies by the laborers in the vicinity of Beaver Falls, Pa., continues. A meeting of citizens was held at Fallston, last night, and an organization formed, to be known as "The American Free Labor League." Members of the league have pledged themselves to withdraw their support from business men and newspapers favoring the employment of Chinese operatives.

THE METROPOLITAN.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Metropolitan Club was held on Saturday evening in the rooms in Mc-Vicker's Theatre building, the President, G. A. Forsyth, in the chair. The Club adopted the report of the Committee appointed to draft a charter for incorporation.

The offer of Mr. McVicker to lease to the Club the whole of the two upper floors in his building at a rental of $3,000 per year, was adopted. The following are the officers of the Club:

President—G. A. Forsyth.
Vice-Presidents—F. A. Eastman, J. H. McVicker, F. Ziegfeld, Edwin Powell, F. W. Peck, John Phillips, C. G. Truesdell.
Treasurer—W. S. Shepherd.
Secretary—Percy L. Shuman.
Historian—J. R. Bothwell.
Caterer—F. Ziegfeld.
Board of Managers—G. A. Forsyth, E. H. Trafton, F. W. Peck, F. Ziegfeld, E. Colbert, W. S. Shepherd, J. Phillips, R. T. Lincoln, J. H. McVicker.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., March 29.—Hiram S. Clapp, of Hartford, Conn., died on the cars this side of Madison to-day. He had been to St. Paul for his health and was returning home. He was a traveling salesman for P. Jewel & Sons, Hartford. He had the kindest care from H. A. Brewster, who accompanied him. The remains were taken on to-night.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Joseph N. Jackson, a wealthy pawnbroker, formerly a prominent member of the Tammany Society, and well known in local politics, died to-day from injuries committed in 1870 by the rioters, Eagan and Diegan, who are now in Sing Sing prison.

ALBANY, March 29.—Stephen Groesbeck, an old and prominent citizen, died to-day.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The Grand Scramble Among the Seekers After Public Pap.

Nomination of All Sorts of Tickets, with All Sort of Candidates.

A mass meeting was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Chamber, for the purpose of listening to the reply of the Liberal Committee of the South Town, of nominations for town officers to be voted for Tuesday. The meeting was called to order by Mr. McKinley.

Justice Boyden reported that the Liberal Committee for the South Town had agreed upon the following names:

Supervisor—B. Loewenthal.
Collector—P. M. Clary.
Clerk—Peter H. Witt.
Assessor—W. H. B. Gray.
Constables—Philip Keeler, Charles McLean, Henry Best, John Moore, Peter H. Conley, R. H. Wallace, Geo. H. Hartman, Morris Crane, and G. G. Chilcott.

The Committee, after consultation with tax-payers, had, with some difficulty, arrived at selections for minor officers. There was no objection to the nominees for higher officers. Mr. Loewenthal was the present incumbent, and had been the best Supervisor the South Town had had for many years. Mr. Clary was a large tax-payer and an honest man. Mr. Gray was known in Chicago for many years. Mr. Webb had also lived in Chicago for a long time.

Somebody asked if Mr. Gray would reduce an assessment from $125,000 to $10,000 when a man asked for it, as Rodbertus had done.

Gen. Smith moved the adoption of the report. He knew almost all the names on it, and indorsed the men It was the duty of all citizens to put good men even in the minor offices.

John Fell moved to table the report, because something or other was wrong.

Judge Boyden moved to take up the report seriatim. It was agreed to.

They were confirmed until Mr. Gray was reached, when some one opposed him, and

Mr. Fell said Gray was the best and most popular man they could find.

He was confirmed.

When the Constables were reached, Mr. Fell said these men held important and lucrative offices, and therefore good men should be selected. If poor ones were put on, the ticket would be defeated.

Mr. Keeler was slaughtered.

Mr. Russell said Constables were not minor officers; they were persons of great importance. He moved that the five Justices of the South Town be requested to submit a list of good men, and that a committee of three be appointed to call on them.

Justice Boyden said the list had been made after consultation with nearly all the faithful Justices, and men had been picked out who had been doing business with them.

Mr. Fell said there had been a mistake about Mr. Keeler. He was a large property-owner.

A gentleman with a dyed moustache raised a point of order that the list must be gone through with.

It was sustained.

Charles D. McLean was confirmed.

Henry Best was vouched for by the young man with the dyed moustache. He knew him long and well. He was the brewer's son.

Mr. Fell also vouched for Mr. Best, who was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Fell seconded John M. Moore, and said he was not the other Moore, but the one who had been Justice. He would be a credit to the office.

He went through along with Conley.

The dyed moustache seconded Wallace, and he was put through along with Hartman and Crane.

Mr. Fell opposed Mr. Chilcott, since he had two years of office yet to run.

Mr. Chilcott was turned out.

Mr. Keeler's case was taken up, and his merits were fully discussed. It appears that he is competent and worthless, as a boxer to the profession, and a man unfit for the place, a man who was now in office and a man who was a runner for Drandorff, and not in office at all,—a man of property,—and a bummer.

Judge Boyden said he was an unusually active man in serving papers, and very honest in paying over money.

It was asked if he had not habitually been in the habit of charging illegal fees.

The motion to reconsider was carried, and Mr. Keeler was nominated.

Mr. Fell presented a petition signed by tax-payers, property-holders, and prominent citizens, such as Geo. Cooper, Otto Bluhm, Ald. Tracey, Michael Evans, and Dan O'Hars, asking the meeting to put in Austin Daly, a poor and honest young man, as Constable.

It was stated Mr. D. was from the Sixth Ward, which was "liable to a little more representation."

The dyed moustache said Daly could not write his own name. The Sixth Ward nominated Ike Hartman.

Daly was beaten 13 to 16, and Hartman was chosen, 22 to 10.

Mr. Kenney moved to go into nominations in North and West Chicago.

It was moved to adjourn, since it was a South Side meeting.

Mr. Kenney got wrathy, and said they had had half a dozen North Side nominations, and they wanted another.

The Chair said it was a South Side meeting, and the north and west towns must take care of themselves.

Mr. Kenney wanted to know how they could do it. They wanted to make nominations under the wing of the Liberal Committee, but it seemed it could not be done.

The meeting adjourned.

Four North Siders met, and tried to hold a mass meeting, but it proved to be a failure.

WEST SIDE NOMINATIONS.

A mass meeting of the freemen of the Town of West Chicago was held yesterday evening, at Tammany Hall. Of the 20,000 freemen in that town, about 143 were present. The majority of these were of foreign extraction, registered in the Directory as "Mc." and "O."

The aim of the assembled freemen seemed to be the reform of the Constabulary system, which was to be accomplished by the nomination of various gentlemen present as Constables.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. Martin, who, after giving a summary of Haines' Treatise on Township Organization, explained the way in which the Republican ticket had been gotten up. The object of the present meeting was to nominate honest men, and back them up at the polls.

Mr. Owens was elected permanent Chairman, and returned thanks for the unexpected honor of making him President of the little arrangement. He was totally almost unprepared, and begged his hasty election would excuse any shortcomings on his part. Too much importance could not be attached to the kind of men elected at the present crisis, for corruption was rampant, and it was seeming as if Chicago were unworthy of the suffrage. The best men were wanted for these positions, for money matters were tempting, and the voters could not be too careful in looking after their interests. They wanted square dealing.

Mr. Martin was elected Secretary.

A freeman said there was no Republican ticket in the field.

Mr. Martin explained that it was a bogus ticket, nominated in fraud.

Mr. Rass was called on for his views, and stated he could vote for no man nominated on the Liberal ticket on Madison street or elsewhere. There were good men ready to take office. The Madison street meeting was a packed one, and some of the nominees were no better than pickpockets.

Mr. Beatty, a lawyer of eminence, was called on for his views, and he cheerfully responded. It seemed to him that the tax-payers of West Chicago should take more interest in the township officers. Unhappily, a taint of dishonesty seemed to pervade the whole strata of society. It seemed as if Congress was made up of the dregs of hogs into which the Redeemer cast the devil. After tracing the connection between Congress and the West Chicago town meeting, he said he would not like to see the meeting make nominations, since it was not big enough. What they ought to do he could not say, except that they should elect honest officers. They should also be capable. Was it not too late to elect such men? They elected a Supervisor who sat in the County Board, and might impose taxes of thousands. They elected Justices of the Peace who act in judgment on them. Party politics should cut no figure in the matter.

Mr. Martin was in favor of making nominations, for honest and capable men were present. He moved to proceed to make nominations.

Another freeman, who wanted to be a Constable, was in favor of making nominations.

The Chair asked if any other pertinent remarks were to be made.

A freeman said he would like to see some other ward represented than the Fourteenth.

It was stated the Tenth and Thirteenth were represented.

The freeman observed they were represented by candidates. He was ready to ballot.

A freeman from the Thirteenth Ward, now a Constable, and desirous of remaining so, said that was a very responsible office and great pains should be taken to choose men as Constables, and not people who catchauled and gulled men round. It was as responsible as Supervisor. He frequently had $600 of other people's money in his pocket, and what was to hinder his taking his duds and leaving with it.

Mr. Martin showed that one respectable man was as good as ten whisky-heads. [Applause by the freeman from the Thirteenth.]

The motion to make nominations was agreed to.

A reconsideration of the vote was moved by Mr. Perry, in order to get a representative from each ward, and let them make the nominations.

A tall freeman moved a committee of two from each ward be appointed to make nominations.

Mr. Beatty seconded the freeman's motion.

The tall freeman, who wanted to be Constable, discussed parliamentary law.

So did Mr. Martin.

So did several other people.

The Chair thought it a technical question,—a parley about words.

A freeman with bushy hair moved the committee consist of taxpayers not candidates for office.

This was frowned down by everybody, especially those who wanted to have office.

The gentleman with bushy hair thought a better ticket could be got up on his plan.

Nobody seemed to agree with him.

The motion for a committee was agreed to.

The freeman with bushy hair again trotted out his hobby.

It is suggested that if it was carried out there could be no committee.

The motion to leave off the candidates was agreed to.

The Committee, when organized, represented the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, the members being David Scanlan, Charles M. Ellis, P. McArdle, Michael Mulvey, James Costello, J. Halloran, J. McNamara, etc., etc. A number of gentlemen were ruled out as being candidates.

The Committee retired to the rear end of the hall to conduct their business, and were soon surrounded by candidates. After a few minutes, they went down in the saloon in order to give the subject a more thorough examination.

After a long time, a freeman with a short clay-pipe moved a committee be appointed to wait on the Committee of Nomination, and inquire whether they wanted any lunch, and also whether they were ready to report progress.

Citizen William Bass was sent on that errand, and was ordered not to stop to take a drink. In a few minutes another committee was detailed to keep an eye on Citizen Bass.

The Committee sent to watch the Committee sent to see if the Committee was ready to report, stated that Freeman Bass reported the Committee would soon be back. It was settling its bill.

The Committee on Nominations reported as follows:

Supervisor—Thomas Wall.
Assessor—Louis Amberg.
Collector—J. J. Kelly.
Town Clerk—Daniel F. Buckley.
Constables—Mat Hemming, J. Worth, W. Swinburn, H. Baby, W. Williams, J. Shoemaker, M. Slavin, C. N. Ellis, J. Schmidt, John Hennin, Samuel J. Harmon, Francis F. Flanagan, and H. W. Harris.

It was moved that all names on the Republican ticket be stricken out.

A freeman, not nominated for Constable, said several Constables were not of the right stamp. [Cheers.] They must have men that the West Side people knew, and could put their finger and mark on.

The names were then on motion taken up in "rotation."

Mr. Wall was confirmed.

It was moved that Louis Wolff of the Fourteenth Ward be put on, instead of Louis Amberg, for Assessor.

E. T. Martin was also put in nomination, and Mr. Wolff's friend accepted it.

A man wanted somebody for such positions who had a real stake in the town.

The tall freeman said it was all out of order. They must first vote on Louis Amberg.

Mr. Beatty said it was the privilege of every freeman, in his sovereign capacity, to nominate any one he pleased.

The freeman with the bushy hair thought it proper for the meeting to do anything it pleased.

The Chair thought anything was right.

Louis Amberg was confirmed.

John J. Kelly, being a resident of the Fourteenth Ward, was confirmed unanimously.

When D. F. Buckley came up, an old friend of Mr. Buckley asked if he had been nominated elsewhere.

D. F. said he had.

"Then, by gorry," says the old friend, "I shall vote against you."

Buckley was rejected, and rose to inquire if all other nominees on other tickets were to be rejected.

E. T. Martin was nominated for Town Clerk.

Mr. Barry was also nominated.

In order to give Mr. Buckley a fair show, Mr. Beatty nominated him.

Buckley's friend opposed him on general principles, since he would not add strength to the ticket.

Buckley, declined to run, the nomination, replied that he rose to a personal question—Cushing's Manual. That hushed them. He went on to say they must have nominees from other wards than the Fourteenth. They wanted strength on the ticket, not individuality.

It was moved that the business proceed.

It was agreed to.

Mr. Martin was nominated.

The list of Constables was then adopted.

NORTH SIDE TICKET.

This is the time for making up tickets for town officers. No family should be without one. No taxpayer should go to church to-day until he has carefully read and re-read all the nominations, and found out all he can about the men who made them, and how he will be out of pocket for each, man elected. Let him vote for whom he pleases. Only don't let him rush into print. Some of the morning papers presented the name of Mr. Henry Chase for the Clerkship of North Chicago, and now Tom Tarleton is called upon to say that Mr. John Wagner is the man. Mr. Henry Callaghan never did such a thing in his life, and never would, unless called upon. Following is the People's Ticket for the town of North Chicago:

Supervisor—James Handley.
Collector—Col. Ezra Taylor.
Assessor—John P. Appleberg.
Town Clerk—John Wagner.
Constables—G. B. Bagnos, Nicholas Dreis, Louis Moronti, John Berry, Thomas Moran, Ole Bendickson, and Patrick Daly.

MORE WILLING ONES.

West Chicago has but to call for town officers, and the following spotless gentlemen will offer themselves as sacrifices to the public need:

Collector—A. Salisbury.
Supervisor—Thomas C. Wall.
Assessor—Louis Amberg.

Should Mr. Salisbury not be acceptable to the citizens, then Mr. K. M. Laughlin will meekly offer his time and services. It is a gracious sight.

RODBERTUS.

Having failed to receive the nomination for Assessor of South Chicago, Mr. Julius Rodbertus proposes to run as an independent candidate. He is highly recommended by the "only Republican morning-paper in Chicago,"—the paper which advertises itself as "independent in nothing,"—as "a true Republican," "a faithful officer," and "a reputable citizen." The community, however, seems to be far from unanimous on this point. A correspondent says:

"This Julius Rodbertus, a friend of Ch. H. Ham, is the same fellow who, at Auditors' meeting of South Chicago, in October, 1871, brought in a bill for $800 (which was voted to him), for plats and maps. Those maps and plats he borrowed from Otto Peltzer, a map clerk in the Board of Public Works. He told the Town Auditors that he made them for the town. After the bill of $800 was voted to him, he next day returned the maps to Otto Peltzer."

MODEST FLORENCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Though I appreciate the honor done me in ascribing the direction of the Philoclean entertainment at Standard Hall, on Friday evening, to me, I must respectfully decline it. It is a matter of pride that my pupils are able to get up a concert without my assistance, and I have no doubt that everything passed as satisfactorily as if I had been present as superintendent of the music. Very respectfully,

F. ZIEGFELD,
Director Chicago Musical College.

CHICAGO, March 29.

A New Barber Shop.

M. Jernigan has just opened in one of the elegant basement rooms of the THE TRIBUNE Building, No. 141 Dearborn street, a new tonsorial establishment, fitted up with the latest and best styles of barber chairs, etc. Mr. Jernigan has had many years' experience in his profession, and will be assisted by several of the best artists in the city. He will labor to make his establishment one of the most popular in Chicago, and deserving of the patronage of the best class of customers.

Clothes Cleaning.

Ladies' and gentlemen's garments of all kinds cleaned and pressed, at Cook & McLain's, No. 80 Dearborn street, and No. 93 West Madison street.

MARRIAGES.

CONPROPST—TIFFANY—On the 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., T. M. Conpropst and Miss Minnie E. Tiffany, all of this city. No cards.

LAKE—INGERSOLL—In this city, on the 29th ult. Mr. Fred Lake and Miss Ida Ingersoll, both of Chicago.

Whitewater and Ripon (Wis.) papers please copy.

CUSHMAN—DORAN—On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 228 South Paulina-st., Mr. Charles W. Cushman, of Cleveland, O., and Miss Georgie L. Doran, daughter of J. E. Doran, Esq., of this city.

Cleveland papers please copy.

PINKERTON—HUGHES—At the First Baptist Church, Austin, Ill., on the 18th inst., by the Rev. A. Blackburn, Robert A. Pinkerton and Lizzie A. Hughes, both of Chicago.

BROWN—MILLS—March 11, by the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, Mr. Frank Brown and Miss Kittie Mills, both of Chicago.

DEATHS.

CHAPIN—In New Marlboro, Mass., March 26, Elizabeth Chapin, aged 71 years, wife of Nathan

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ON WEST SIDE Brick basement cottage on Hoyne-st., near Monroe. 7-room cottage on Indiana-st., near Carpenter. Cottage and lot on West Lake-st., near Milwaukee-av. 6-room cottage on Tyler-st., near Morgan. 7-story house, and lot, on West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne; would take lots. 2-story house on Walnut-st., near Western-av.; would take some lots. 2-story house on West Jackson-st., west of California; would take lots. 2-story and basement brick on West Adams-st., near Robey. 2-story house on North Carpenter-st., near West Indiana; lots in part. 2-story brick house on Honore-st., near Adams; will take in part, lots. 2-story house on South Jefferson-st., near Monroe; would take good lots. West Taylor-st., 2-story house near Halsted; wants good building lot. 2-story and basement brick on Warren-av., near Oakley; would take South Side lots. 2-story house on Honore-st., near Adams. 2-story house on Warren-av., near Lincoln; would take lots in part. A fine brick building on Madison-st., opposite Aberdeen. 2-story and basement house on Peoria-st., near Jackson. 2-story and basement brick house on Adams-st., near Ashland; will exchange for lots in Green-st., near Madison. 2-story and basement house on Centre-av., near Adams-st.; would take lots in part. 6 lots on West Madison-st., east of Central Park, 24x181. 9 lots on West Monroe-st., west of Central Park. 3 lots on Lake-st., fronting south on Central Park, 30x195. 4 lots on Fulton-st., 270 ft east of Central Park, 30x180. 6 lots on Washington-av., same distance from Central Park. 5 lots in Block 16 Morton's Subdivision, one block from Central Park—north. 16 lots in Block 9, Harding's Subdivision, three blocks from Central Park.

ACRE PROPERTY ON THE WEST SIDE.

10 acres on Lake-st., south of Austin.
20 acres near Central Park, crossing the Boulevard.
8 acres near Irving Park; will trade in part.
Lots and Blocks at Norwood Park, near station; will trade.
40 acres adjoining Hawthorn on the east.
6 acres, and adjoining Douglas Park Boulevard.
5 acres in Sec. 15, T. 39, R. 13.
4 acres at Maywood, fronting Forrest-av.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY ON WEST SIDE.

26x120 on Mather-st., near Jefferson; will trade.
50x125 on Oakley-st., near Fulton.
24x106 on Polk-st., near Laflin.
26x110 on Polk-st., near new city-limits.
20x100 on Tyler-st., near Clinton; will exchange.
50x125 on Seventh-av., near Taylor; will exchange.
22x102 on Clinton-st., near VanBuren.
47x150 on Jackson-st., near Honore.
6 lots on Washington-st., near Stanton.
2 lots 25x220, fronting Central Park west.
50x132 on Tyler-st., near Hoyne.
20x180 on Adams-st., near the bridge.
40½ feet on Canal-st., south of Harrison; would exchange.
60x125 on Park-av., near Leavitt-st.
66x130 on Harrison-st., near Oakley. 66x130 on Flournoy-st., near Oakley; would trade for farm near the city.
50x150 corner Clinton and Tyler-sts.

A large number of lots in C. H. Harrison's Subdivision, near the railroad.
46x125 on West Madison-st., near Page; or will lease.
4 lots in W. H. Coudon's Subdivision, near Barry Point Road.
2 lots 50x200, fronting Central Park on the east; and also 200 feet at Irvandale, fronting on Woodlawn-av.; want house.

Two-story house on West Jackson-st., near Western-av.; will take lots.

House on West Randolph-st., near Carpenter; would take South Side property.

Two-story store on Milwaukee-av., near Morgan-st.; want lots near city property.

Two-story house on Desplaines-st., near Van Buren; will exchange.

Cottage on Norton-st., near Harrison-st.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY IN SOUTH DIVISION.

Lots on Burnside-st., near Forty-eighth-st.; also, on Butterfield-st.

80x200 on Ellis-av., near Egan-av.; would exchange for house.

3 lots, 55x160, on Indiana-av., north of Forty-eighth-st.
75x155 on Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.; will trade for North Side house.
Several lots in Pitner's Subdivision on Wabash-av., near Seventy-sixth-st.
75x119 on Twenty-ninth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.
21 feet on Michigan-av., near Fifteenth-st.
100x114 on northeast corner of Wabash-av. and Sixty-first-st.
Also, a strip 300 feet wide running through from Indiana-av. to South Park-av., near Sixty-first-st.
Two-story and basement brick house on Prairie-av.; a great bargain.

A. P. DOWNS & CO.,
Rooms 18 and 19, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. J. WEIDINGER & CO., REAL Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, northwest corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.:
75 feet, east front, on Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
50 feet, west front, on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth.
4 lots on Dashiell-st., near Thirty-fifth.
25 feet on Madison-st., near Ashland-av.
Lots on California-av., near Fulton.
6 lots, east front, on North Clark-st., near Schiller.
117x150 feet, corner, on Noble-st.
48 ft on Webster-av., near Hurlburt-st.
75 feet, east front, on Larrabee-st., near North-av.
75 feet on Vine-st., near Division.
25 feet, east front, on South Jefferson-st., near O'Brien.
8 lots, east front, on Sheffield-av., near Belmont.
50 feet on Harlem-av., near Bloomingdale.
50 feet on Mohawk-st., near Sophia.
6 lots on Halsted-st., near Ashland-av.
4 lots on Ashland-av., near Wisconsin.
26 feet, east front, on Sedgwick-st., near North-av.
Lots near Central Park.
50 lot on Ashland-av., near Archer.
5 acres near Cotton Factory and Archer-av.
62x135 feet on southwest corner of Sedgwick and White-sts.

FOR SALE—BY S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 119 and 121 LaSalle-st.:
South Park boulevard, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 75x160 feet, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
Wabash-av., 25x160 feet, near Forty-second-st.; cheap.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—40 ACRES FRONTING on and near the lower South Park at a bargain, if taken immediately; easy terms; beyond question, whoever buys this property and holds it for a few years cannot fail to realize an immense profit. J. ESIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 443 ARNOLD-ST., $1,850; $200 cash; store and dwelling 381 Sedgwick-st., $1,200; $200 cash; furnished cottage 1104 Indiana-av., $1,500; $200 cash. W. C. BALDWIN & CO., 84 and 86 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS, just adjoining outside of city limits, on South Park Boulevard, Lakewood Boulevard, Egan and Vincennes-avs., at low prices, and on extremely easy terms. For investment or speculation this property offers greater inducements for more desirable or available than this property, the attractiveness and convenience of which will be apparent to any one who visits it. For plats and information, J. ESIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, FORMERLY OCcupied by the Singer Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co., located at 233 South Clinton-st., near VanBuren. First floor contains store, with 3 rooms back; second floor has 8 rooms and attic above. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND COMMODIOUS TWO-STORY FRAME house (new) containing 10 rooms, marble mantels, etc., and all modern improvements, with lot 22x120 feet, located on Walnut-st., near Western-av. Location first-class; location and very cheap; price $5,500, very easy terms. M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK dwelling, with furniture, near Ann-st., No. 46 Aberdeen-st., lot 24 feet deep to a 20-foot alley; house in good repair, with modern improvements. Apply to F. B. HAVITT, 161 Madison-st.

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FOR SALE—STORE AND HALF HOUSE AND barn, 400 Lasalle-av.; between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts. Inquire on the premises.

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FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEAR UNION PARK, MARble front 2-story and basement, range furnace, fine marble mantels, gas fixtures, etc.; lot 24x125 feet. Apply on premises, No. 19 Monroe-st.

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FOR SALE—BY J. H. KESSLER, 145 CLARK-ST., corner Madison:
Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st., two-story frame house, and lot 80x171, will be sold cheap.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., two-story house with brick basement, 12 rooms, and lot 27 ft front, and barn, $16,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-second-st., two-story and basement brick house, $12,000.
Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., fine marble front house, $20,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., large, new two-story house, 12 rooms, with brick basement, and lot 37½x126, $13,000.
Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., good two-story and brick basement house, 12 rooms, and brick barn, and lot 30x180, $12,000.
Twenty-fourth-st., corner Calumet-av., two-story and basement brick house.
Sixteenth-st., near Indiana-av., stone front house and barn, $14,000.
Bryant-av., two-story house, and lot 80x163, $11,000.
Forrestle-st., near Thirty-second-st., cottage of 8 rooms and lot, $4,000.
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-first-st., cottage of 5 rooms and lot.
South Park-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., three-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms, $10,500.
Washington-st., near Horne-st., two-story house of 11 rooms and brick basement and barn, and lot 30x125 ft., $10,000; also one for $7,500.
Washington-st., near Oakley-st., two-story house of 8 rooms, and lot 24x125, $4,000.
Paulina-st., near Jackson, two-story and basement brick house and barn, and lot, 25x125, $7,500.
Harrison-st., near Peoria-st., good cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $5,000.
Harrison-st., east of Centre-av., two-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms, and lot, $7,000; a lot taken in part payment.
Aberdeen-st., between Harrison and Gurley, cottage, 8 rooms, and lot, $3,000.
Sangamon-st., near Lake, two-story and basement house, 12 rooms, and lot 38x125, $8,000; easy terms.
Monroe-st., near California-av., two-story house, 10 rooms, and lot 30x125, $5,500; easy terms.
Jackson and Hoyne-sts., very desirable two-story and brick basement house and barn, and lot, $8,500.
Clinton-st., between Van Buren and Harrison, 3 houses, and lot 50x150, $15,500.
Halsted-st., near Lake View, two-story and brick basement house, barn and outhouses, and 2¼ acres of land.
Wabash-av., north of Thirtieth-st., 50x125, $150 per ft.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., 48x125, $200 per ft.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-fourth-st., 50x171, $150 per ft.
Michigan and Wabash-avs., inside of city, several large corner prop.
Michigan-av., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 50x165.
Prairie-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st., 50x125, east front, $100 per ft.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., 50x180, $100 per ft.
Burnside-st., south of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 25x 130.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., west front, 24x125.
Wentworth-av., south of Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 50x125.
Burnside-st., corner Fifty-fourth-st., 28x140.
Fontaine-st., near Thirty-first-st., 2 lots.
Englewood, large corner near Normal School, very desirable.

Twenty-sixth-st., east of R. I. R. R., 40 or 80x122, cheap.
Van Buren-st., corner Lincoln, 50x125.
Dyer-st., corner Quincy, 50x120.
Van Buren-st., corner Loomis, 96x120.
Eight lots north of Twelfth-st., near Southwestern-av.
Sixteenth-st., near Ashland-av., lots at $800.
Mitchell-st., near Ashland-av., 24x125.
Tyler-st., near Western-av., 1 lot, $1,100.
Adams-st., a large corner 100x180, west of Ashland-av.
Adams-st., east of California-av., 84x125, at $40 per foot.
Lake-st., east of Lincoln, 50x127, cheap.
Warren-av., near Staunton-st., 25x125, $1,650.
Canal-st., near Twelfth, 175x200.
Nine lots near Central Park Boulevard and Depot and Kinzie-st.
30 acres just east of Washington Heights, $375 per acre.
80 acres on G. E. Railroad, just south of city.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV., NORTH OF VAN Buren-st., four-story cut-stone front store, no better building in the city. Good house on one of the avenues, worth about $26,000, taken in part payment. J. H. KESLER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.:
On South Side Avenues—Brick and marble fronts at prices ranging from $12,000 upwards.
At Cottage Grove and Hyde Park—Several nice cosy places, in different localities, between Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth-sts.; some in grove, and very convenient to street cars; several of them on monthly payments.
Lake-av., southwest corner Forty-third-st., 106 feet front, unimproved.
Wabash-av. and State-st., north of Fifty-ninth-st., east and west fronts, cheap.
Burnside-st., also on Butterfield, houses and lots; several good places.
West Side—A great variety of residences, on all the principal streets, from cottages to marble fronts.
West Jackson-st., east of Rockwell-st., 50x128 feet, through to Ontario-st., for $3,000, for a few days, to which we invite attention as a decided bargain.
Cheap lots just west of Halsted-st., between Dexter Park and boulevard, at low prices and monthly payments.
Vacant lots on Ashland, Warren, and Park-avs., and elsewhere; some outside fire limits.
40 acres in Sec. 9, 39, 13, near the new railroad improvements.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN WHICH CANNOT BE equaled in the city, 330x125 feet, Calumet-av., near Douglas-place, only $75 per foot; easy terms; worth $120, but must be sold; will sell all or half.
40 acres on Fullerton-av., near depot, $1,500 an acre.
Choice business property, ¼ block from State-st. bridge, 20x100 feet; price $5,000. No cash required from good improving.
Splendid little home, 80 acres, land highly improved. Good buildings, orchard, &c., near depot; overlooks lake and city; 1¼ hours' ride; only $6,500; or exchange.
J. F. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES ON THE avenues, South, and in the West Division. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame house, 7 rooms, 30x30. No. 14 on South May-st.; gas fixtures, bath-room, hot and cold water. Rented for $900 a year. Price, $7,000.
80x30 feet on Canal-st., corner of Quincy. Corner of Filbo both and Lake-sts.
Two houses on Canal-st.; rented for $4,200 a year. Price, $40,000.
Two houses on Jefferson-st., Nos. 93 and 95, lot 50 feet front, rented, No. 93 for $900 per year, and No. 95 for $700. Price, $13,500.
Five lots on North Clark-st., 66 feet north of Schiller-st. Terms easy.
Apply to A. GAGNE, Real Estate Agent, Room 12, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WENTWORTH-AV., HOUSE AND lot.
North Side—Two lots in fine residence quarter.
West Side—Houses and lots, and a number of high and dry 50-foot lots.
Boulevard subdivision vacant lots.
W. J. DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LARGE barn and lot, on Hubbard-st., near Thirty-first, three blocks west of F., F. W. & C. R. R., convenient to cars; hard and soft water on premises. Price, $3,700; half cash, balance in monthly payments. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND COMMODIOUS TWO-STORY FRAME house (new) containing 10 rooms, marble mantels, etc., and all modern improvements, with lot 22x120 feet, located on Walnut-st., near Western-av. Location first-class; location and very cheap; price $5,500, very easy terms. M. MAUGHAN, 115 West Madison-st.

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FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—BEAUTIFUL LOTS, just outside the city limits, on Lincoln-av., Clybourn-av., Larrabee-st., Sedgwick-st., Cleveland-av., Halsted-st., Wentworth-av., Cottage Grove-av., Indiana-av., Wabash-av., Michigan-av., Prairie-av., Calumet-av., Dearborn-st., Clark-st., Wells-st., Fifth-av., Ashland-av., Western-av., Robey-st., Paulina-st., Hoyne-st., Lincoln-st., Wood-st., Honore-st., Loomis-st., Throop-st., Jefferson-st., Morgan-st., Union-st., Green-st., Peoria-st., Aberdeen-st., Ogden-av., Centre-av., Sedgwick-st., Orchard-st., Cleveland-av., Larrabee-st., Burling-st., Halsted-st., Lincoln-av., Clybourn-av., Wentworth

REAL ESTATE.

Improvements on Wabash Avenue---What is Being Done.

Less Activity, Because There is Less Disposition to Buy.

Projects and Speculation in the Southern and Western Suburbs.

Hyde Park, South Chicago, and Washington Heights.

From Harlem to the New Suburban Town Without a Name.

Riverside, and Projects in that Direction.

The Enlargement of Lincoln Park---More New Business Buildings and Hotels,

Summary of Sales.

There is scarcely as much activity in the speculation in suburban lands, from the fact that, as confidence increases, holders of land show less desire to sell and more disposition to hold on for higher prices. "Where should I invest my money again in another piece of property?" says one who was recently offered a large advance on a piece of suburban land bought a month ago. The increasing indisposition to sell for fear of losing a good investment is even more noticeable in connection with the nearer residence property within the city. This feeling is, in fact, an obstacle to the improvement of the property itself, and the anticipated increase in its value. The supply of a good medium class of residences is smaller than it has been for several years. A great many have been built on good streets in the West Division, but on the South Side so much unimproved property is held for investment that it interferes with the growth and improvement of that quarter. Many of the holders of large tracts of the choicest residence property along the avenues and boulevards next south of the city limits talk of numbers of fine residences that "are to be erected soon." But it was the same way last summer; there was much more talk than building. The ground in that quarter is largely owned by wealthy capitalists, who are abundantly able to hold it, but the fact that they neither build themselves, nor offer inducements to those who would, interferes, for the present at least, with the growth of the city in that direction. The same is true to some extent of the nearest residence property on the North Side. The result is that many people who would like to secure homes near the city are driven to the suburbs against their wishes.

The southwest corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-sixth street, a lot 75 feet front by 175 feet deep,—directly opposite the one recently purchased by the Plymouth congregation for their new church,—has just been sold for $30,000, being at the rate of $400 per front foot, to A. L. Evans, who will erect there a handsome block of three residences, each three stories and basement, with swell fronts.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO SHOPS.

An evening paper, of last Friday, made a sensational real estate item out of a vague and unfounded rumor of the proposed establishment of extensive car-works and shops for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at or near South Chicago. As near as we can learn, there is no ground for the report. The new Baltimore & Ohio Company have not even located the line of their road north of South Chicago. They have not bought any ground for shops, nor had any bought for them or given to them. We have the best reasons for believing that the Company do not know yet where they will build shops for the new road, and that the site is as likely to be twenty miles from Chicago as ten. The proprietors of the "port" of South Chicago would doubtless like to have the shops at or near their prospective city, and they may offer the railroad company strong inducements, but the location of the shops is entirely unsettled yet. There is, however, a great deal of activity in lands anywhere in the triangular district which has

SOUTH CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON HEIGHTS

for the southeastern and southwestern points of its base, and its northern apex at the South Park.

This triangular district, about seven miles long and about seven miles wide at its base, from Washington Heights to South Chicago, is being intersected by more railroads, whose suburban trains run from depots located almost in the centre of business in the city, than any other suburban quarter of similar area about the city. It is being dotted all over with stations that will each be the nucleus of a suburban town, and eventually the growth of these will bring them so near to each other that, in the course of a few years, suburban roads bordered with continuous lines of houses, will extend in every direction.

HYDE PARK.

Our suburban neighbor on our southern border had a caucus at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last, to nominate a Board of Education, and, to the surprise of every one, the hall was crammed full of people. The remark was general, Where do they all come from? And yet, on scanning the individual faces, each one was recognized as a neighbor. Where houses are hidden away among the trees they make no such show as if arrayed on straight, naked streets, and it is no uncommon thing to find a new house already furnished and occupied before you had seen the foundation laid.

In a small district lately arranged for a water district, to be devoted to "pipe-laying," even the Village Trustees were surprised to find 703 houses, by actual count. Large as the surface of Hyde Park is, the builder's hammer can be heard resounding everywhere; and the first of May will find many household goods on their way hither. Just about this time Cornell, or Grand Crossing, appears to be the centre of attraction. Mr. Cornell has donated Block 109, valued at $20,000, for a large tool factory, which is to be built *immediately*, at a cost of $250,000. As an inducement to add a cupola, he is to donate a flagstaff, and Elliott C. Anthony, Esq., is to donate the colors. Nothing is complete nowadays without either a mansard or a cupola. The sky lines are the most prominent lines in architecture; and the people of Chicago and Hyde Park are to be kept continually looking up.

Mr. Cornell has traded for nearly a whole block at South Park Station, houses and all, and the people are to move down to Cornell as soon as their houses are ready.

He has also taken Friend Holladay right from under the droppings of the stone sanctuary at Hyde Park, and is to transfer him in some way to Cornell.

The past week has been equinoctial week not only with old "Prob," at Washington, but with real estate matters in Hyde Park. When the ground is covered with snow, it all looks alike—ridge and slough, prairie or clearing, it is all the same. So the inducements to go out and show off lots has been small, and, as a consequence, transactions are few. All the dealers report "great expectations" in the near future. One would sell an acre near Forty-third street, between Evans and Langley avenues, at $9,000, on Saturday.

Another has just refused $250 per front foot on boulevard near Forty-third, and says large transactions are on hand in that locality.

Another reports six houses of large size for Egandale, four of which are to be on one block on Oak street, and are to be occupied by four young merchants of Chicago.

Another had just sold a lot on Madison avenue, near Forty-ninth street, at $55 per foot.

There are a great many inquiries after locations, with a prospect of a steady increase in this direction.

Along the South Shore no special efforts are being made at present to make sales. The proposed railroad from the Illinois Central track east on Seventy-first street to Railroad avenue, and thence south to South Chicago, would largely increase values as soon as it was known that it would be built.

Mr. Westfall says he has $10,000 to invest in that enterprise; and it is to be accomplished this year, in some shape or other. And the owners of property can all afford to wait, if investors can.

TO THE WESTWARD

of the city the great increase of railroad facilities west and northwest of Central Park is making even a more compact line of improvements all the way out to Harlem and Maywood. The district about four miles square next west of Central Park, and as far west as Austin, had for several years been neglected by speculators until the location of the new Northwestern shops almost in the centre of it has given it a start. The building of these works, and the large population certain to be drawn there by it, will soon grow so as to fill up the gap between the city and Austin, and will probably make the most compact line of suburban extension in connection with the city. Maywood, Harlem, Oak Park, Ridgeland, Austin, and the Northwestern shops—which, by the way, ought to have a more distinctive name—will all be included in a district six miles long from east to west, and about a mile and a half wide from north to south. It is altogether probable that within three years this district will have a population of 20,000 to 25,000 people clustered along the railroad, and coming to their business in the city every day by the suburban trains, that bring them to the Wells street depot.

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The Riverside Improvement Company is, we understand, to be absorbed in the Chicago & Great Western Land Company, which is an adjunct of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company,—late Chicago & LaSalle Railroad Company. Strong parties, well known among railroad men, have lately become identified with the latter Company under its new name, and the road will probably be built to LaSalle within a year. The present outstanding indebtedness of the Riverside Company is, we are informed, to be made exchangeable into the stock of either the new Land Company or the stock of the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Company.

THE ENLARGEMENT OF LINCOLN PARK.

The lands to be taken for the enlargement of Lincoln Park are:

WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS.	Acres.
Block 16, belonging to the Foster estate	17
Block 17, belonging to the Newberry estate	14
Milliman tract	12
Farwell tract	7
IN TOWN OF LAKE VIEW.	
S. W. ¼ Sec. 28, 40, 14, being west of and adjoining the present park	22½
Total	73½

Application will be made by the Lincoln Park Commissioners to Judge Williams of the Circuit Court, within ten days from March 27, for a confirmation of the recent assessment of $1,200,000 on the property in North Chicago and Lake View, deemed to be benefited by reason of this enlargement of the park; meanwhile the assessment roll is on file with the Clerk of the Court.

The $1,200,000 already assessed is assumed by the Park Commissioners to be sufficient to purchase the land in question, though more may be required, as no agreement about price has been made with the owners of the land, except in the case of the Farwell tract, for which the agreed price is $100,000. The apportionment of the $1,200,000 assessment is as follows: That part of North Chicago deemed benefited, $700,000. On the town of Lake View the sum of $500,000 is assessed, of which $240,000 is laid on property within one half mile north from the north end of the park.

WABASH AVENUE

has taken hold in earnest of the matter of street improvements, and is actively putting itself in shape to be in appearance, what it really is, one of the finest avenues in the world. The order for the removal of all the trees from Lake street to Hubbard court, dead and alive, has been pushed. The living trees below Harrison street are being taken up by Mr. Peterson, to be set in the public parks. The dead trees are being converted to fuel. The new sidewalk contemplated is sixteen feet wide, the roadway is widened eight feet, and the curbs will be set back when the avenue is repaired next year. The property-owners are very generally complying with the improvement, and putting in their sidewalks, and where they fail the work will be done by the city. The avenue will be cleaned up, repaired, and kept in order before the middle of June.

It is work of this class that substantially encourages and warrants permanent improvements, and we notice several new buildings projected. The Hadduck property, on the corner of Monroe street and Wabash avenue, is to be built up with a French-flat hotel, on the plan so largely in favor in the Eastern cities. It will be seven stories high with an elevator, and have from sixty to eighty suites of rooms. The material will be Ohio sandstone.

Potter Palmer is to push the Wabash avenue front of his hotel, to be finished next spring. On the property adjoining Odell's Block, on the corner of Adams street, Mr. Keeler is to build a fine block of stores. If the heavy property-owners on the northern portion of Wabash avenue are wise, they will disregard any clamor about over-building, and at once put up business buildings in a locality where every one of them will command a tenant. There will be no holding back from occupying Wabash avenue stores when the gilt and plated and merchants see that property-owners mean to make it a first-class building street. With the spirit that prevails among some of our property-owners, Wabash avenue would seem with business from Lake street to Harrison. With the lack of spirit that oppresses others, and unfortunately some large owners, the burnt district would not have been restored for twenty-five years. A few first-class funerals would help certain real estate it would be no difficult task to point out.

MORE FINE BUSINESS BUILDINGS TO BE BUILT THIS SPRING.

Notwithstanding the impression that there will be, for a while this summer, and, perhaps, throughout the year, a surplus of unoccupied stores and offices, there is strong confidence that, in view of the expanding country trade, there will be no surplus of unoccupied stores in any part of the city a year hence. An instance of this confidence among our own people is shown by the arrangements recently completed by Mr. Charles Busby—one of the most extensive and successful builders in the city—for building an aggregate frontage of about 260 feet of first class business buildings on State and La Salle streets. Mr. Busby recently bought for $145,000 the lot known as the Crosby Music Hall property on State street just north of Washington. This lot has an east frontage of 91½ feet on State street by a depth of 90 feet. The owners of the Stewart property (old St. James Hotel lot on the northwest corner of State and Washington streets) which adjoins the property adjoining have also determined to build in conjunction with Mr. Busby, this spring, thus making an aggregate frontage of 183 feet on State and 90 feet on Washington street.

When these buildings are completed, the only unimproved lots on Washington street between Fifth avenue and Wabash will be the lot next the Chamber of Commerce, and the Crosby Opera-House lot, 140 feet south front on Washington st, next west of the Stewart property (held for sale yet, we believe, by Mr. W. D. Kerfoot). This property would, we believe, be even yet the most central and best location for a new opera-house on the scale of the old Crosby Opera-House, and if the proposed Joint Stock Company to build an opera-house has sufficient vitality to accomplish anything, it would be worth their while to take the matter of securing the lot into consideration. The building up of the St. James' corner will make the junction of Washington and State streets superior in point of architectural elegance to any other junction of streets in the city—a point where strangers can be taken to get a view of the best building that the city can show from one spot, and would not only be a good locality for an opera-house, but would be some of the most valuable business property in the city.

Mr. Charles Busby has also leased the "Smith lot," which has a frontage of 80 feet by a depth of 100 feet on LaSalle street next south of the Union National Bank building, and will build there this spring a fine business block suitable for banks and similar business.

Messrs. William D. Palmer & Co. have just leased for 20 years 50 feet east front on Clark street, 125 feet south of Van Buren street, to Judson J. C. Gilliaple at the valuation of $800 per foot, to be appraised at the end of every five years. In 90 days Mr. G. will have two stone front four-story stores erected thereon. Messrs. Palmer & Co. have also rented to Julius Bauer & Co., of 390 and 392 Wabash avenue, two of the stores under the Palmer House.

A stock company, called the "South Englewood Hotel Company," has been started by Messrs. Henry W. Brooks, Gilbert & Givins, Lipon & Newman, and A. F. Noble, for the purpose of building and running a first-class hotel at South Englewood at a cost of $20,000.

Mr. H. L. Hill has sold within a few days 40 acres in Rees' Subdivision of Sec. 11, 38, 13, corner Forty-seventh street and Archer road, for $40,000.

Also, 30 acres on Fifty-fifth street boulevard, just west of Halsted street, for $60,000.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record on Saturday, March 29:

CITY PROPERTY.

Thirty-first st, bet State st and Wabash av, s f, Lot 70, dated March 28; consideration, $5,800.

Barber sts, bet Union and Jefferson sts, n f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $1,700.

Auburn st, bet Cayuga and Onondaga sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 8; consideration, $450.

Lot 30, adjoining the above, dated Jan. 24. consideration, $450.

Lot 51, in Hopkins' Block 9, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 24; consideration, $1,000.

Hickory av, south of and near Division st, e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated March 25; consideration, $1,250.

Kendall st, n e corner of West Taylor st, Lot 12, dated March 28; consideration, $1,000.

Coulter st, between Western av and Oakley st, n f, 412x100 ft, with 26 other lots in same block, dated March 26; consideration, $31,050.

Napoleon st, s of and near Wallace st, s f, Lots 17 and 18, dated March 24; consideration, $2,200.

Thirty-first st, 132 ft w of Butler st, n f, 26x125 ft, dated March 28; consideration, $850.

Robey st, 336 ft n of Polk st, w f, 24x114½ ft, dated March 27; consideration, $1,200.

St. Louis st, 141 ft s of West Twenty-second st, e f, 75x129½ ft, dated March 29; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 37, in Block 27, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 29; consideration, $500.

Sampson st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 29; consideration, $700.

Thirty-first st, between Butterfield and Burnside sts, n f, Lot 42, dated March 1; consideration, $2,100.

Lot 9, of Wilson's Lots 1 to 29, in w ½ Block 26, in Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated March 21; consideration, $900.

West Clybourn place, s e cor of Ridgeville road, n f, Lots 21 and 22, dated March 29; consideration, $1,200.

W ½ of Lot 1 in Sub-Block 8 of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 8, Sheffield's Addition, dated June 12, 1872; consideration, $1,562.

Lots 38 to 41, in Block 1 of n ½ Block 4, Sheffield's Addition, dated March 24; consideration, $4,800.

Crawford av, bet West Madison and Kinzie sts, w f, 10 acres (except railroad), dated March 1; consideration, $40,000. The West Chicago Land Co. to J. B. and W. G. Jackson.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Thirty-ninth st, 141 ft e of Pierson st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12, 1872; consideration, $300.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 25, of Kinzbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated March 25; consideration, $3,200.

SUMMARY FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, March 29. City property—Number of sales, 149; consideration, $868,471. North of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $4,150. South of city limits—Number of sales, 25; consideration, $66,475. West of city limits—Number of sales, 1; consideration, $60,000. Total sales, 198; total consideration, $997,096.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

HOUSES.

WABASH-AV.—A fine two-story and brick basement house, with 10 rooms, and all modern improvements, No. 1035 Wabash-av., near Pollanshee's Block, near Twenty-third-st. The house was built by the owner, and is in every respect well built. If called for within a few days, it can be purchased at the low price of $12,000, part on long time. This property is cheap at $14,000.

MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 543, a first-class residence, 2-story and basement brick, with stone trimmings, containing 12 rooms with all modern improvements, and elegantly finished. The above will be sold very cheap if applied for soon. Possession given immediately.

WABASH-AV.—No. 789, a splendid 2-story and basement brick house and barn, 11 rooms; all modern improvements, at the low price of $14,000; easy terms.

INDIANA-AV.—No. 1290, near Twenty-ninth-st., an elegant two-story frame house, brick basement, finished in superior style; all modern improvements; barn and carriage-house; lot 50x175; only $18,000, one-third cash.

A COSY COTTAGE HOUSE, with English basement, on the West Side, being No. 165 South Robey-st., containing 8 rooms, bath-room, furnace, hot and cold water, marble washstand, and 5 closets; lot 26x130, well improved, and good barn. This house will be sold cheap if sold within ten days.

189 LEAVITT-ST.—2-story and basement brick, swell front, all modern improvements, 10 rooms, besides closets. A new house. $8,500—part on time. It is less than any one could build a house of the same class.

We also have a great many houses and lots on the avenues and streets on the South and West Sides at all prices. Cheap and on easy payments.

We call the attention of the public to the fact that we have one of the largest lists of property for sale in this city. Also, splendid lots fronting on the Boulevards and Parks in Hyde Park, near Kenwood and Egandale, in the grove.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

No. 120 LaSalle-st.,

Room 2, Oriental Building.

Forty Acres.

The handsomest high grove land around Washington Heights. Two residences and large out-buildings; fine orchard, excellent water, commanding views, and a very choice property for subdivision or improvement. For sale by C. H. BECKWITH.

276 LOTS

For Sale on the South Side. Will Exchange a part for personal property. C. H. BECKWITH.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION OPEN!

Goodrich's Steamers,

RUNNING BETWEEN CHICAGO AND TWO RIVERS

Freight received and shipped to Racine, Milwaukee, Pt. Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, and Ahnepee.

T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER & CO.

DENTISTS,

181 and 183 West Madison-st., northeast corner Halsted.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Artificial Sets	$10, $15, $20 and $25
Pure Gold Fillings	$2 to $4
Silver Fillings	$1 to $3
Extracting Teeth, each	50 cents

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE

Of all kinds at Lowest Cash Prices, on weekly and monthly installments at W. I. HUNT & CO.'S, 374 Milwaukee-av.

REMOVALS.

Removal!

GEORGE C. SMITH & BROTHER, BANKERS,

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE TO THE Southwest Corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

EDUCATIONAL.

Chicago University Law School.

Three Sessions daily and Moot Court. Lectures in Boone Block. Students enter at any time, and graduate when competent. Term begins April 1. For terms and circulars address Room 29, Tribune Building.

BANKING.

SAVINGS BANKS.

It is gratifying to notice that the system of Savings Banks is making a good headway among us. There are no institutions that are exercising a more salutary influence in certain quarters, which cannot be reached by any other means than these. Their vast benefits are felt far more plainly than they are seen.

There are but few who contemplate the aggregate amount of the surplus earnings and the savings of those classes of persons who are not engaged in extended business operations. These small sums, which would generally be hidden away, and produce no income, begin at once to accumulate by the interest allowed by the Bank to the depositor. They are also laid up where neither moth nor rust can corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal. They also remove the temptations of the murderers, who frequently take the life of their unsuspecting victim, while he is sleeping, for merely a small sum of money which he is supposed to have laid by. In this concentrated form of these small deposits, they constitute a capital on which this same class of people may rely when they have accumulated nearly enough to make for themselves a home, or to enter upon or enlarge a lucrative business. Savings Banks have probably done more to suggest and encourage habits of economy, and to lay the foundations of splendid fortunes among that class who did not happen to be "born with a silver spoon in their mouth," than any other system. The independence one feels in having a good bank account is a great satisfaction. Every one is acquiring small sums of money, and who aspires to independence, comfort, and position in society, should, by all means, open an account at some good, solvent, and liberal Savings Bank, and the younger the depositor begins the better. There is probably no one thing that will exert a greater moral and conservative influence upon the younger portion of a community, of both sexes, than to become interested in this mode of savings. Whatever may have been their associations or antecedents, they become lovers of law and order, and opponents of all mobs, riots, and disorders. They take greater interest in the condition of their city or town, and all public institutions and affairs therein. They also feel that they can aid in some important improvement with these accumulated funds in the Bank; and, by the reputation acquired by the frugality and industry which this course engenders, may be called upon to take charge of responsible trusts, or if not enabled or inclined to take a direct interest in such improvements which are calculated to promote the public interest, they feel that their united deposits or capital in the bank can render efficient aid in the accomplishment of stupendous works, will promote their own interests and every good member of their community. The first Savings Bank in New York was chartered in 1819. In 1820, its deposits were one hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars ($155,000). They increased annually at a rapid rate. In 1872, its deposits amounted to eighteen millions three hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars ($18,367,000). The Bowery Savings Bank was chartered in 1834. The growth of this bank exceeded its contemporary. In 1836, its deposits were two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars ($257,000). In 1872, then were twenty-six millions six hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars ($26,683,876). Its increase, like the first, was gradual. To give an idea of the immense benefit, or facilities afforded to the trade by the operation of these small deposits in Savings Banks, it may be well to state that the annual reports of the New York Banks in January, 1873, show that the Savings Banks in the State of New York had ninety-six millions loaned on bond and mortgage, and one hundred and fifty-six millions loaned or invested in stocks. In Massachusetts, the amount loaned on bond and mortgage was seventy-four millions, besides fourteen millions to counties and cities, and twenty-four millions invested in public stocks. In Connecticut, Savings Banks have loaned thirty-eight millions on real estate. The accumulation of deposits in the six New England States and New York increase annually in regular but increasing ratio. They aggregated, last year, three hundred and twelve millions ($312,000,000), thus exceeding the National Bank capital of the United States. The Savings Banks are invested with different privileges and powers in the different States in regard to the appropriations of their funds. Some of them are restricted to loans on real estate, some to real estate stocks, stocks and bonds. The fund so raised by these small deposits constitutes what may be termed "Credit Foncier," and who can compute the amount of facilities which it has afforded to the trade, commerce, and industry, and the development of the resources of the country. The principle is this: That the early and small depositors have not sufficient capital to enter upon any extensive enterprise, but as they accumulate and contemplate an undertaking, the same parties become borrowers, and have this stupendous capital to fall back upon to aid them in its accomplishment. Having presented a synopsis of the Savings Banks of other States, it will be encouraging to observe that our own young city of Chicago has made remarkable progress in the establishment of such institutions, and it is indeed very remarkable, when it is but eleven years since the first one was organized. The following table will undoubtedly astonish many who have not given on any minute attention to this department of Political Economy, and it affords an important lesson upon financial science for consideration.

LIST OF SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS IN CHICAGO.	State Savings Institution	German Savings Bank	Merchants' Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank	Prairie State Loan & Trust Company	Commercial Loan Company	Union Trust Company	Cook County	Fidelity	Bank of Chicago
	Dime Savings Bank	Mechanics'	Lombard Bank	Merchants' Savings Bank	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry
President.	J. C. Dore	H. Greenebaum	A. Wiebusch	P. B. Westfall	Sydney Myers	J. W. Scoville	Tobias Wheeler	Fred Mayer	S. W. Raymond
Cashier.	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford	C. D. Bickford
Deposits.	$84,628,987 Jan. 1	$12,500 Jan. 1	$12,500 Jan. 1	1,823,069 Jan. 1	1,230,000 Jan. 1	807,967 Jan. 1	600,211 Jan. 1	600,842 March 18	300,000 Jan. 1
Capital and Surplus.	$210,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	180,000	100,000	100,000	188,000	300,000

Bank of Commerce	Metropolitan Bank of Chicago	Bank of Chicago	Fidelity	Cook County	Union Trust Company	Commercial Loan Company	Prairie State Loan & Trust Company	Merchants' Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank	German Savings Bank
Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry	Home of Industry
Jared Gage	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis	Lorin Ellis
$511,000 March 22	180,000 Dec. 21	115,000 Dec. 24	200,000 Dec. 24	115,000 Dec. 17	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
300,000 Jan. 1	180,000 Dec. 21	115,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
$210,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Capital and Surplus.									

The figures above speak in cheerful tones of the prudence, probity, and circumspection of the officers of our institutions, and of the strong hold of confidence that they have upon that portion of the public who are growing in thrift, and destined by this very economy to become the solid men in the community. It was designed to present a synopsis of the law by which these banks are governed in their operations, but as there is not a general law for this object, each one acting under a special charter, it would not conform with the brevity contemplated in the commencement of this writing to do so.

The "Savings Banks" are State institutions, and should commend themselves to the patriotism of our people. The officers and Directors of these banks are men of standing in this community, in whom can be placed implicit confidence. They are men thoroughly acquainted with the banking business, and the success of the patrons of these banks is due in a great measure to the men who have control of their funds.

EMMETT CULBRETH.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,

328 & 330 West Madison-st.,

CORNER ABERDEEN,

Successors to Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s Retail,

Respectfully announce to the People of the West Side, that they propose to establish themselves permanently on the West Side of the city, and identify themselves with West Side interests.

We have made large additions to the stock, and shall always keep a full assortment of such goods as every family may require.

New York Milis, Wamsutta, Fruit of the Loom, Lonsdale, Semper Idem, Tuscarora,

And many other brands of Cottons, retailed by the yard or by the piece, at manufacturers' prices.

A splendid assortment of Marseilles Quilts, Linens, Damasks, Crashes, Towelings, Napkins, Doylies, and other Housekeepers' Goods.

A full stock of White Goods, Notions, Laces, Ribbons, and Ties, Gloves and Hosiery.

Over 5,000 yards Hamburg Edging and Inserting, very cheap.

We shall make Dress Goods a specialty, will keep all the new fabrics, and in all the new and desirable shades.

We will open on Monday, March 31, 100 pieces Double Warp Black Alpacas, and offer them at 50 cts. per yard; the greatest bargain yet offered.

N. B.—We buy every dollar for cash, and ask credit of no one, and sell for cash. We shall have one price strictly, which the people of the West Side may be assured will be satisfactory. A liberal patronage is respectfully solicited.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.

FOR SALE.

At Less Than Half Cost.

A first-class Boiler and Engine, 35-horse power, either on premises at 65 South Canal-st. or removable May 1, for sale with or without lease of premises. Call this week.

A. N. KELLOGG, 77 and 79 Jackson-st.

HOTEL

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in Marquette, the most rapidly growing city on Lake Superior; hotel first-class, and full all the time. C. H. BECKWITH.

COFFEES AND SPICES AT COST.

We will sell at cost, for cash, for the next five days, to close our business, our entire stock of Coffees, Spices, and Teas. BUTLER, EARHART & CO., 16 Michigan-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Wednesday, and for London direct every fortnight.

Cabin Passage $80 and $90 Currency,

STEERAGE, $29.00 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, $31.90 currency.

Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER, 55 Market-st., Chicago.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Passengers carried during 1872 - - - - 72,363

From New York every Wednesday. From Boston every Saturday.

Cabin Passage, $80 and $100 Gold.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Spring sailings are now arranged, and intending passengers are recommended to make early application for berths.

Steerage Passengers booked to and from Europe at lowest rates. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Through Bills of Lading for Merchandise to and from Europe.

E. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l West'n Agent. N. W. cor. Clark and Randolph-st., new Sherman House.

ALLAN LINE

Montreal Ocean Steamship Co.

First-class Steamships, Unsurpassed for Speed and Comfort, running on the Shortest Sea Routes between

EUROPE AND AMERICA.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

CABIN as low as by any other FIRST-CLASS LINES. Return tickets at great reduction.

STEERAGE Tickets either to or from Europe, also at lowest rates, and through to points in the West lower than by other lines.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

Tariff arranged on all classes Merchandise from Liverpool or Glasgow THROUGH to Chicago.

For other information, or freight contracts, apply at the Company's Office, 72 and 74 LaSalle-st.

ALLAN & CO., Agents.

FOR EUROPE.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Will sail from New York as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, March 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 5, noon.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $85 and $100 Gold.

Steerage, to British Ports.....$30.00 Currency.
Steerage, to German Ports.....$31.00 Currency.
Steerage, to Bremen or Scandinavian Ports.....$33.00 Currency.

SIGHT DRAFTS for sale at low rates.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent, 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $60; Steerage, British and Irish ports cast, $30; west, $32—provisions included. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 45 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

GIFT ENTERPRISE.

WARNING!

NO DELAY

Should now occur with buyers who intend to hold tickets to the THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT for benefit of Public Library of Ky., which is to be held promptly on April 8th, 1873. It will not be safe to put the matter off a single day, at the present rate of sales, which is liable to exhaust the full one hundred thousand tickets any hour. The extensive line of agencies established throughout the country for the two previous Concerts has made a rapid and easy sale of tickets for this. Hurry up. First come first served. The Two Thousand Cash Gifts, to be distributed by lot to ticket-holders, amount to HALF A MILLION DOLLARS, divided as follows, viz:

One Grand Gift, Cash,		$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,		50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - - -	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - - -	10,000
One Grand Cash Gift,	- - - -	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000	each,	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500	"	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400	"	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300	"	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200	"	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100	"	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10	"	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash, -		$500,000

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.

One in ten is sure to draw. Buy Eleven Tickets for $100, and get your money back at least. All gifts payable in greenbacks, without deducting any discounts. The Library is under direct control of the Legislature of the State and the Library Trustees, assisted and advised by the most eminent citizens of the Southwest, under whose direction, also, the Concert and Drawing is held. Business of the Concert is in charge of Hon. Ex-Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, of Ky. Tickets, like greenbacks, are good to the holder. Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any Bank or Express Company, the same as a draft or check. Order quick. Send money by P. O. Order, Draft, Registered Letter, or Express, prepaid.

For tickets, full programme, information and all particulars, apply either to Hon. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, at Louisville, Ky.; J. DIBBLE & CO., 124 LaSalle-st., CHICAGO, Western Depot of Supply.

Apply also at Bookstores of W. PHILLIPS, 139 Dearborn-st., and 307 State-st.; NORTON & BRO., 627 West Lake-st.; P. V. FITZPATRICK, 83 State-st., L. MANASSE, Optician, 32 West Madison-st., or at THE MONT HOUSE.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Notice to Stockholders and Bondholders.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 24, 1873.

The Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the Annual Meeting of said Company, for the election of seven Directors to serve for three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m. The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th inst., and reopened for Transfers on the 8th day of April next. W. H. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Contracting Plasterers of Chicago held at the Builders' Exchange, 152 LaSalle-st., at 3 o'clock p. m., sharp, on Tuesday, April 1. All members are requested to attend, as business of importance is to be brought before the Association. All Contracting Plasterers of Chicago are invited to be present. By order of THE PRESIDENT.

NOTICE.

WEST CHICAGO, March 29, 1873.

I would respectfully inform my friends that I am a Candidate for Collector of the West Division, and very earnestly request that those interested in my election will come out early on the morning of Tuesday, April 1.

Yours respectfully, CHAS. McLAUGHLIN, Eleventh Ward.

PROFESSIONAL.

PROFESSIONAL.

ACETOPATHY, or the ACETIC ACID CURE, For Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Fevers, Sprains, and all Acute and Chronic Diseases. Pamphlet, 10 cents. Agents wanted. Consultations daily; free on Sundays, 1 to 3 o'clock. MENARD & CARMAN, 139 West Madison-st., Chicago.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

J. COX & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers of

Artificial Flowers, Roses, Leaves, Etc.,

For Millinery use,

182 East Madison-st., Up-stairs.

PROPOSALS.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

Proposals for House of Correction Labor.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor, until April 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock m., for the labor of 175 able-bodied city prisoners, at BRICK-MAKING. Institution to furnish suitable grounds; 10 hours to be a day's work, and no charge for labor when prisoners cannot be employed for reason of bad weather. Contractors may use clay belonging to the institution now in river bottom, or within line of river, as contemplated by survey for river enlargement. Contract to extend three years, subject to cancellation by either party upon notice from contractors to the Board of Inspectors. Prisoners to work during brick-making season only.

Also, like proposals for the labor of 50 male city prisoners, at any other outdoor employment. Institution to furnish necessary grounds. Contract subject to same conditions as to hours

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

Harper's Magazine and the Chicago Illustrated Journal.

San Domingo---Carrier-Pigeons---A Backwoods Story.

Joseph Arch---Tyler and Buchanan---Horace Greeley---The Use of Ornament.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

SAN DOMINGO

is the subject of a paper (in *Harper's Magazine* for April) by S. S. Conant, who draws his materials from Hazard's recent work. The title of the article, which is profusely and beautifully illustrated, is "The Cradle of the New World." President Grant's fervent affection for the island is not its only claim to notice:

Many circumstances render the history of this island peculiarly interesting. Here was planted the first European colony in the New World. It was the first spot cursed by the introduction of African slavery, and the place where the great movement for the extinction of human servitude commenced. On this island has been wielded the power of almost every European government, the blood of whose children has been lavishly poured forth upon its soil. Though fire and sword, cruelty and persecution, have swept over every part of this glorious island, to-day it rests upon the bosom of the tropic seas as beautiful, majestic, and fruitful in all its natural gifts as when Columbus first discovered it, waiting only the assistance of law and sound government, accompanied by intelligence, industry, and enterprise, to take its place as one of the most favored of States. Lying in the Atlantic Ocean, at the entrance to the Gulf of Mexico, second of the Great Antilles to Cuba in size only, Santo Domingo, by its position and natural advantages, ranks first of all the beautiful islands in these waters; and though to-day impoverished and a beggar, she will yet prove, under proper care, a precious jewel to the power that may take her under its protection.

The state of the Dominican finances and currency is deplorable, as may be seen from this anecdote, which will recall to the minds of those of Washington's body-servants who still live the heavy wages they used to receive when they were paid in Continental currency:

The next morning Mr. Hazard experienced a new sensation. He suddenly found himself a millionaire. His first act on rising was to adapt himself to the custom of the country and ask for a "cocktail." It was well fabricated and enjoyed with zest. Then ensued the following dialogue:

"How much?" I asked.

"Thirty dollars, monsieur."

"I start back horror-struck. Thirty dollars for a drink! I see it. I am a poor, miserable American, disowned by his government, in a foreign land, and these barbarians know it, and now they want to swindle me. But the old spirit of '76 comes strong upon me, and I get reckless. 'I vow I will not pay it; and drawing from my pocket a silver coin of the realm of America, vaute ten cents, I declare it is all the money I have.

"'To my amazement the mild bar-keeper says, 'I haven't the change, sir!'

"'Ah! I begin to see it; and with a princely air I say, 'Oh, keep the change!'"

Later in the day Mr. Hazard was informed by the banker to whom he applied to have a draft for a few hundred dollars cashed, that one dollar in gold was worth $400 in the paper currency of the country, and that if he had his draft cashed he would need half a dozen mulecarts to take away the bills! He left the draft at the bank, and drew only a few thousands for spending money.

IN "PIGEON-VOYAGERS,"

Mrs. E. B. Leonard gives some anecdotes of the carrier-pigeon service, which has not yet yielded entirely to the telegraph. Pigeons are still, or were until very recently, employed in England to announce the result of the great races, affording a surer and speedier means of transmitting private intelligence than the overcrowded telegraph, over which messages are frequently delayed for hours by the pressure of business:

The winged messenger in nine cases out of ten would arrive at its destination a little time in advance of the message sent over the telegrapher's desk. Many pigeons fall victims to the guns of dishonest persons, who conceal themselves at a distance from the race-course for the purpose of shooting the winged messengers, and appropriating the intelligence they bear. The fine for this disgraceful practice is quite heavy, but many persons are willing to take the risk. Before the submarine cable was laid between France and England Captains of packets used to carry baskets of pigeons to let fly in mid-channel or on arrival; and the state of the market on either side, and other commercial news, were communicated by the same means. Great speculators in the funds like the Rothschilds could not wait for the slow courier. Even special messengers with relays of horses at short distances could not travel rapidly enough to suit them. In order to get the news in the shortest possible time, they established a regular service of carrier-pigeons, with places of reception on both sides of the Channel; and messages in cipher were thus transmitted by aerial post with a celerity and dispatch equaled only by the telegraph at the present day.

Many curious anecdotes are told of the mishaps sometimes suffered by the aerial post:

It is related of one messenger who was intrusted with a pair of well-trained birds of very valuable carrier-pigeons, which he was to take to a certain point, and send back with a very important dispatch, that on entering a hotel he gave the birds to a servant and ordered breakfast. He waited a long time, but was at length served with a delicious fricassee. After paying his bill he called for his pigeons, when, to his horror and dismay, the waiter exclaimed, "Your pigeons? Why, you have just eaten them!"

Carrier-pigeons were of great service to the French during the late siege of Paris by the German army:

This had been foreseen by the German commanders; and in order to prevent the importation of these invaluable messengers from Belgium, when the war was raised and trained in almost incredible numbers, they were very early in the struggle declared contraband of war. But in this matter at least the French had been provident; and long before a German soldier crossed the Rhine the military authorities had collected 25,000 pigeons, which were distributed among the commanders of the various cities and fortresses most exposed to the dangers of a siege, to be used as a means of communication. A depot was established at Bordeaux for the reception of new pigeon recruits. After the fatal lines were drawn around Metz and Paris, and all the telegraphic communication with the world outside had been severed, news and orders were sent and received daily by the pigeon post. The missives had to be written on the smallest scraps of thin paper, in order not to impede the pigeon's flight, and the camera and microscope were called into requisition to crowd the greatest amount of news into the smallest compass. A whole side of the London *Times* was on several occasions photographed on a thin piece of paper less than 5 inches square. This microscopic newspaper, containing news from all parts of the world, was at first read by means of a powerful microscope; afterwards it was thrown upon a white sheet by means of a magic lantern in a darkened room, where it was read by hundreds of people.

The German commanders tried many expedients to break up the pigeon post, without success. As a last resort they brought to camp a large number of trained hawks, which made sad havoc among the aerial messengers. This was denounced roundly by the French newspapers and orators, but wisely without reason.

"Porte Crayon," in the continuation of his article on "The Mountains," which is illustrated in his peculiar and pleasing style, tells this

BACKWOODS STORY:

"Old Bill Grey, you see, was a-gittin' out some timber to float down to the saw-mill at Horseshoe Bend. So he goes out with Flanagin, and finds a mighty fine spruce pine blowed down, with its top a-layin' up the hill like, and its roots heaved up in the air, it moughtbe as high as this house, with several ton of dirt and stones stickin' to 'em. So they tuck out their cross-cut saw to cut it into convenient lengths, and measured off the clean body of the tree into three eighteen-foot logs. Well, Grey 'lowed it would be more convenient to make the upper cut first, and git shut of all the limbs and brush. So jist before he begun sawin' a little branch stuck up convenient, and they hung their coats on it and a jug of liker they had fetched along to comfort 'em. Well, they sawed and they sweated, and every time or so Flanagin wanted to stop and refresh, but Grey 'lowed they'd best finish their cut, and then set down and have some satisfaction. So they sawed away until they got pretty nigh through, when, to their surprise, the tree-top begun to crackle and split off of itself. Both men dropped the saw and stood back, skeered like, to see the body of the tree risin' of itself; and bein' lightened of the bushy top, and its mountain of roots weightin' it down, it never stopped until it righted entirely, and stood sixty foot straight up in the air.

"'Don't that beat the deuce?' says Grey. 'There's three good saw-logs gone up.'

"'Durn the saw-logs!' says Flanagin; 'but don't you see our coats and jug are ascended up with 'em?'

"'To be sure,' says Grey. 'That's about as mean as stellate, Pat, Flanagin, we've got to fell that tree to get them things, we hev—and you haven't fetched an axe.'

"'No,' says Flanagin, who was about as thirsty as Dry Fork in summer; 'but I'll run back to the camp and fetch it middlin' quick.'

"While he was gone Grey sets down on the roots and considers the job, and while so a-doin' a whiff of wind blowed off the coats, and leaves the jug still a-hangin' on high. When Flanagin got back with the axe, all hot and thirsty and ready to pitch in, Grey stopped him.

"'I say, man, the fall of them coats has give me an idee. S'pose you cut that tree down, what becomes of the jug?'

Flanagin's jaw fell as the idee struck him.

"'Why, it mashes, of course. I say, Bill, kin you climb any?'

"'Some,' said Grey, lookin' up, wistful, like a dog that's treed a 'coon. 'I kin, some; but a tree like that, fifteen foot around the butt, and sixty foot without a knob or limb, it would tough a fox-squirrel.'

"Then they set about an hour, lookin' into each other's faces and not exchangin' a word. Finally an idee strikes Flanagin. 'Bill,' says he, 'if I had my rifle here I could cut that limb off in about three shots, I could.'

"'Maybe you mought,' says Grey, scratchin' his head; 'and wouldn't the jug break all the same?'

"'So it would,' says Flanagin.

"'Well, man,' says Grey, 'we've lost our day's work. Let's go home.'

"'Durn the day's work,' says Flanagin; 'I hain't troubled about that.'"

"An acorn falling upon the noddle of Sir Isaac Newton suggested the theory of gravitation," sighed Maj. Martial. "Grey and Flanagin were evidently philosophers of the Newtonian type; but nothing has ever struck their heads hard enough to suggest a plan for getting that jug down unbroken."

"Not as I knows of," replied Roy, somewhat mystified by the philosophy."

One of the shortest sketches is one that will attract the most attention. It gives a portrait of

JOSEPH ARCH,

the rapidly-rising leader of the English agricultural laborers, and a sketch of the events of his remarkable career. The writer is M. D. Conway, and his paper is not less interesting than Justin McCarthy's in the last *Galaxy*. Mr. Conway says:

To-day the wealthiest Peer of the realm grows pale at the name of Joseph Arch. And any one who has looked into his eye or heard his voice will not wonder that it should be so. The weary voice of millions who are hopeless are heard through his simple eloquence. Ages of patient suffering, and generations that have long groaned in the prison of Giant Despair, find their first morning ray in the fire of his eye. Amidst scowling noblemen and angry landlords, this man journeyed through the length and breadth of England, seeking to form "unions" of farm-laborers, and to combine these unions into a vast national organization. His journeys, even in this limited area, have been such as to recall the labors of Catholic missionaries in earlier times. During each day he visits the homes of the laborers, and learns their exact condition; he takes care to visit all who have suffered wrongs by eviction; and every evening he speaks to the assembled laborers with a force which never fails, and a perseverance which never grows weary. He has been the means of organizing England into some twenty-five districts, each of which includes many different unions—all together representing a kind of United States of Labor. Already in these regions wages have risen; and it is a saying that were Arch once starvation flies. The poor women cry out as he passes, "God bless you! Our children never had meat until you came." But Joseph Arch is not the man to be contented because the lord's fears lead him to gild his serf's chain; he has a settled purpose and plan, with which he is steadily carrying not the farm-laborers only, but the sympathy of the disinterested intelligence of the country, though that plan surely contains a revolution of the land laws of Great Britain.

"This poor Methodist preacher and farm-laborer has proved himself a born General. When the agricultural strikes occurred the men had almost nothing to fall back upon. The sight of their hungry wives and children almost maddened them, and it seemed inevitable that in certain places there would be outbreaks of physical violence. Nay, there is good reason to believe that the great land-owners ardently desired that there should be acts of violence. They knew exactly how to deal with that kind of proceeding. But they were totally unprepared for what actually occurred:

Joseph Arch, chosen by the universal suffrage of the sufferers to be their General, posted, night and day, to every village where the strikers were gathered, and curbed them with the hand of a Wellington. At one meeting he was interrupted by shouts of "Burn down their big houses!" when, with flashing eye, he thundered, "In that case, count Joseph Arch against your Scores of times he had to gather up this wild energy and wrath, and inclose it like a potent steam in the engine which he meant to build, by which orderly working millions were to be uplifted. "I have lived many years," he would say, "without breaking the law, and I don't mean to begin now." He spoke to the people with a voice and in a manner in which calm restraint was singularly blended with fervor and musical art with which, having called the lightning to the eye of the crowd before him, he drove it aside from spending its force upon this or that oppressive nobleman or evicting farmer. "Do not aim at them," he would say; "hurt not yourselves, are the victims of a hereditary evil system; it has come down to them and us from past centuries. Their deeds only illustrate the bad system they did not make. Strike that."

"How shall we strike that?" cried the crowd.

"How? Why, form a union. Join hand to hand, heart to heart, penny to penny, and you will be able to command your own future."

Often, when such words had come leaping from the heart of the speaker, it would be like a warm day rising over a frosty field; hearts would be warmed out, eyes would glisten, and most likely the crowd would break out in chorus on one of those union hymns to whose music the laborers' cause goes "marching on." And their hymns are sometimes of excellent. Here are some lines which remind one of the pretty theme of the ancient Hindoo fable where the pigeons, caught in the fowler's net, all resolve to try their wings together at the same moment, and sail away with the net far beyond their enemies reach:

"Arouse, arouse, ye sons of toil,
In old unfurl the band;
Ye tillers of the soil,
Together firmly stand!
United all in heart and hand,
No longer powerless be;
But formed in one strong cable:
Single you're an easy prey,
Be not misled by those who say,
Your hours of labor and your pay
Will better if at home you stay;
But one and all determined say,
'Well join the Laborers' Union!'"

TYLER AND BUCHANAN.

The "Old Stager," in his recollections, tells this enjoyable story of how President Tyler was once baffled by the superior bibulous powers of Senator Buchanan, afterwards President:

In looking about for recruits to sustain his administration, President Tyler came in contact with Mr. Buchanan, then a Democratic Senator of considerable repute. He was a smooth, plausible man, of amiable deportment, with no sharp edges about him, and who never did an unkind thing from impulse, or without forgetting to pay for it. He treated the President with courtesy and much apparent frankness, spoke of the bank veto with admiration, and freely discussed the relations of the Democratic party and the Executive would become more close and confidential. This was very well, and things began to better in the future. But Mr. Tyler had taken the President's measure, and his desire to build up a party with reference to succession was uncontrollable. He commissioned a reliable friend to sound Mr. Buchanan and sound him with a view to ascertain what there was to hope from in the future. Pennsylvania, Congress adjourned before an opportunity occurred for a conference with Mr. Buchanan. A short time afterward Mr. Tyler's emissary fell in with the Senator in New York, and being quite diligent in the performance of the duty with which he was charged, invited him to dinner. Two trusted friends of the Administration were the only other guests. Intent upon approaching Mr. Buchanan under the most favoring circumstances, the host made a bountiful provision of choice wines, and the repast was a sumptuous one. It was a jolly time, and much enjoyment. Four more honest drinkers never had their feet under mahogany. These were no heel-taps, and no passing the bottle until the cloth was drawn. Mr. Buchanan took his liquor like a seasoned cask. The only thing to be easily imagined. The Senator, a large man, of lymphatic temperament, in the prime of life, remained perfectly cool and self-possessed, although taking wine enough to lay a Senator of these degenerate days under the table; pumped the President's agent and his two associates dry, and the remaining biscuit after a long voyage, without committing himself on a single point; and returned to Lancaster fully appraised of Mr. Tyler's scheme, and laughing at the boys who had undertaken to seduce him from his allegiance to the Democratic party.

HORACE GREELEY

is the subject of one of Junius Henri Browne's composite articles, full of information and readable anecdotes. On the subject of Mr. Greeley's abilities, he says:

Oddly enough, he believed himself a very well attired person, and that few men in his station went better clad. Sartorial comments were wont to draw from him sharp and stinging replies.

When a city editor of the *Tribune* once suggested the reformation of his neck-tie, Mr. Greeley answered, "You don't like my dress, and I don't like your department. If you have any improvements to make, please begin at home."

James Watson Webb, while editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, was fond of criticising the costume of his neighbor, who, referring to the fact that Mr. Webb had been sentenced to the State Prison, and pardoned, for fighting a duel with Thomas F. Marshall, made this extinguishing rejoinder: "Assuredly no costume in which the editor of the *Tribune* has ever appeared would create such a sensation in Broadway as that James Watson Webb would have worn but for the clemency of Mr. Seward."

To another journalist he noted for his untidiness, and his ridicule of Mr. Greeley, the latter responded, "If our friend of the ——, who wears mourning for departed years for his inner nether-nails, will agree to surprise his system with a bath, we may attempt a clean discussion with him."

If it was Mr. Greeley's fate to be misapprehended, much of this misapprehension arose from his own waywardness, moodiness, and determination not to set himself right.

Assured of the rectitude of his conduct, he was careless of the impressions formed of it, except in instances where temper about trifles got the better of his native judgment. He would be patient and reticent under a serious accusation, when a petty paragraph in an obscure journal would drive him to exasperation. He would declare his supreme unconcern as to the opinions expressed of some policy he had chosen, and an hour later would write a card, bitterly personal, upon a matter too trivial to be noticed. The friends could not be certain of him, for he could not be certain of himself. His growing up wild, so to speak, left a certain trace of social savagery in his nature that could not be eradicated subsequently, even had he made an effort to do so. And after every attempt to explain his eccentricities and reconcile his inconsistencies, something of the unintelligible will adhere to his character, which was unquestionably unique. He was not only unlike other men—he was unlike himself often. General rules failed to apply to him on account of numerous exceptions, which, in his case, might almost have been bound into a rule.

Occasionally Mr. Greeley evinced irritability in the presence of visitors, especially when they were politicians:

Some years ago, half a dozen Republicans from the interior of the State came to the city, and, under the guidance of a well-known member of the party, went to the *Tribune* office to give its chief a little of the wholesome advice of which editors are presumed to be in a chronic condition of need. The moment they entered the sanctum, Mr. Greeley, who, though busily writing at his desk, lifted his head as usual and thrust into his ideographs, observed them through his occiput, and divined their object. He continued his scratching—seldom has the clearest and purest Saxon been veiled in such hieroglyphs—until the spokesman had several times introduced the country politicians with the words, "Here are a number of influential politicians, Mr. Greeley, who would like to talk to you about certain matters of much importance to the party."

Scratch, scratch, scratch; and still no reply.

Once more: "Mr. Greeley, these gentlemen have great influence in the State; they are of the highest standing; they are ——"

"A set of confounded asses; I know that," broke in the editor, without ever looking up. "They are wasting their time, and trying to waste mine, by coming here."

Discomfited very naturally by such an emphatic rebuff, the politicians departed, and the editor went on with his work.

"THE DRAWER"

is indebted to an official of the State of Oregon for an extract from a debate that recently occurred in the Legislature of that State on a subject that excited the anxiety of the entire community, viz.: the "Dog bill." A representative from the mining districts, desirous to put himself right on the record on this topic, arose in his place and thus addressed the assembled wisdom:

"Mr. Speaker, I hope that this bill will pass; but, Mr. Speaker, before I make a speech before the members of this House, who are here to-day as representatives of the State of Oregon, I would like to know the condition of the bill before this House."

The Speaker—"The question is, Shall the bill pass?—the vote by which the bill was lost having been reconsidered."

Gentleman from Baker—"Yes, Mr. Speaker, I hope that this bill will pass this House; and I arrogate to myself, Mr. Speaker, as a representative of the State of Oregon before the members of this House, by virtue of which we are here to-day, that the dog element does not prevail." [Laughter.]

Mr. Downing—"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a pint of order. The gentleman has already spoken on the question before."

The Speaker—"This is another consideration of the bill. The gentleman from Baker has the floor."

Gentleman from Baker—"I thank you, Mr. Speaker, I understand it, Mr. Speaker, and I—" [Laughter.]

The Speaker—"This is not a new bill; it is the same bill on which the gentleman addressed the House before, but which has come up for reconsideration."

Gentleman from Baker—"I thank you, Mr. Speaker, I have a higher sense in behalf of the members of this House, by virtue of which I arrogate to myself to believe that there is no rude element that underlies the intellects of this House and representatives of the State of Oregon, by virtue of which I to-day occupy this floor, in order to sustain the bill before this House. [Laughter, and cries of "Go on."] I wish to say this, Mr. Speaker, to the members of this House, that this is a question that I do not suppose the members of this House seek particularly to occupy any degree of time with; nevertheless, it being a question that should receive the careful consideration of the members of this House. In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, [laughter], based upon the sentiments of the members of this House, I arrogate to myself to believe [laughter] that woolly elements, which interests are coextensive with the latitude and longitude, by virtue of which we are here to-day as representatives of the people of the State of Oregon, should not be subsidiary to the dog-elements, which I hope will not prevail. [Great laughter.] Therefore I hope, Mr. Speaker, that we will not look on the proposition as it comes, by virtue of legislation, before this House, with contempt, but that we will give it that degree of consideration which it should receive in behalf of the members of this House, by virtue of which I arrogate——"

The Speaker—"The gentleman's time has expired, and he will yield the floor."

The editor says he believes this story, for it comes from a respectable man in Paducah, Ky., who knows the party:

Ben Watson, having heard a stranger in Colt's saloon recite some rather tall narratives of exploits with the rifle, told the following singular instance of a gun hanging fire: He had shot his gun at a gray squirrel, and the cap had exploded; but the piece not going off, he took it from his shoulder, looked down into the barrel, and saw the charge just starting, when, bringing it to his shoulder again, it went off and killed the squirrel.

Doubtless the progress of the woman movement in this country and in England will prevent a return to the cheery old custom that used to prevail in England of selling one's wife, where one had one that he was willing to part with, at a great discount for cash. "The Drawer" quotes from a book on "The Antiquities of Great Britain:"

"The superstition that a wife is a marketable commodity was entertained, to his misfortune, by one Parson Cheken, in the reign of Queen Mary: for, in his diary, literary lackeys have notes, under the year 1553, the xxiiij of November: 'Syd. dyd ryde in a cart Chekyn, parson of Sant Necolas Coldabbay, round about London, for he sold ys wyff to a bowcher.'"

The superstition would soon die out if the turn of the market was always in the direction indicated in the old ballad below:

A jolly shoemaker, John Hobbs, John Hobbs,
A jolly shoemaker, John Hobbs;
He married Jane Carter, no damsel was smarter,
But she was a Tartar, Jane Hobbs, Jane Hobbs,
But she was a Tartar, Jane Hobbs!

He tied a rope to her, Jane Hobbs, Jane Hobbs,
He tied a rope to her, Jane Hobbs;
Like a lamb to the slaughter, to Smithfield he brought her,
But nobody bought her, Jane Hobbs, Jane Hobbs,
But nobody bought her, Jane Hobbs!

"Oh, who wants a wife?" cried Hobbs, cried Hobbs,
"Oh, who wants a wife?" cried Hobbs;
But somehow they tell us those wife-dealing fellows
Were all of them sellers, like Hobbs, like Hobbs,
Were all of them sellers, like Hobbs!

CHICAGO ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL.

The *Chicago Illustrated Journal* for April contains

FOUR FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS

with a number of smaller cuts. "The Herd-Boy" is a pretty rustic sketch of a tawny, fuzzy little Scotch child, sitting on the fence, and playing indefatigably on his pipe, with no other audience than his crook and his shepherd-dog. "Fair Play, Thou Son of Jacob," represents a scene in the troublous times of the twelfth century, when the Jews were the money-changers of Europe, and yet were robbed and persecuted without pity. A freebooter is represented as offering to sell some of his ill-gotten gains,—plate from some ransacked cathedral, or the rich service of some neighboring abbey. The cunning Hebrew is weighing the silver to judge its value, and his disengaged hand may be seen stealthily tilting up the scale in which the silver lies, so as to lessen its weight. The freebooter sees the trick, and exclaims, "Fair play, thou son of Jacob!" "An Unlucky Spill" is a picture of a pretty waiting-maid in great distress at having dropped a tray of costly china. "The Disappointed Epicures" represents a simian family who have gathered round a box which one of their number has stolen from some neighboring storehouse. Instead of the treat they had anticipated, the box, when opened, uncovers two rats, who hastily escape, leaving the baboons dinnerless.

Among the articles in the letter-press is one on the

"USE OF ORNAMENT,"

by J. B. Runnion. Mr. Runnion disputes the views of a recent writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, who approved the general fondness for ornamentation because it betrays so many people into an exhibition of false taste. Says Mr. Runnion:

As a people, the Americans are already given too much to the practical workings of utilitarianism, that commonsense should step in to suppress whatever growing disposition there may be to suggest the distractions of ornament as a counter-irritant against the distraction of unremitting devotion to business. "Common ornament" has a special mission in America. It is not expected that it should possess the evidence of culture that may characterize it in older countries, where cities are ornamented at public expense, and the people are forced to contribute their funds in the way of taxation for the public office, which must be provided among us by individuals, if at all. It is very nice to decree that ornament must be original, but the house that would be desolate if it waited for paintings from the pencils of Gerome, Meissonier, Auerbach, Bierstadt, or the Hart brothers, may yet be made more comely and cheerful by availing itself of the best productions in chromo-lithography, which is denounced among the rest of "common ornament."

The new City of Chicago, which has so marvelously sprung into existence within the last eighteen months, is a glorious example of what ornament, common enough perhaps in its individual applications, can accomplish in the aggregate. It is agreed by all who look upon the rebuilt portion of Chicago that it will be the most beautiful city on the continent. Chicago will correspond, in some measure, to the famous architectural lane known as High street, in Oxford, England, in which there are no two houses alike. It is the diversified aspect that will constitute its chief charm and beauty. Cities like Philadelphia, St. Louis, Berlin, and even Paris, which are built throughout upon the same model and with the same material, every street looking like every other street, and every house like every other house, cannot please so well as Chicago, where almost every building presents some striking novel or striking, or at least different from its neighbor. Nobody has built anew in Chicago without some eye to ornament, and the result is such as we have described, impressing every one pleasantly, as does a cheerful house where the deft hand of woman has left everywhere the trace of its delicate cunning. In both cases, we are the better for ornament and its influences.

Other articles are: "Chief Robinson of the Pottawatomies," by M. L. Dunlap; "A Leaf from Recent Canadian History;" "Repentance" (Poem); "A Queer Coincidence," by a Chicago Editor; "Lost Townships," by Frank Gilbert; "Appearances" (Poem), by Nettie Power Housten; "An Austrian World's Fair;" "A New Era in the Prevention of Fires" (Illustrated).

—The men who are improving the streets of Boston propose to cut off twenty feet of the *Post's* building, which would necessitate the demolition of the whole structure. If we rightly interpret the comments of the *Post* upon this topic, they are not wholly in favor of the measure.

SPRING.

A Suggestion Concerning Floriculture.

Flowers for the House---House-Plants, Beds, and Borders.

Practical Hints as to Choice and Care of Plants.

It seems almost untimely to speak of Spring-flowers when Winter has just been reminding us that he has not quite yet taken his departure; but let us at least hope that, folded down somewhere upon the spotless missive he has left at each door, may be written, in his own peculiar, mystical characters, those letters of social etiquette, the "P. P. C." of polite society. Whether that is so or not, we are sure that somewhere Auster is wooing, from beneath the sheltering bed provided for them by the spicy pines, those

FIRST FAIR, SWEET BLOSSOMS

of early Spring, the dainty bells of the Trailing Arbutus. In sunny spots, the blue Hepatria and wild Anemone will also make their appearance, laughing and nodding to the vagrant wind, paying no heed to the cool, but protracted, departure of their bitter enemy. He may threaten; he may even grow emotionally insane, and attempt to murder them, wrapping them in a snowy winding-sheet; but he will be in too much haste to do his work properly; and, with the first warm day, the first wooing invitation of that vagrant wind, they will throw aside the shroud, and again take up the old, old story which Winter, with his frozen heart and icy veins, strove to crush out forever.

It is quite in keeping with the temper of the time to rail at May; to say there are no blossoms to be found; and that, if one goes in search of them, she only gets wet feet, draggled skirts, and, for a fortnight after, shows a decided preference for b's and d's over the other consonants, when speaking. Very probably this may be the case with those sentimental young creatures who go forth in white robes, searching for premature June roses; but, for

THE TRUE LOVER OF NATURE,

content to take her in any mood, but to whom the first faint tint of returning green upon the blades of grass is welcome, the odor of the pine-woods and the fresh swell of the moist earth is full of promise, there will be no difficulty. On the first warm day, it may be in April, while the snow still lies in patches, she will find hidden away in the sheltered spots the first fair, frail, sweet-scented blossoms, the *avant-coureurs* of that glowing, odorous, many-hued procession that will soon follow. Even now, in Georgia, the Yellow Jasmine is making the woods fragrant; while, farther South, Magnolia, Orange-blossom, and Grape Myrtle are delighting with their beauty the fortunate sojourners in that genial clime.

But, to the denizens of cities, these early wild-flowers are merely myths, of which they can have no just idea or appreciation; and, to those children of culture, we must speak of

THE FLOWERS OF CULTURE.

We will hope that every one has had one or more tenderly-cherished house-plants to brighten and make cheerful the home he rejoices in, all through the past uncomfortable season; but these must soon be turned out of doors, to gather sufficient life and strength that they may bear another winter's imprisonment, and others must take their place.

In the Garden City of America, there is no one so poor that he has not a few feet of ground which he can beautify, and, with Nature's help, make more glorious than all the gilded splendor of Ormon. But, even to those unfortunates who look down from their upper-room windows upon stone or wooden walks, there is a way provided by which they, too, can enjoy some of the pleasures which the landed proprietor can indulge in more extensively.

OUTSIDE OF THE WINDOWS,

and fastened to the edges securely, so as to avoid any danger to the passer-by, have some wooden boxes, lined, if possible, with zinc, and perforated at the bottom. Secure sufficient drainage and sweetness by abundant bits of stone, broken flower-pots, cocoa-husk, and charcoal, and then obtain from some nurseryman a quantity of light, friable earth. Now you can plant in these hardy, running vines, or any plants that will bear constant exposure, and permit a little neglect. There is the ordinary Convolvulus; the Nasturtium, for whose phosphorescent tongues of flame you may watch when the night is too warm for sleep; the delicate Cypress, with its tiny pink, white, and scarlet stars; or possibly a climbing Rose might be introduced to lend its perfume to sweeten your life. These may be planted in the ends of your boxes, leaving the open space in the centre for other hardy plants. Among these we may cultivate, with every probability of success, Fuchsias of the hardier varieties, Pelargoniums, Ageratums, Balsams, Petunias, Salvias, and many others, of which any nurseryman can give you a list. To those who are doomed to pass the summer-months within the walls of a city, and who have no other means of getting a glimpse of Nature's beauty,

THE WINDOW-GARDEN IS INVALUABLE,

and, if properly adjusted and placed outside of the glass, will offer no hindrance to the closing of blinds and drawing of shades when necessary to exclude the too intense rays of a summer-sun.

We would suggest to any one who cares to make a practical use of our hints, that in one window they could plant at each end of the box a climbing Rose, and place next them Salvias for autumn-blooming; in the centre, a Fuschsia; while the outer edge could have a fringe of Sweet Alyssum and Forget-Me-Nots, the inner and more shaded side might be edged with Pansies. Another window-box could have at each end Convolvuli and Tropeolums, flanked by Pelargoniums, the sweet-leaved, or flowering varieties; in the centre, a Rose or Heliotrope, with Portulacas and Mignonette on the outside, and English Violets on the inner edge. The variations might be continued ad infinitum, but these are sufficient to give any one who really cares for Nature an idea how to commence; and, the delightful occupation once entered upon, knowledge will come by experience, and be sought for in books and from practical authority; while the fascination of the employment will, as the poet says of the tenderest passion, "grow with what it feeds upon."

If possibilities like these are open to those who merely own a little box of dirt outside of a window, what may not be derived

FROM MORE AMPLE OPPORTUNITY?

Take the court-yard in front of a house, for instance—we should not care to rent a house of a man who had paved the whole of that entrance-way with stone. He would be of the kind who would have his pound of flesh at any hazard. Only worse than this is a space of neglected earth overgrown with weeds. If one can do nothing more, he can sow clover-seed and lawn-grass, and place in the centre a standard Rose or some flowering shrub. But, if one would give more care to it, he can have a raised pin-cushion bed, filled with a mass of color, such as is produced by Scarlet-Geraniums, or a blending of showy annuals made with a variety of Verbenas, the edge planted with Mignonette, if you like. These beds, nicely turfed on the side, and rising from a well-kept grassy plain, are inexpressibly pleasing to the eye.

IF MORE ROOM IS AT HAND,

and one is fortunate enough to have a large lawn, then both the sides may be filled with blossoming plants, and a large one be placed in its midst. Here the fancy for ribbon-borders may be indulged in, and the result is very beautiful. If your beds have a wall or fence at the back, cover them with some running vine, and then select your stripes. They should be flowers in full blossom at the same time, and either all of the same height, or gradually decreasing in size. If of the same height, then a variety of colors of the same kind of plant is requisite, such as different-hued Asters, Stocks, or Zuinias. If it has a wall for a background, then, after covering it with vines, have a row of Purple Phlox, then White Stocks, Scarlet Geraniums (the dwarf variety), Sweet Alyssum, and Forget-Me-Nots. If the ribbon-bed is detached to wind through a lawn, then the tallest-growing plants should be in the centre, and gradually decrease in size each way. The lover of flowers will soon arrange these readily in a variety of color to suit herself. Those who have abundant room should grow flowers in quantity for house-adornment. To him of small means,

THEY NEED NOT BE COSTLY

or delicate varieties. Did you ever group together the flowers of the common Nasturtium in its various shades of crimson and yellow, with the sweet-scented White Petunia? Cheap flowers, both of them, growing almost anywhere as freely as Daisies or Dandelions, but, with a few common Fern-leaves, gathered by the wayside, making a most charming bouquet with which to grace the breakfast-table. There is nothing so charming to use for foliage as this same Fern that grows a common weed, in the woods and by the road. Some of the varieties are beautiful, and any one who has a damp, shaded place would find it to their interest to grow these pretty fronds, if only for the beauty of their foliage.

For other beds, there is the common white Day Lily, the Hemerocallis or Funkia of the florist; and this reminds us to suggest to the novice, who is not acquainted with the botanical names of flowers, not to be taken in

BY HIGH-SOUNDING TITLES,

for they sometimes, like other new-made patents of nobility, attempt to dignify very common weeds. These Lilies are hardy, and, once planted, will come up year after year in their virgin beauty and sweetness. There is also the Japan Lily, which will repay cultivation, and a great many different members of the same family.

Gladioli are more expensive, but will repay both care and cost, when they can be lavished upon them. Peonies, Dahlias, and Pinks may be named in addition; but it would require more space than we have for the enumeration of those plants which any one may have if they wish. We must plead, however, for the fragrant Lily-of-the-Valley, the Sweet Violet, and Mignonette, among the smaller blossoms.

Thus far we have been confining ourselves to such flowers as may be grown within the limits of a large city. Scarcely any house but has a few feet in the front and rear, that can be devoted to floriculture, and few but will find the common Morning Glory, with its delicate trumpets of blue, pink, and white, more gratifying to the eye than an unsightly board-fence. Gourds, flowering Beans, Wild Cucumbers, are all available for this purpose, where one has little taste, and no time to bestow upon the proper outside adorning of her home pro tem. For those, however, who, living just outside of the city proper,

HAVE ABUNDANT ROOM,

there is no excuse for not giving time and attention to this all-important matter. Flowers are humanizing; their beauty is free to all, and, like "the quality of mercy, is not strained," but gives to the poor, as well as the rich, an idea of higher, purer things than are to be found in the common, stony soil, ungraced by a single flower. Again, "it blesseth him that gives, and him that takes,"—the man of means and culture, who makes a garden of color and perfume about his house, and gives its beauty to the passer-by, and the poor outcast, who, toil-worn and weary, having no foot of earth he can call his own, pauses in his tramp to refresh his eyes with the loveliness which Nature aided by man has so lavishly bestowed.

HERE THERE NEED BE NO LIMIT

to the culture of flowers and the adorning of grounds. Each unsightly wall and outhouse should be covered with vines, and Nature should be followed as closely as possible. Don't disfigure the lawn proper with too many beds, but, above all, don't cut it up in a series of geometrical figures only outlined by graveled walks. They are neat, tidy, and inexpressibly ugly. On a hot summer's day, with the sun pouring down upon such a tidy garden, with a profusion of gaudy flowers in unvarying bloom, one fancies the Desert of Sahara might be resting before the eyes blinded by so much color and hardness.

GROW ROSES IN ABUNDANCE,

both the standard and climbing varieties. They are always welcome, and he who has space and wealth, enough to devote a portion of his grounds to Rose-garden proper will find in it a source of great pleasure. The Queen of Flowers will delight to honor her loving subject. Rustic Roses judiciously placed will add to the beauty of well-kept grounds; or an old tree that is in the way may be cut down, leaving a portion of the trunk, which may be hollowed out and used for this purpose.

NO CITY IN THE WORLD IS SO FAVORABLY SITUATED

as Chicago for a full development of this specialty. Surrounded as she is with towns that must eventually become the places where her rich habitants will build their homes, while the centre will be given up to commerce and manufactures; girdled by her numerous parks,—garlanding in all its aspects should be made a peculiar study. There is no reason why she should not deserve her title of the Garden City of the world; and it only remains with her inhabitants to make her such. Landscape-gardening, rockwork, ferneries, miniature hot-houses,—all offer an endless variety of subjects for thought and practical elucidation. To our lady-readers we especially commend it. This you should make

ONE OF YOUR PECULIAR RIGHTS.

You need not, perforce, let all the artificial fashions go, but pray cultivate a few natural ones.

Go out and dig, and let the children do the same. Give them one little corner for their own, in which they can plant seeds several inches too deep for any possible resurrection, or, if not, can destroy all life by the frequent investigations of progress; and one or two plants already growing, that the little spot may not be entirely barren; and pass all the leisure you can spare from other occupations out of doors. Leave the embroidered chair, the unfinished slippers, the needlework bands, for some more opportune time, the rainy day or the winter-hour, but now make friends with the flowers. To those who live in cities, and have no time to look further, the wagons filled with plants, standing in the street, offer an opportunity to obtain a few, at least, to brighten up their homes.

There is another branch of industry, however, connected with this matter, which we would like to see become as general in this city as it is in some of the Eastern ones; that is the

SALE OF SMALL BOUTONNIERES

at all seasons of the year. The peripatetic flower-girls of New York find ready buyers for their fragrant wares, and, at all seasons of the year, may be found plying their trade, so that for 5 or 10 cents, winter or summer, the flower-lover may have a Rose or Camellia to wear in his buttonhole or at her throat. In Boston, as of the railway-stations, when the great tide of humanity

HAWAII-NEI.

Lunalilo, the New King of the Sandwich Islands.

His Election by the People and the Legislature---How He Took the Oath of Office.

The Obsequies of the Late King--- The New Cabinet.

Adoption of Constitutional Amendments--- Lunalilo's Speech Proroguing the Legislature.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
HONOLULU, Jan. 21, 1873.

On the 11th of December last, the people of these goodly islands were startled by the announcement of

DEATH OF THE KING,

Kamehameha V. He had been for some time ill, but assurances had been given that he was recovering. Close following this intelligence came the rumor, which proved to be correct, that the King had failed to nominate his successor.

He was unmarried, and doubtless considered himself the last of the Kamehamehas, and preferred to leave the question of the succession to be settled by a vote of the Legislature.

For a day or two the air was full of surmises and speculations, and five candidates to the Throne were talked of. But the voice of the natives, who constitute nine-tenths of the population, was soon heard in favor of

"PRINCE BILL,"

so-called,—otherwise William C. Lunalilo,—a member of the Royal family, who had been entirely ignored by the last Administration, but who, nevertheless, had not been forgotten by the people. They knew him to be a direct descendant of the Great Kamehameha I., and many believed the title and position of Kamehameha V. should have been given him.

In the meantime, many of the Americans now resident here thought, or rather hoped, the time had come to strike for

A REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

Nor were they without an organ to give expression to their views. The *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, a Liberal paper, published in the English language, fairly surprised its readers by the boldness of its utterances. In the very number announcing the death of the King, the editor used the following language:

> The dispute and choice of a new head of the nation and order of government is to be left to a Legislature; and it is only to be desired that such a Legislature was to be chosen by the people in view of the present political exigency. A convention of the people, called in consequence of the demise of the last of the Kamehamehas, might afford an opportunity for a correct expression of the political sentiment of the country. We need such an expression; and we need such a political head and organization as will take the initiative in the movements of Hawaii Nei,—that will be sufficiently enlightened to appreciate all her capabilities and all her wants, and that will possess the statesmanship to lead her onward, by wise and timely measures, in the march of material progress.
>
> During this interregnum, the people are the actual sovereign. They were subject when they obeyed a constitution granted only by the royal will of the late King. It had no life but in his will and dictation. Therefore, since it dies with him, is not this a proper time when the people should desire and demand a constitution which shall be the expression of their will, and not merely that of the new chief whom they may choose?
>
> The Hawaiian people, native and foreign born, are now sovereign. Let them consider well how they delegate their powers.
>
> Allegiance ceases with the life of the Prince. On this occasion, let it only be renewed to an authority that fully represents the will of the people.

Also, in a communication, entitled, "Where is the power?" the questions as to the rights and duties of the people, in the emergency, were boldly discussed.

IN 1852, A CONSTITUTION

had been formed by King, nobles, and people, acting through the Legislature. The late King, not satisfied with this Constitution, had called a convention to amend it; but, not being able to procure the desired amendments, he dissolved the Convention, arbitrarily set aside the Constitution, and promulgated another more satisfactory to himself. This was in 1864. For eight years, the people, rather than resort to revolution, had submitted to this tyranny. In the article referred to, the people were upon to disregard the "Decree" of 1864, and re-assert their rights under the Constitution of 1852.

"Whatever is done," said the writer, "let it be with an aim for the permanent good of the greatest number; let it be inspired with the idea of the equal rights of all men, and let this emergency be made an opportunity of advancing our little country toward popular and constitutional freedom."

THESE ARTICLES CREATED MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

While they did not openly advocate a Republican Government, they were fairly preparing the way, and the possibility of a change in the form of government, and of ultimate annexation to the United States, was openly discussed at the hotel-tables and on the street-corners. It was generally conceded that the masses were not educated up to such a change; but it was argued that, if it could be suddenly brought about, or if such a movement could be well started, a people who would quietly submit to have their Constitution overthrown by the King would not object to a change so much in their favor, inaugurated by others. The project of a public meeting to discuss the question was talked of. It was proposed that a convention to frame the Constitution should be called.

At this juncture, Prince William, the favorite candidate for the throne, came forward with

A MANIFESTO

submitting his claims to the people, and promising to restore the Constitution of 1852. As this document is considered one of great importance, I give it in full:

TO THE HAWAIIAN NATION!

William C. Lunalilo, Son of Kekauluohi, the Daughter of Kamehameha I, to the Hawaiian People, Greeting:

WHEREAS, The Throne of the Kingdom has become vacant by the demise of His Majesty Kamehameha V., on the 11th of Dec., 1872, without a successor appointed or proclaimed; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the wishes of the Hawaiian people be consulted as to a successor to the Throne; therefore,

Notwithstanding that, according to the law of inheritance, I am the rightful heir to the Throne, in order to preserve peace, harmony, and good order, I desire to submit the decision of my claim to the voice of the people, to be freely and fairly expressed by a plebiscitum. The only pledge that I deem it necessary to offer to the people is, that I will restore the Constitution of Kamehameha III. of happy memory, with only such changes as may be required to adapt it to present laws, and that I will govern the nation according to the principles of that Constitution and a liberal Constitutional Monarchy, which, while it preserves the proper prerogatives of the Crown, shall fully maintain the rights and liberties of the people.

To the end proposed, I recommend the Judges of the different election-districts throughout the Islands (hereby appealing to their ancient allegiance to the family of the Kamehamehas) to give notice that a poll will be opened on Wednesday, the 1st day of January, A. D. 1873, at which all male subjects of the Kingdom may, by their vote, peaceably and orderly express their free choice for a King of the Hawaiian Islands as successor of Kamehameha V.; and that the said officers of the several election-districts do, on a count of the vote, make immediate certified return of the same to the Legislative Assembly summoned to meet at Honolulu on the 8th day of January, 1873. That, if any officer or officers of any election-district shall refuse to act in accordance herewith, or if there shall be a vacancy in said offices in any district, the people may choose others in their places, who may proceed in conformity to law in conducting the election.

Given under my hand at Honolulu, this 16th day of December, 1872.

God protect Hawaii-Nei!

This proclamation was received with great enthusiasm by all classes. The recognition of the Republican principle, by submitting his claims to the people, was peculiarly gratifying to those who have been advocating a change in the Government; and, after consultation, it was deemed best not to agitate the question further at present.

A significant fact—which was well known, and which contributed to this result—was that the manifesto had originated in the *Advertiser* office, and that office had been made the organ of the Prince in communicating with the people. Even the most radical articles which had appeared in its columns had met with his approbation.

The members of the Cabinet of the late King, who were still conducting the Government, contented themselves with issuing

A COUNTER-MANIFESTO,

reminding the people that a special session of the Legislature had been called for the 8th of January, for the purpose of electing a King, and proclaiming that, while the people had a right to express their choice, the officers named in the manifesto could not act *officially* in taking the vote.

The 1st of January arrived, and the people flocked to the polls.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO

had been issued by a Chief named Kalakaua, a rival candidate for the Throne. It was somewhat inflammatory; appealed to the respect of the people for the deceased King, complaining that the tabus of "the sleeping great one" had been broken (by the ancient customs, no important business could be transacted between the death and burial of a King), and calling upon them to wait until after the funeral. In the same document, Kalakaua announced himself as a candidate, and set forth a platform of government. He promised to repeal all the personal taxes, to put native Hawaiians into government offices, and to amend the Constitution of 1864.

"Beware," said he, "of the Constitution of 1852, and the false teachings of the foreigners who are now grasping to obtain the direction of the Government, if W. C. Lunalilo ascends the Throne."

This appeal, plausible as it was, seemed to have little effect upon the people. They had

SET THEIR HEART UPON LUNALILO

as their King, and Lunalilo they would have. Kalakaua had personal friends; so had other candidates, among whom was an accomplished native Hawaiian lady, the wife of Mr. Bishop, the Honolulu banker.

But the personal popularity of Prince William; the confidence he had shown in the people, in submitting his claims to a popular vote,—a thing before unheard of in the history of the country,—together with the general impression that he was the coming man, all conspired, not only to make the vote cast nearly unanimous, but to bring out

A VERY FULL VOTE.

In Honolulu, 3,049 votes were cast, all for the Prince. This was within 600 or 800 of the entire number of votes in the district. The vote of other districts was similar,—a few scattering votes being reported in favor of Kalakaua.

A day or two afterwards, the Prince was waited upon by

THE CABINET

in a body; which was looked upon as a recognition of his rights to the Throne, in deference to the popular will. The Cabinet, when full, consists of four members: Minister of the Interior, Minister of Finance, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Attorney-General. The office of Minister of Foreign Affairs had been vacant for some time. The late Cabinet consisted of Mr. Hutchinson, an Englishman, Minister of the Interior; Mr. Sterling, a Scotchman, Minister of Finance; while the position of Attorney-General was filled by Stephen H. Phillips, a Boston lawyer of fine education and good ability.

On the 8th of January,

THE LEGISLATURE CONVENED,

for the purpose of filling the vacant Throne by election. Notwithstanding the great unanimity with which the people had voted for Lunalilo, there were many rumors that members of the Legislature contemplated the choice of some other person. The members were instructed, and in some cases, where they were mistrusted, were threatened. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people was held at Honolulu, instructing the delegates unanimously. Similar meetings were held in other places.

There were no riotous proceedings, but there was a deep and quiet feeling of determination, and very many were the weapons of various kinds which were quietly prepared and kept ready for an emergency.

When, at last, the Legislature met, so great was the outside pressure, and such large crowds assembled about the Court-House, that the members, although they privately desired to adjourn till the next day, out of respect to the late King, thought best to defer to the wishes of the people, and proceeded at once to elect his successor.

A motion was made, and carried, though not without opposition, that each member should write his name on his ballot. Then, with the eyes of the people upon them, and the mode of detection established,

EVERY MEMBER

deposited his ballot for William C. Lunalilo, while cheer upon cheer arose from the masses surrounding the Court-House. All felt and knew that the voting was a mere matter of form, recording the will of the people as expressed on the 1st of January. And thus, half-unconsciously, was a great stride taken toward a Republican form of government.

On the 9th of January the King-elect

TOOK THE OATH OF OFFICE

at the native church, in the presence of a large concourse of people, while assembled thousands were unable to gain admittance. A line of military guarded on each side the way to the church, until every one had been seated in the order of preference.

Two of the three members of the Cabinet were dressed in regalia, with sword at the side; while Mr. Sterling, Minister of Finance, appeared in citizen's dress. The foreign representatives, Consuls, Judges of the Supreme and other Courts, members of the Legislature, nobles, and other distinguished persons,—in fact, everybody, whether distinguished or not,—was present.

The King-elect was plainly but handsomely dressed in citizen's suit, with a red scarf passing round his person, under his coat, so as to be visible only over his vest; a silver star on his left breast; and on his right side, at the lappel of his coat, a heavy gold ornament, something like a watch-chain. These were the only trappings he wore, appearing in strong contrast with the gorgeous uniforms of some of those around him.

After a prayer in the Hawaiian tongue, the King-elect took an oath, first in Hawaiian, then in English, to support the Constitution of this Kingdom," and to govern the country in accordance therewith. He then read, in both languages, first an address to the nobles and representatives, then to the Hawaiian people. In the latter, he referred to the fact that he had submitted his claims to their decision, thanked them for the almost unanimous expression they had made in his favor, and promised to endeavor so to administer the Government as to justify the confidence they had reposed in him.

This sounded so much like what I had been accustomed to hear, that I confess to a feeling of satisfaction and pride as I listened to these utterances of a truly Republican King. But will the Government correspond with, and be animated by, these liberal sentiments? If the King could be left to himself, I think it would. How far he may be surrounded and influenced by men imbued with far different ideas and impulses, remains to be seen.

Ever since the death of the King, the remains had been

LYING IN STATE

in the "Palace,"—a somewhat formidable one-story-and-basement wooden building; and nightly the air had resounded with the hulas, the songs, chants, and wails of the natives who had flocked into the inclosure, thus to honor the great sleeper, according to their ancient customs.

From these performances, foreigners were studiously excluded, until the evening of the 6th of January, when the Palace court-yard was thrown open to all. Of course, there was a great rush. Within the Palace, all the doors of which were open, could be seen the tall black plumes waving over the coffin of defunct Majesty,—the same plumes having been waved by native hands, without ceasing, since the King's death.

Without, at many different points, on every side of the building, the immense crowd was entertained by songs, chants, and dances. The performers consisted, sometimes of two or three, sometimes of five, or six, or a dozen, sometimes of one, supported by a chorus.

On one front of the building, a company of half-a-dozen young women performed an

OLD-FASHIONED HAWAIIAN DANCE.

It consisted principally of motions of the arms, accompanied by a waving back and forth of the body, all in complete harmony. Sometimes the position would be changed, each one turning part-way round, and always moving in unison. Anciently, these dances were of a licentious character. That style of dance has of late been forbidden, but the fair performers on this occasion did not always regulate their movements in reference to the statute in such case provided. The dance was accompanied by a low chant, in which they were joined by others.

Strange to say, there was no attempt at

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

unless we dignify by that name the beating upon gourds, the striking of bamboo-sticks, or the shaking of rattles,—a sort of castanets. Let it not be inferred, however, that the Hawaiians are incapable of instrumental music. There is of late a good deal of musical taste exhibited. The military band of this place, consisting of twenty-six native Hawaiians, under a German leader, sent by the King of Prussia expressly to teach them, discourses very handsome music, every Saturday afternoon, in Queen Emma Square. And, at Hilo, I heard a class of young men, at the school of the Rev. Mr. Lyman, play very creditably on the flute. There is also a brass band at that place.

On Saturday, Dec. 11, the old King was buried, the funeral being attended with the usual pompous solemnities.

THE NEW CABINET

was announced on the Monday following. But one of the old members was retained, Robert Sterling, Minister of Finance. The new members are: Edward O. Hall, Minister of the Interior; Charles R. Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Albert F. Judd, Attorney-General.

Upon the whole, I consider the Cabinet a good one, though the majority of its members are not very progressive in their proclivities. Mr. Hall is a highly-esteemed merchant of this city, and one of the oldest missionaries. Mr. Bishop is a banker, a gentleman universally respected. His wife, a native Hawaiian of dark blood, was considerably talked of as a candidate for the Throne. Mr. Judd is a young lawyer of fine talents, son of one of the first missionaries sent by the American Board.

The members of the Cabinet are all of foreign birth, except Mr. Judd.

Thus the change of rulers has been effected quietly and peaceably, and somewhat in accordance with Republican principles.

Some changes in the Constitution have been proposed by the King to the Legislature. Of these hereafter.

IT IS TO BE HOPED

that the Kingdom of Hawaii-Nei may now commence a new career of prosperity, and that something may be done to arrest that steady decrease in population that has been going on for the last hundred years.

Since writing the above, the

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE CONSTITUTION

have been proposed and sanctioned by the Legislature, and the delay of the steamer enables me to report them.

The changes proposed by the King were, that the Legislative Assembly shall consist of two Houses, independent of each other, instead of one, as now; that the Ministers of the Crown should have the privilege of presenting their views to the House of Representatives; that the property-qualification of electors be modified; that the Attorney-General be no longer a member of the Cabinet; and that, when the King returns to the Legislature a bill or resolution without his approval, he will return with it his objections in writing. These were the principal changes necessary to make the Constitution conform to that of 1852.

They were all adopted by the Legislature, except that the property-qualification of electors, instead of being modified, was done away with entirely. An important step toward universal suffrage.

The suffrage article, as it now stands, requires the elector to be a male subject; that he shall have paid taxes; have attained the age of 21 years; that he shall have been domiciled in the Kingdom one year immediately preceding the election; that, if born since the year 1840, he shall know how to read and write; and that his name shall have been registered as a voter.

The following amendments were also adopted by the Legislature:

An article declaring that no officer of the Judicial Department should ever be a member of the House of Representatives; another, making some changes in the tenure of office of the Justices of the Supreme Court, providing that they should hold their offices during good behavior, and be subject to removal upon impeachment; another, providing that the appointment of Justices of the Supreme Court, and all other Judges of Courts of Record, by the King, shall be by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council; another, providing that all bills or resolves for raising revenue, or calling for any expenditure of the public money, shall originate in the House of Representatives.

All of these amendments must be sanctioned by the next Legislature, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, before they become a part of the Constitution. The amendments are to be published three months before the next election for Representatives, and doubtless they will be thoroughly discussed.

The structure of the language, and the ardent temperament of the people, are alike favorable to

ORATORY,

and every Kanaka is a natural-born orator. In the Legislature, which is composed mostly of natives, the amount of oratory is manifold to hear. And, when we consider that all the business has to be done, and even the substance of the speeches announced, in two languages, the wonder is that they ever get through.

Within the past few days,

SEVERAL WAR-VESSELS

of different nations have arrived here, all expecting trouble consequent on the death of the King. Happily for the interests of peace and good government, they left. All is calm.

Yesterday, Jan. 20, the King prorogued the Legislature, with due pomp and solemnity. The following is

HIS ADDRESS ON THAT OCCASION:

Nobles and Representatives:

You were called to meet in extraordinary session.

Your promptness and decision in accomplishing the business to which your attention has been directed, have made you a model Legislature.

I am confident that in the future your example will be cited as worthy of praise and imitation.

I congratulate the nation on your unanimity in recommending certain amendments to the Constitution. Ample time will now be given to the people to consider the propriety of the final adoption, so that the next Legislative Assembly will be prepared to act upon them with a decision and intelligence worthy of your own.

The public mind has been for some time agitated on the subject of amendments of the Constitution, and I trust that the course now taken will lead to a satisfactory result.

I desire that the Constitution shall secure to my subjects all the rights which shall best promote their improvement and happiness.

Nobles and Representatives:

By your choice, which is in accordance with the popular suffrage, I have been made King, and my efforts will be unceasing to prove myself worthy of that high trust.

In parting with you, I renew the expression of my thanks for the cordial good will and support which you have manifested me.

May the blessings of our Heavenly Father be continued to our Kingdom.

I now declare this Legislative Assembly prorogued.

GOOD-BYE.

Good-bye! You had my friendship once;
I meant the gift to last forever;
But now the portals of my heart
I close, and you may pass them never.
How came you cause, you do not know,
Nor will I pause the space to measure;
For footprints left in sand were all
Too fleeting to attempt to treasure.

Good-bye! However oft we meet,
However kindly is our greeting,
'Tis all good-bye, spirit you and I;
Those hearts can know no second meeting,
'Twas a true friendship that you killed.
No matter; it is dead forever.
I loved you once, I love you still.
Bon voyage to you! Here we sever!

IDA.

To Kotow or Not to Kotow.

It is curious that the form of making a bow should for years have stood in the way of our amicable diplomatic relations with China. The history of the Kotow squabbles is not less curious than the fact of their existence. Although Kotow is not to be found in the second volume of Latham's large English Dictionary (1870), it is, as everybody knows, thoroughly acclimatized—belonging to us by adoption rather than by grace. The expressions, he would or would not Kotow to such a one, are so common as to be household words. But the performance of the Kotow itself before that high and most mighty potentate, Son of the Moon, and the near relative of all stars of any respectable magnitude, His Imperial Majesty, Tungchi, of China, etc., etc., supreme, is quite another thing. The Ambassadors from the Court of St. James at Pekin has, from the first institution of an embassy in China in 1793, to the present day, more or less angrily resented the proposal made by the Chinese that he should approach the Imperial Majesty of China on his hands and knees, in gait and manner like an oriental slave, rather than a Minister Plenipotentiary, and a freeborn Briton to boot. So the Kotow question remains where it was nearly a century ago; and it is not likely that the advisers of the young Emperor will allow him to give way in the matter, receive from Europeans the same form of homage they pay to their sovereigns at home. The cry of Chinese Ministers dealing with "barbarian ambassadors" in the Imperial presence is for the Kotow, the whole Kotow, and nothing but the Kotow. In 1860 the American Minister tried his best to cut the knot, but without success. He said he "felt the same respect for the Emperor of China as for his own President." The effect of this on the Court of Pekin, however, was not to throw oil on the troubled waters. "This language of the American barbarian just places China on a par with the barbarians of the South and East, an arrogation of greatness which is simply ridiculous. In the reign of George III., Lord Macartney offered to perform the Kotow before Kien-lung (then Emperor), if the Chinese would undertake, whenever they visited England, to perform precisely similar homage before our sovereign. This they refused to do. But His Majesty Kien-lung gave way; and received King George's autograph letter in the European fashion, from Lord Macartney, on bended knee only. Kea-King, the next Emperor, behaved with less sense; and in 1816, Lord Amherst, our second Ambassador, was incessantly worried, cajoled, and bored by the Chinese Commissioners on the subject of the Kotow. But he refused to perform any such base homage to His Majesty, Kea-King, and he left the Capital with his mission unperformed. In 1860, Lord Elgin went out to ratify the treaty of 1858, and to present an autograph letter from the Queen to Hienfung; and his refusal to Kotow led to a rupture at once. Even since that date, we have had a Minister Plenipotentiary at Pekin, but he has been persistently refused the right of audience. Now His Majesty Tungchi is of age, and may act in the matter for himself. Upon his conduct depends the solution of the great audience question. To Kotow or not to Kotow has troubled our relations with China for eighty years.—*Once a Week.*

BOSTON.

The Tardy Spring---Caprices of Fashion.

The Radical Club and the Woman's Club.

Romance in Real Life.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
BOSTON, March 25, 1873.

THE SPRING COMES VERY SLOWLY

up this way. March, having come in in his most leonine manner, has thus far maintained his rude and boisterous character, and the hope that he may put on the gentleness of the lamb for his exit grows somewhat faint. A furious northeast snow-storm signalized the passing of the vernal equinox, and, to judge from present appearances, we have not yet done with such unseasonable manifestations. The Common, which has been used all winter as a repository for the accumulations of snow and ice removed from the streets, still presents much the aspect of a partially-cleared lot of the original forest. But already the leafless trees are vocal with the songs of the robins and the saucy English sparrows, and building operations seem to be as actively in progress in their branches as in the burnt district.

Fashion, too, decrees that it shall be spring. Some adventurous young gentlemen take advantage of the fine mornings to display natty spring suits, which look a little incongruous in contrast with the lingering ice and the cold sky. We are also

IN THE MIDST OF THE "OPENINGS;"

and shopping—that occupation so dear to the feminine heart—grows brisk. Shop-windows glow with all the tints of the rainbow, and half a hundred beside; and the counters of our principal magazins are heaped with a bewildering profusion of costly and delicate fabrics. The variety of shades is something marvelous to the uninstructed mind. Every hue in Nature seems to be repeated and called by its name. We have the green of the fowl and of the serpent, of the iceberg and the western sage-grass; the blue of the sky and of the peacock's plume; the gray of the rain-cloud, of the birch-tree, and of the beetle's back. Among the favorites are those charming neutral shades, variations of olive, and green, and gray, so interminglied that it is sometimes difficult to select the true word which describes them. The delicate reseda shades are also much admired.

THE BONNET OF THE PERIOD

is a thing fearfully and wonderfully made. No one can look at it without recalling Petruchio's scornful description:

Why, this was moulded on a porringer,
A velvet dish!
Why, 'tis a cockle or a walnut shell,
A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap!
Away with it! Come, let me have a bigger!

But the fair wearers, one and all, reply with Katharine:

I'll have no bigger; *this doth fit the time,*
And gentlewomen wear such caps as these;

and who shall dare to dispute their taste? It is, however, pleasant to observe that, in the matter of ornamentation, delicacy and daintiness are taking the place of the too pronounce modes of past seasons. Flowers are small, and perfectly imitated from Nature. Clusters of violets, heaths, mignonette, or lily-of-the-valley displace the showy asters, etc., which have raged so long.

ONE OF THE MOST DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

of Boston life may be seen in its clubs. Of course I do not mean the fashionable men's clubs, which are precisely like those found in any other American city, maintained at great expense, and patronized chiefly by young men, who, as a rule, live on credit after a very few years. Such as these take no very firm root, because they supply no deeply-felt want. They are the resource of elegant idleness, and our American life is mainly too busy to need them. But the clubs I refer to are of a different kind,—associations of scholars, thinkers, or workers, united by their kindred interest in some special subject or cause, which they take this method of studying or of advancing together. Perhaps familiar with German life know this sort of clubs well; they are everywhere in German cities; but in America they seem to find their best development in Boston. Conspicuous among these—most important, indeed, from the weight of intellectual influence it carries—is

THE RADICAL CLUB.

Its members include some of the best minds in New England. They meet to discuss an infinity of questions, social, political, ethical, and theological, in a spirit of fearless truth-seeking which has not too many parallels. If you wish to hear things called by their right names, to see the mask lifted from the faces of certain social shams and intellectual conventionalities, this is a good place to enjoy that privilege. There is no name more misapplied than that of "Radical." It has come to mean, in the minds of most persons, an extremist,—one whose views are simply exaggerated, and who differs from ordinary thinkers merely in his incapacity to perceive the proper mean in anything. This is a very unfair estimate of the men composing the Radical Club. They are extremists only in their resolute reprobation of everything which can fetter free thought, or repress its honest expression. Their Radicalism consists in a desire to go to the *root* of things,—to view all topics in their relation to first principles, and, as far as possible, in the white light of absolute truth.

WE WILL SUPPOSE OURSELVES

at one of their recent meetings. First there is read a brief essay,—we will say upon "The True Nature of Religious Liberty,"—a good theme, surely, for discussion in this ancient city, whose very foundations were laid by men exiled for their devotion to religious freedom. The essayist bases his claim to perfect freedom of thought on the authority of the spirit of God in man. The idea which runs through it all is the assertion of the absolute right of private judgment as against the authority of any church or majority. This essay is like the theme of the musician, or the text of the preacher. The reading ended, it is discussed, in a familiar and conversational manner, by the whole Club; and frequently much better things are said than any which the formal essay itself contains. Nothing can be more interesting than these discussions, which are very free, but conducted with an admirable courtesy, joined in alike by thoughtful-browed men, and soft-voiced, cultivated women. Here you may catch the latest and freshest thought of more than one whose thought is a recognized and widely-felt power in the world. More than one noble work which the world values might, if traced back to its origin, be found to have sprung from a germ first quickened into life in these familiar talks of the Radical Club.

THE "WOMAN'S CLUB"

is another "Boston notion" worthy of notice. It is not like the gay and stylish New York Sorosis; nor is it a mere branch of the woman's rights movement,—one of the avenues through which the theories of the *femmes emancipees* are propagated. It is rather, in a modest way, a sort of social-science association,—the method in which a little circle of intelligent and cultivated ladies have chosen to combine for the purpose of social enjoyment, and of united effort in various schemes of progress and reform.

The club-rooms are the pleasant parlors of an old-fashioned dwelling-house, looking into a quiet "Place" a stone's toss from the State-House. If you are privileged to stroll thither at about half-past 4 of a Monday afternoon, you may watch the gathering of the members. They are of all ages,—matrons with gray curls, and the maidens with fair ones; and of many classes,—teachers, ladies of culture and leisure, artists, literary women, mothers, workers. If I were at liberty to mention names, I might give many which are well known in literature, in art, in the history of noble charities, and in higher walks of social life. But it is not notoriety which these ladies seek, and Jenkins is not a welcome guest at their assemblages.

THERE IS NOTHING SHOWY OR LUXURIANT

about the room. A few pictures and wreathing ferns adorn the walls; a vase of flowers, or a bust, here and there, are the simple ornaments, and low, folding chairs the principal seats. There are no badges, no insignia of office, no show of any kind. The President sits modestly in one corner, and the tap of her white finger on the table calls the members to order. All sorts of questions which have to do with our complex and puzzling civilization are discussed here with freedom and boldness, combined with womanly delicacy and feeling; and many a needed charity and beneficent reform has here its spring. These ladies have faith that a better state of human society is among the "realizable ideals;" and they are doing what they can to make such an ideal a fact. Who does not wish them god-speed?

After the graver business is discussed, simple refreshments are served, and the Club becomes a social party.

THESE "ESTHETIC TEAS"

are not, perhaps, so brilliant, in the fashionable sense, as some other entertainments. There is little display of dress; and the scattering of poets, artists, and clergymen, who compose the male element, is hardly sufficient for any desperate flirtation. But, if intellect, wit, and the graces of the highest social culture can give brilliancy to any gathering, these cannot well be dull.

THAT TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION,

everybody knows. But real life is not merely more strange—it is often more romantic than anything invented by the romance-writers. An instance of this has recently occurred within our knowledge; and the denouement of the story is so pleasant that I cannot refrain from giving it to your readers. I can vouch for its correctness, as one at least of the parties concerned is well known to me:

About ten years ago, a wealthy merchant of this city, having an only child, a beautiful girl of 17, became alarmed at certain indications of a consumptive tendency in her, and, to recruit her health, sent her to pass some months at a country home among the hills of Vermont. The young lady recovered her health, but she lost her heart. She made the acquaintance of a young man named G——, a farmer's son, intelligent and well-educated, but a working machinist. The young people became warmly attached to each other, and entered into an engagement conditional on the consent of the lady's father. But the latter had more ambitious views for his daughter; and, when the young machinist presented himself as her suitor, he was

TREATED WITH VERY LITTLE CEREMONY,—

was, in fact, dismissed by the father in a manner so offensive that pride forbade dim to make any further advances. He went West, and entered into business in St. Louis. Having plenty of talent, energy, and character, he was successful, soon had a large establishment of his own, and has accumulated a handsome fortune. Absorbed in business, and in the various occupations of a man of prominence and influence, he had doubtless outgrown his early disappointment in love; but he had formed no other attachment, and remained unmarried.

The young girl meanwhile, her lover being quite lost to her, accepted the husband selected by her father,

WAS MARRIED,

and went to live in France. At the end of two years, she became a widow, but continued to reside abroad. She was in possession of a modest fortune, and, her parents having died in this interval, there was nothing to call her back to Boston. Up to September of last year, this was the position of affairs between these two. With each the brief romance of their early youth had faded into the memory of a tender dream; and nothing could have seemed less likely than the occurrence of any event which should reunite their sundered lives.

However, it so fell out that the requirements of Mr. G——'s business took him last year to Europe, and he remained abroad several months. One evening, late in September, he was on board a little steamer going from Marseilles to Leghorn, when there came up one of the sudden storms for which those waters are unpleasantly noted. It was very rough, but no danger was anticipated. Mr. G—— sat on deck, watching the storm; and many other passengers, among them several ladies, were doing the same. One of the latter had risen from her seat to go below, and was standing in an unguarded attitude, when, the steamer giving a violent lurch, she lost her balance and

WAS THROWN OVERBOARD.

Mr G—— saw the mishap, and instantly leaped after her into the sea. He was fortunate enough to find and support her; but it was dark, the sea was running high, and, though a boat was quickly sent out by the people on the steamer, those in it were unable to find the missing passengers, and it was supposed that they were drowned. But, fortunately for them, the steamer quickly at hand by the accident was known, had thrown out various things for them to cling to. A plank floated near them, and by this they were able to keep themselves from sinking. They were picked up, on the following day, by a vessel bound for Malta, and carried to that port.

And thus it was that these long-separated lovers

MET AT LAST!

In the darkness of night, on a plank in the stormy waters of the Mediterranean, they recognized each other! They were reunited, but with no prospect before them but of a speedy death in each other's arms. Was it strange that the old love, which had slumbered, not died, in their hearts, was reawakened, and that, on finding themselves once more possessed of life, they felt impossible to spend that life apart? At any rate,

THEY WERE MARRIED SOON AFTER,

in the English chapel at Malta, and, having passed the winter there, for the benefit of the lady's health, which had suffered greatly from the exposure she had undergone, they are at present on their way home to America. And may all true loves have an equally fortunate issue!

E. B. C.

Strikingly Beautiful.

Spreading rapidly through the Western papers, under credit to the *Literary Journal*, is a domestic story in the very latest style of American humor, as the appended extract shows:

A NEW CASABIANCA.

The man looked at his boy proudly, sternly, sorrowfully. The lad looked into his father's face sadly, exultingly, heroically. It was a living tableau no artist could reproduce. "Billy," said the father, gravely, "I took your mother and sister to church yesterday." "Yes, sir." "And left you to see to the things." "Yes, sir," replied the boy, gazing out through the window at the flies as it hilled down the gate-posts, and finally dropped into the grass with a shrill chirp. "And you didn't water the pigs?" "O-o-o! Oh, sir! Geeroody! Oh, me! Lawsy, lawsy me!" The slender scion of an apple tree rose and fell in the hand of Mr. Coulter, and up from the jacket of the lad, like incense from an altar, rose a cloud of dust, mingled with the nap of jeans. Down in the young clover of the meadow the lark and sparrows sang cheerily, the gnats and flies danced up and down in the sunshine, the fresh soft leaves of the vines rustled, and all was merry indeed. Billy's eyes turned up towards the face of his father in appealing agony, but still with a sharp hiss the switch cut the air, falling steadily and mercilessly on his shoulders. And along the green banks of the river the willows shook their shiny fingers at the lifting fog, and the voices of children going by to school smote the sweet May wind. "Oh, pap, I'll not forget the pigs no more!" "Spect you won't, neather." The wind, by a sudden puff, lifted into the room a shower of white bloom petals from a near apple tree, letting them fall gracefully upon the patchwork carpet, the while a ploughman whistled plaintively in a distant field. "Outch! Crackee! Oh, pap, pap!" "Shut your mouth, I'll I'll split you to the backbone." How many delightful places in the woods, howmany cool spots beside the murmuring river, would have been more pleasant to Billy than the place he then occupied. "Oh, me! oh, me!" yelled the lad. Still the dust rose and danced in the slanting jet of sunlight that fell across the room, and the hens out at the barn cackled and sang for joy over new eggs laid in choice places. At one time during the falling of the rod the girl quit washing, and, thrusting her head into the kitchen, said, in a subdued tone, "My land, ain't Bill gittin' an awful one?" "You're mighty right," replied the mother, solemnly. Along towards the last Mr. Coulter tip-toed at every stroke. The switch actually screamed through the air as it fell. Billy danced. "Now go, sir!" cried the man, tossing the frizzled stump of the gad out at the window. "Go now, and the next time you water them pigs." And, while the finch poured out a cataract of melody from the locust, he went. Poor boy! that was a terrible thrashing, and, to make it worse, it had been promised to him the evening before, so that he had been dreading it and shivering over it all night. Now, as he walked through the breakfast-room, his sister looked at him in a commiserating way, but, on passing through the kitchen, he could not catch the eye of his mother. Finally, he stood in the free, open air, in front of the saddle-closets. It was just then a speckled rooster on the barn-yard fence flopped his wings and crowed vociferously. A turkey-cock was strutting upon the grass by the old cherry tree. Billy opened the door of the closets. "A boy's will is the wind's will, and the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts." Billy peeped into the closet, and then cast a glance about him, as if to see if anything was near. At length, during a pleasant lull in the morning wind, and while the low, tenderly-mellow flow of the river was distinctly audible, and the song of the finch increased in volume, and the bleating of new lambs in the meadow died in fluttering echoes under the barn, and while the fragrance of apple-blooms grew fainter, and while the sun, now flaming just above the eastern tree-tops, launched a shower over him from head to foot, he took from under his jacket behind a double sheep-skin, which, with an ineffable smile, he tossed into the closet. Then, as the yellow flicker rose rapidly from the grass, Billy walked off, whistling the air of that once popular ballad:

"Oh, give me back my fifteen cents."

LONDON.

Three Cabinet Ministers Burlesqued on the Stage.

Gladstone's Irritability --- Gossip About Disraeli.

Scandal About Members of the Royal Family.

From Our Own Correspondent.
LONDON, March 6, 1873.

THREE CABINET-MINISTERS ON THE STAGE.

Theatre-goers in London are usually Conservatives. Modern politics are rarely introduced on the stage, but history is employed in the Tory service, and King Charles is a martyr in the eyes of the stalls and the boxes. To-day we have a sudden irruption of the politics of the hour, and the Tory organizers, who have started cheap sheets over the country, have got out a burlesque upon Cabinet Ministers, and are every night mimicking statesmen in office through the means of buffoons "made up" for the purpose. The theatre chosen is a pretty little house at the West End, called appropriately the "Court Theatre," and the play which is the medium is a burlesque of a burlesque. The Gilbert a'Beckett of 1873 is very unlike his father, the Police Magistrate, who wrote in *Punch*, and who was a genuine Liberal. The son once edited *Tomahawk*, and has since been raised up with the Conservative press. He has not been particularly fortunate in life, and unfortunate literary Liberals have a knack, I have observed, of finding their way to Tory offices. The leading articles in the *Standard*, at the present moment, are written by renegade Radicals. Mr. a'Beckett taxes for his model "The Wicked World," by Mr. Gilbert, now being performed at the Haymarket Theatre, and he calls his production "The Happy Land." The satire in the former is of the social kind, whereas that of the newer one is solely political,—being pointedly, unreservedly, and continuously directed against the recent measures of the present Government. Three actors are dressed to represent, respectively, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, and Mr. Ayrton. In the first, are the strongly-marked lines of Mr. Gladstone's face, arranged as perfectly as the dresser's art will allow; in another, the white hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes of Mr. Lowe; and the third shows the round, self-satisfied features of Mr. Ayrton. "It is nothing," says one dramatic critic, speaking of the piece, "less than a pillory. . . . . There is no limit to the daring of the satire. There is no attempt to disguise the intention of the satirist. There is Mr. Gladstone, limned, and marked, and dressed to the life. There is Mr. Lowe, a living caricature. There is Mr. Ayrton, chaffed almost to the extent of cruelty. The audience, eager for scandal and hungry for a laugh, accepts the fun without thinking of its consequences;" and ". . . a ridiculous song, in which the three Ministers explain their personal peculiarities, adds excitement to the scene. . . . The more the audience applauds the more extravagant the actors become; and the general feeling appears to be, now that the first difficulty is over, that anything may be said or done." Lest a single sally should be missed, the ca

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Sunday Morning, March 30, 1873.

THE LATE SNOW-STORM.

The snow-storm that visited Chicago on Tuesday last was alike remarkable for violence and extent. We do not yet know the limits of the area traversed by it; but we know enough to be able to state that that area was unusually wide. The storm was one of those general atmospheric movements which nearly belt the earth. It probably arose in the Arctic regions, beyond Alaska, in the middle of the week preceding; and rushed steadily forward, in a southeasterly direction, to Pembina, which place was reached early on Monday morning. Thence it passed southeast to Chicago, after which it gradually veered round to the direction of due east, and then to the northeast, passing down the Valley of the St. Lawrence, and into the Atlantic Ocean, in which its path is lost to us. The path of the storm-wave was about 150 miles broad, and its rate of progress was approximately 19 miles per hour.

The reports of the United States Signal Service Department enable us to trace out the path of this grand atmospheric wave with great exactness; and to see that the snow-storm proper was immediately preceded, along the entire line, by rain and sleet, and was heralded, several hours in advance, by a low barometer. The last-named fact shows that the phenomenon of the storm movement was simply a forward rush of a volume of air to restore an equilibrium; because the low barometer is well known to be due to a reduced air pressure, whatever may be the cause. It is easy enough to understand the *rationale* of the movement, and also to see that such movements generally deposit moisture; because the capacity of air for sustaining vapor increases more rapidly than the measure of temperature, and hence, the meeting of two volumes of air of unequal temperatures reduces the sustaining power of the resulting mixture. The liberated moisture falls in the shape of snow, if the cold is great enough to freeze it before it has had time to agglutinate into drops in the descent towards the earth. But it is not so easy to understand *why* the area of low barometer should thus shift steadily forward over a course of several thousand miles.

The science of meteorology has not yet reached that exactness which will enable us to predict the time and direction of these atmospheric movements; though it has informed us of the general causes that produce them, and gives some insight into the conditions which indicate periodicity, both of time and place. But that science has been developed so far, within a few years past, that we now know, approximately, the rate and direction in which these storms move; and by the aid of the electric telegraph we can give or receive warning several hours in advance of the arrival of the atmospheric wave at a given place. The storm wave seldom travels more than forty miles per hour; while the electric wave flashes along the wires at the rate of at least 16,000 miles per second. Hence the value of the system of storm signals which has now been in operation in the United States nearly two and a half years, and which gave to many of our readers at least twenty-four hours' notice of the storm that burst upon them with such fury on Tuesday last.

THE GOODRICH MURDER CASE.

New York and Brooklyn are excited over a recent murder in the latter city, the circumstances of which are scarcely less mysterious than those surrounding the famous Nathan murder. The victim was a man of means, named W. W. Goodrich, who had gone to Brooklyn about a year before the time of his death, and erected a row of dwellings. He was a widower, but had a room fitted up in one of his untenanted houses, where he lived. Last Friday morning, a week ago, his brother found him there dead, with two wounds on his head, one apparently caused by a sharp instrument and the other by a pistol shot. The brother had called at the house the day before, according to custom, but had found it securely locked and barred, and went away. Finding the same condition of things on Friday morning, he forced an entrance. The murdered man had not been seen alive since the preceding Wednesday, and it was concluded that he met his death on Wednesday evening. The first theory of death was suicide, but circumstances soon showed that this was untenable. The position in which the dead man lay, the character of the wounds, and many evidences that there had been living people in the room since the death, afforded convincing evidence that Goodrich had been murdered. Then came the theory that he had been killed by robbers, which was partially sustained by the disappearance of his watch and other valuables. This was speedily abandoned, however, in favor of the idea that he was killed by a woman or her friends. In the room were evidences of the recent presence of a woman. Then it was discovered that a woman had been in the habit of coming to the house. The brother of the murdered man had himself known a woman to be there. Others had seen a woman sitting on the steps, and entering the house with Goodrich. There were other circumstances showing that Goodrich had maintained criminal relations with a certain seamstress named Lucille Meyers, a married woman who lived apart from her husband. Lucille Meyers was arrested and is now in custody, though she declines to make any statement except that she had been on intimate relations with the murdered man; that he had been in the habit of visiting her house, and that he had there had an altercation a day or two before his death with a couple of men, from whom she separated him. There is another version of those relations which maintains that Goodrich had tired of his mistress, or, as the phrase is, "he shook her," and was soon to be married to a young lady in New York. It is supposed that the threatened desertion was the cause, directly or indirectly, of the murder. This theory is sustained by the testimony of a friend of Goodrich's, who says that the murdered man had told him of his relations with a woman whom he proposed "to shake."

Whatever may be the final outcome of the complicated circumstances of the murder, it is already evident that "there was a woman at the bottom of it." It is clear that the deceased Goodrich had been criminally concerned with the woman who has been arrested, and that his death is in some way the result of those relations. The probability is that he had tired of the woman, endeavored to "shake her," as he phrased it, and thus brought about a desire for revenge which resulted in a violent death, and the disgrace which attaches to the social crime that frequently has this sort of termination. The Goodrich case is by no means exceptional. It is one of a familiar class. It is similar in general characteristics and result to that of Col. Crittenden, who met his death at the hand of Laura Fair, who assumed the right to kill him upon desertion as among those rights which he delegated to her when he deserted his own wife and family to live with her. It belongs to the same category as that of Fisk, whose death was directly brought about by his association with a bawd. Its moral is not different from that found in the death of George Watson, who was shot by his victim, Fanny Hyde,—a woman whom one jury has failed to convict, and who will probably never be convicted. The sudden and violent death of Goodrich, whether murdered by Lucille Meyers or at her instigation, is undoubtedly the result of the scandalous and criminal relations which he had with this woman during his life.

The public excitement incident to a mysterious death, or the public indignation felt toward the murderer, is too apt to conceal the most useful lesson contained in cases of the Goodrich kind. Every man who deserts his own wife and family, or who sets at defiance the moral restraints which surround the sexual relation, may, sooner or later, expect some terrible *denouement* and some frightful punishment. This punishment is not always a violent and sudden death. The crime is not always followed by shooting. It results sometimes in pecuniary ruin, but oftenest in exposure and disgrace, which are frequently more bitter than death itself. The doctrine of retributive justice nowhere asserts itself as forcibly as in cases where purity of life is sacrificed to the gratification of lust. The very foundation of society rests upon the sanctity of the marriage relation. When this sanctity is violated, the trespassers place themselves over a dangerous mine which will explode sooner or later.

AN AMERICAN DODGE ABROAD.

A year or more ago, a very entertaining book of fiction, called the "Dodge Club Abroad," was published. It professed to give the sayings and doing of the members in foreign countries. Mr. Anson Green Phelps Dodge, a son of William E. Dodge, of New York, the Bulstrode of the evangelical importing business, some time ago went to live in Canada, and engaged in the lumber trade. In 1872, he renounced his allegiance to the United States, and, upon application, was by special statute made a subject of the Queen. A few months later, he became a candidate for the Canadian Parliament, and was elected in the District of North York. He was elected as an Opposition member, but, upon the meeting of Parliament, declared for the Ministry. At an early day after the meeting, he ventilated his patriotism by declaring that "It was astonishing to see the unanimity of opinion in the city of New York in favor of constitutional monarchy and British institutions." He disclaimed all desire for Canadian independence or annexation, and expressed the hope that "When any annexation took place, we of Canada would annex, and not be annexed to the United States." This Mr. Dodge is a remarkable member of a remarkable family. The founder of the family was one Anson G. Phelps, a merchant of New York engaged in the metal trade, and who was renowned for his commercial success and his piety. He had several daughters; one married a man named James, who has resided since in Liverpool, another married W. E. Dodge, and another married James Stokes. The firm-name has been, in the United States, Phelps, Dodge & Co., and in England, Phelps, James & Co. The partners are the sons-in-law of the elder Phelps, and their sons. This firm has been distinguished in American history for its ability to sell imported metals cheaper than any other house, and for the extreme piety of all its members. Mr. W. E. Dodge, Sr., is the President of a Young Men's Christian Association, is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church, and one of the promoters of the Evangelical Alliance. The house of Phelps, Dodge & Co. has lately been accused of defrauding the revenue by false invoices, giving false values to its imports. As this house gets its goods through its own firm in England, the false invoices must have been made out by its own members in England; must have been received here by its own members; and must have been presented at the Custom-House attested by the oaths of its own members. The real invoices, showing the real values, must, of course, be in the possession of the firm. The frauds, therefore, if there were any, involved forgery, the suppression of the real papers and the presentation of false ones, the whole attested by perjury on the part of somebody. The Custom-House officers, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Dodge was a leading Republican, were forced to stop this business; they estimated the fraud upon the revenue at $500,000. Phelps, Dodge & Co. were extremely unwilling to have a trial; they, therefore, offered to compromise by paying $270,000. Finally the offer was accepted, and the Dodges, Jameses, Stokeses, and all the uncles, brothers, sons, sons-in-law, nephews, &c., of the Phelps-Dodge family were let free from prosecution.

Mr. Dodge, of Canada, is a member of this family. His extraordinary performances as a member of the Canadian Parliament has drawn unusual attention to him, and he is getting a thorough ventilation. It has been developed, and has been charged upon him, that he resorted to the most remarkable devices to get elected. Among other things, he was a loud and vehement defender of religion, and appealed to the religious class for support. On the eve of his election he caused to be printed and circulated a letter, purporting to have been written by "S. A. Clark, D. D.," brother of Bishop Clark, to the Honorary Canon Ramsay, M. A., of New Market. The following is the remarkable letter:

ELIZABETH, July 22, 1872.

REV. AND DEAR SIR: Hearing that one of my dearest friends, A. G. P. Dodge, is a candidate for Parliamentary honors in your country, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of urging upon you the important claims he has upon your personal friendship and the entire confidence of your people. He is as universally beloved by all classes, especially the poor, as any man who has lived among us. Before going first to Canada, he was a vestryman in St. John's for between six and seven years, and did more for our parish than any man in it. He was a princely giver to all good objects, and aided the churches of all denominations in the place with that broad liberality which so distinguishes him. The orphan asylum in this place, to which he contributed over $20,000, will ever be a monument to his generous Christian character. Mr. Dodge was for years President of our Young Men's Association, and with his own means established the large library and reading-rooms of the Association, and so good work in this town was without his helping hand. One of the important theological seminaries of the country was largely sustained by his aid, and he assisted in the formation and was a liberal patron of several of the noblest charities and scientific societies of our neighboring great City of New York. His name is in all the churches, and his acts of kindness and philanthropy were extended to many places and people all over the United States. He is certainly worthily following the footsteps of his father, the Hon. William E. Dodge, who is known as the most prominent layman in the great Presbyterian Church of America; a second Peabody; President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, the highest position a merchant here can fill.

It was a source of sorrow for us to lose Mr. Dodge, and your community may well be proud of him as a representative of your people in Parliament. A man of more liberal, broad, Christian views cannot be found. He was the friend of all denominations, and none can speak ill of him. An energetic, earnest life for the good of others, and noble and high aims are his life's record. We can hardly say enough in his praise. The great business of the firm, his wonderful success, and the patriotic devotion he feels for Canada, often expressed to me, all his friends here appreciate. You could not find a better candidate for bringing and pressing forward every good measure. I hope he will be valued as he should be by his new fellow-countrymen. Trusting that you will aid him as he deserves, with great respect, very truly yours,

S. A. CLARK, D. D.

To this letter was appended one from Canon Ramsay, acknowledging its receipt from "my friend, the Rev. S. A. Clark, D. D." and advising Dodge to publish it. This was signed "Septimus J. Ramsay, M. A."

It is now shown that Mr. Dodge wrote the Clark letter himself, signing that gentleman's name to it; that Canon Ramsay never received any such letter; never heard of Dr. Clark; and his first knowledge of the use of his name by Dodge was several months afterward. Both letters, therefore, were forgeries, and Dodge has been denounced with having published them, of course knowing the fact. Mr. Dodge has, in Parliament, explained that he had written authority from Dr. Clark to write what he pleased, and to attach Clark's name to it, and that the letter purporting to have been written by Canon Ramsay, was in fact written by some other Ramsay. This explanation has hardly elevated Mr. Dodge in the estimation of his new countrymen, and Dodge's picture of Dodge, as the "universally-beloved of all classes"; "a princely giver to all good objects"; "his generous Christian character"; his Presidency of "the Young Men's Association"; his support of the "Theological Seminary," and liberal patronage of the "noblest charities"; that "his name is in all the churches"; that he is following in the footsteps of his father, the "most prominent layman in the great Presbyterian Church of America; a second Peabody," is regarded as a cool piece of impudence.

But Mr. Dodge is receiving some delicate home thrusts, which to a more sensitive man would be uncomfortable. A report of a recent debate on railroad monopolies is thus reported:

Mr. Dodge then referred to the speech of a Liberal member who had preceded him, and declared that he could almost have believed that that gentleman belonged to the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which was worse than all else; and not to so honorable and noble a body as the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Dodge took his seat amid general applause from the Tory benches.

He was followed by Mr. Charlton, who is another of the three members of Parliament who are Americans by birth. Mr. Charlton declared that Canada was indebted to the United States for many things,—among others, for freedom from Imperial taxation, for the possession of numerous inventions, for the numerous and valuable productions of her literary men, and for vast sums of money invested in Canadian enterprises; but the last and best gifts he had received from the United States was a Dodge, and for this we never could be too thankful. Mr. Dodge had brought to his recollection some lines of Sir Walter Scott:

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
That to himself has never said,
This is my own, my native land?"

"It seems," says Mr. Charlton, "that such a sou animates the body of a man who breathes at this moment on the floor of the House of Commons, and I for one do not feel like trusting him. His conversion is too sudden and his zeal is too great." Mr. Charlton then defended the Legislature and the State of Illinois, and proceeded to detail some of the admirable features of the Illinois Constitution, among which were the provision for minority representation, the abolition of the functions of the lobby through the prohibition of legislation upon private bills, and the admirable provision for preventing the formation of railway monopolies.

This Mr. Anson Green Phelps Dodge, the denationalized American, will probably have a lively time serving as "a loyal subject of my Queen," in the Dominion Parliament.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED MEN.

There is no question that the woman's-rights movement has extorted very important concessions from law and society. The Supreme Court of this State has recently given a decision which recognizes the progress that has been made as fully as Miss Emily Faithfull herself could ask, though it is not as radical as Miss Susan B. Anthony or Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton would probably have demanded. Judge Thornton has distinctly defined the right of a married woman to be sued for her own slanders. Such a conclusion comprehends a full recognition of separate property and individual responsibility, of which it is the natural sequence. The case was one in which Janet Ralson had sued John Martin for damages on account of slanderous words that had been used against her by Margaret Martin, his wife. At common law, the husband would have been liable; the Supreme Court has now decided that, under the Illinois statute of 1869, the husband's liability has ceased. The action must be against the wife, and the damages, if any, must be collected out of her separate estate.

Marriage, under the common law, gave the husband the undisputed control of his wife and her possessions. Any property which she might have at the time of marriage became his in law; he was entitled to the fruits of her labor, the rents and profits of her real estate, and absolute dominion over her personal property. Under a statute of this State, passed in 1861, a married woman became entitled to the separate ownership of any property which she possessed at the time of contracting the marriage, and of all property which she should acquire in good faith after marriage from any person other than her husband. In 1869, a law was passed by the Illinois Legislature providing that a married woman shall be entitled to receive, use, and possess her own earnings and sue for the same in her own name, free from the interference of her husband or his creditors. Justice Thornton holds, and with him the majority of the Supreme Bench, that these statutes materially change the temporal relations of husband and wife, and that the former can no longer be held liable for the debts which his wife may contract, nor for the damages which she may inflict with a slanderous tongue. The principle of common law which determined the husband's liability was that the wife brought him all her worldly possessions, acquired either before or after marriage; that the husband was entitled to all her earnings; and that, if she had no property and earned no money, she still brought him the wealth of affection, and the material assistance of rearing a family, and the comforts and joys of domestic life. It was consequently held that the husband assumed an important debt to his wife, and that he became liable for the necessaries of life, the reasonable debts she might contract, and the responsibilities she might incur while under his control. A husband could, under these circumstances, be sued for damages on account of slanders uttered by his wife, and the victim could get judgment against him. Justice Thornton holds that the ancient landmarks of the conjugal relation have been effaced by the statutes mentioned, and that man and wife are now distinct entities in law. They may have separate legal estates, contracts, debts, and injuries. It is simply the duty of the courts to protect the sanctity of the marriage relation, so that the statutes cannot be construed as a practical divorcement. Otherwise, the husband and wife must appear separately, must sue and be sued apart, and that neither of them can be held liable for the torts of the other. They remain bound by a solemn contract to mutual respect, to the same household, and to the same affection, forbearance, and intimacy as heretofore. But as the wife may now own her own furniture, her own books, her own paintings, and her own coupon bonds; as she may acquire her own real estate, and dispose of her own earnings; as she may go into business on her own account, enter into partnership with a third party, and, in all legal matters, assume an independent attitude; as she may enter upon any avocation in life in rivalry with her husband, it is held that the husband can no longer be accountable for her actions, or responsible for injuries she may commit. She must pay her own debts out of her own property, and she must suffer the consequences of her own slanders, her own assaults, and her own batteries.

No one will undertake to question the reasonableness and justice of this decision. The law was provided as a protection for innocent and hard-working women against the abuses of worthless husbands, that were possible under the old order of things. It turns out that it also acts as a protection for innocent and hard-working husbands against the acts of reckless wives, given to extravagance and slander. The protection in one case is quite as just as in the other. There are those who believe that it would have been better to preserve the identity of husband and wife in the close unity of marriage according to common law, but they will be partially satisfied at finding it to be judicially declared that what is sauce for the goose is likewise sauce for the gander. A law similar to that prevailing in this State for the protection of married women has been proposed in the British Parliament, but has been received with doubt and misgiving. The English journals speak of it as an effort to incorporate marriage under the firm name and title of Man and Wife (Limited). English notions are conservative, and in no other relation more so than in that of marriage. They have been accustomed to regard the husband in the light of general sponsor for the good behavior of his wife. He has been held accountable in law to this extent. The conservative English husbands may feel more reconciled to the new departure, however, when they learn that the proposed change in the marital relations will likewise relieve them from their old responsibilities for the gossip of the sewing-societies. It may still be felt that the construction which the Illinois Supreme Court has put upon the law may be productive of numerous and easy frauds in the way of rapid transfers of property and debts between husband and wife. The marriage relation affords special facilities for fixing the ownership of property where it may be most convenient for the time being. The law, however, must take cognizance of these along with other frauds, and their possibility cannot affect the clearly logical conclusion that the husband is not held responsible for the debts or injuries of his wife when he has ceased to control her property, earnings, and business speculations.

COOKERY.

An important want of the American people is good cookery. The American restaurants set tables loaded with indigestible fare. In the American hotels, all dishes are apparently cooked in the same utensil. The American boarding-house has achieved a national, if not a world-wide, reputation, for the total depravity of its culinary character. Even in our wealthy homes, where there is a commendable pride in the menu, there are painful deficiencies and shortcomings. American housekeepers seem to take it for granted that, if a cook is high priced, he must be a good cook, and that if his cookery is only expensive, it must be excellent, when the reverse is nearly always the case, as Prof. Blot in his lecturing tour conclusively showed. Americans have very little idea of the hidden properties of bones, and the resources which are concealed in the waste of the table. How many American cooks can take the roast of to-day and place it upon the table to-morrow, so that it shall give no sign of ever having been on the table before, and, perhaps, even place it on the table for a third time, without its being recognized? To do this requires genius. The successful cook must be an artist; for cooking is one of the arts. If painting, which gratifies the eye, and music, which pleases the ear, are dignified with places among the arts, certainly anything which tickles the palate belongs there also. But our cooks, instead of being artists, are plodders. They move within a little circle of traditions and routine, and cook from recipes. They can do a few things pretty well, but fail in an emergency. They learn only what has been taught them. This is not art. Art is progressive. It is always reaching out for new combinations and effects. In the hands of a cook who is truly great, very slight and apparently unimportant materials are capable of being worked into the most novel and delightful effects. The real artist of the skillet is continually devising new forms and making new combinations. In two dishes alone, beef *a la mode* and beef *a la flammande*, it is astonishing how, with meat, a few vegetables and spices, a great cook will make dishes fit to serve a King, for it is not necessary that these two dishes should always be the same; on the other hand, they are capable of almost endless variety. With soups and salads and eggs, there is no limit to the combinations which an artist can make. We are still in the very infancy of soups and salads, and have as yet no idea of the possibilities lurking in them which future genius will develop.

A work on German National Cookery has recently been published, which is creating considerable excitement in Europe. In England, an effort is being made to adapt it to the national kitchen, and the experiment is worth trial in this country. Americans have an unworthy prejudice against German cookery, which is founded upon the fact that two or three of their dishes have a peculiar embarrassment of riches,—like caviar, sauer kraut, Limberger, hand cheese, and some varieties of sausage. There is no danger, however, that these dishes will ever become naturalized, and it is as absurd to object to German cookery because it includes these dishes, as it would be to object to French cookery because some Frenchmen eat horse-flesh, frogs, and snails. Every national menu has its monstrosities. The American has boiled salt codfish, hash, and greasy pastry. There is great richness and variety, however, in German cookery, and many of their dishes combine both excellence and economy. The work in question gives directions not only for making soups,—which may be called cosmopolitan,—but also for soups to be eaten in Lent, and milk, wine, and fruit soups, which are unknown here. We hardly need mention that delicious compound of eggs and beef-tea, the bouillon of the French, which the Germans have fairly appropriated to themselves. The lover of fish will find in this volume how to dress trout and eels in jelly as well as the secrets of fish ragout, cutlets, and beignets,—combinations which would strike an American cook dumb with astonishment,—as well as the sauces made from mussels, cray-fish, oysters, and sardines. In the cooking of game, German genius is transcendent. In the stuffing of game, there is nothing which can supply the place of the chestnut, which is in very common use. In stuffing a turkey, for instance, the cook is recommended to boil, peel, and pound two pounds of chestnuts, and to mix them with a force-meat of calf's liver, onion, eggs, spices, &c. Roast goose is also stuffed with chestnuts and prunes, half-stewed and mixed with apples. There is something fairly Horatian and delightfully fresh and breezy in pigeons cooked in vine leaves, partridges covered with vine leaves and rashers of bacon, poultry in jelly, and chickens slumbering in asparagus. Who that has ever eaten an artistic German game pastry,—that concentration of all delightful flavors,—garnished with vegetable arabesque and mosaic, washed down with a bottle of Sauterne and succeeded by a Berlin pancake and fromage de Bris, can ever forget his sensations? In salads, the German uses every known vegetable and almost every known fish, and yet, in our crude culinary endeavors, we have not got beyond lobster, chicken, lettuce, and celery salads, although salads are almost indispensable in this climate, in the spring months. The American lovers of beer would undoubtedly find much enjoyment in beef stewed in it and agreeably flavored, and it certainly would need no education to learn to eat the Klosse, those little balls of eggs, bread, coarsely-ground corn, meat, and fish, which are sometimes dropped into soups, and impart such delightful flavors to them. In puddings, pasties, and farinaceous dishes, no cooks in the world, not even the French, can surpass the Germans. Their number is legion, and from the plain coffee-cake up to the eighteen-egged Suster cake, there is not one on the list which is not perfect in its way and delightful to the taste.

Americans have taken kindly to German beer, German wines, German literature, German music, German art, and German Gemuethlichkeit, and we believe that with the exception of a few of the more pronounced dishes, which grow out of the necessities of German climate, that they will find little difficulty in taking the best part of German cookery and adapting it to their kitchens. We have no distinctive cookery of our own except a distinctively bad one, and it is time that the peculiarly American maladies of dyspepsia and indigestion were checked by the adoption of better dishes. We have already transplanted many English and French dishes. Give the Germans a chance.

VILLAGE SCANDAL.

It is a common remark that Chicago was set forward ten years by the fire. The mingled town and village aspects are gone, with the buildings of the early day that held the latter character in the centre of the city. The tendency is to the metropolitan in every thing,—buildings and their uses, stores and their occupants. And village notions are passing away with them. Even advertisers cease to insist on locations "at easy distance from the Post-Office," and a mile of our present area seems less than four or five blocks a few seasons ago. We are getting to be a community of strangers. No one expects to know and nod to half the audience at church or theatre, and, as to knowing one's neighbors, that has become a lost art. One of the few lingering traces of the old transparent town life, where everybody knew everybody else, is presented in the raids on local neighborhoods and church congregations that have become a staple with the Chicago *Times*. Imagine the possibility of such journalism in any of the older cities. What New York or Philadelphia journal would give space to the gossip of sewing-societies, mite-societies, church-choirs, sociables, prayer-meetings, baptisms, Sunday-schools, and vestry-rooms, rehashed into printed scandal and spiced with malice? Who would think of making a newspaper topic of deacons, dorcases, sopranos, class-leaders, sextons, trustees, organists, and the boys and girls of the congregation? It belongs to the worst class of newspaper enterprise of small towns, where everybody knows everybody else, and the stranger that is within his gates. Although wholly contemptible, it is not very harmful, because Chicago is now of so large a growth that, were the caricatured presentments more life-like than they are, the descriptions could not be fitted with names by one in ten of the regular attendants in any of the congregations thus assailed. It would have been different a few years ago, when an active reporter could have ascertained in a ten-minutes' research what our leading citizens had for dinner, who ate with his knife, who chews tobacco, and who lends money at 2 per cent a month. But such enterprise was not then dreamed of. The affliction cannot last long. Chicago has outgrown neighborhood gossip. We trust the church congregations will take this view of the matter, and sit for their pictures calmly.

Mr. Casaubon, the learned pundit of "Middlemarch," spent most of his life in collecting the materials for a work to be entitled "The Key to All Mythologies." Unfortunately, he died before all his memoranda were finished, and the amiable Dorothea, his literary executrix, after vainly striving to master the index to his vast accumulations, gave up in despair. So the Key to All Mythologies was lost. The American sculptor, Story, has supplemented the work of the lamented Casaubon, to some extent, in a paper which he has contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, which is just now making something of a sensation in England. It is entitled "A Conversation with Marcus Aurelius." Mr. Story falls asleep over the Meditations of the dead Emperor, and has a vision and a conversation on the religious beliefs of the ancient world. We give place to this rather remarkable paper in to-day's TRIBUNE. There are some passages in it which will, perhaps, give offence to some readers, but it is altogether a high-toned and reverent production. The Meditations of Marcus Aurelius were once translated into Italian by a Roman Catholic Cardinal, who dedicated it, on the title-page, to his own soul, "that it might blush redder than his purple at sight of the virtues of this heathen."

A PEEP INTO LITERARY WORKSHOPS.

BY PROF. WILLIAM MATHEWS, OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

How shall we write? Shall we, who earn our living with the pen, jot down our first thoughts in the first order that occurs to us, or shall we, before wreaking them upon expression, brood over them like a hen over her eggs, and, when we have put them on paper, blot, prune, touch, and retouch our sentences, with the utmost care? That literature, though it requires peculiar talents for its successful prosecution, is also to be regarded as an *art*, which exacts a certain degree of acquired skill, will be admitted by all. Unlike the other arts, however, it has no apprenticeships, no recognized schools of instruction, no grades of teachers or scholars, but is learned and practised by every man in his own way, with no hints or helps but such as his own brain or chance observations may afford him; and hence a peep into the workshops of those whom the world has honored as masters of the art,—a glance at their methods of producing their magical effects,—may be both pleasant and profitable. There are some literary advisers, of high repute, who denounce all blots, erasures, and alterations. "Write as you talk," says John Neal. Unfortunately, his success does not commend his counsel. No writer has shown more conclusively by his failures that a merciless pruning of the vine is necessary to its fruitfulness. Neal has abundant talents, even genius; but Washington Irving would make more of a Scotch pebble by its brilliant setting than Neal by his method of the crown jewel of the Emperor of all the Russias. "Never think of mending what you write," says Cobbett; "let it go; no patching." "Endeavor," says Niebuhr, "never to strike out anything of what you have once written down. Punish yourself by allowing once or twice something to pass, though you see you might give it better." "Write, write, by all means," says another. "Take, if you will, the first subject that comes to your hand; but be sure to treat it in the first mode that comes into your head. By pursuing this process, you will soonest arrive at the art of thinking with your own thoughts. Celerity best disperses the valor of the brain, and rallies ideas into shape and service. * * * As to the modes of explaining your subject, lay aside your pen, drop the design of authorship altogether, go back to your ordinary walking and talking, and endeavor to content yourself therewith, if you feel within you the stirrings of a moment's hesitation on this head. 'Second thoughts are best,' is a beggarly adage, the invention of the timid, the refuge of the weak, the parent of universal scepticism. How can that claim to be the birth of your mind, which is the production of deliberate selection, and of which you may never determine whether it shall be born at all? And what right have you to offer to the world wisdom which has need to be criticised and sifted beforehand? Gangianelli says truly that a man might often find at the nib of his pen what he goes a great way in search of,—and I maintain that no man who writes from pure love of writing, should be allowed to hold a pen, if he require to travel for its illustrations much beyond its nib. I should like to know where originality is to be found, if it be not in a man's first thoughts, or truth, save in the spontaneous testimony of his faculties for discerning it?"

There is force in these suggestions; no doubt there are persons with intellectual idiosyncrasies, for whom this is the best advice that could be given. Some writers cannot correct. They exhaust their ardor in the first creative act, and every addition is a weakness. There are others, again, who by long practice acquire at last a facility by which they can dash off sentences and chapters with marvelous ease and rapidity. Sir Walter Scott was a writer of this class. He never knew what it is to bite the nails for a thought or an expression, nor did he ever waste a moment with the file. He wrote in a whirlwind of inspiration, and was so hurried along, that his brain resembled a high-pressure engine, the steam of which is perpetually up, every time he entered his study and lifted a pen. Gifted with a prodigious memory,—a memory that held everything with a vise-like grasp—a vivid imagination, a fluent pen, and a spirit that courted difficulties instead of quailing before them; he needed only an incident or a tradition to start with in any of his novels; and when he had laid down "the keel of a story," it grew under his hands like a ship under the hands of a thousand carpenters. The second and third volumes of *Waverly* he dashed off in three weeks, and a half dozen weeks sufficed to produce the whole of *Guy Mannering*. "I have often been amused," he says, "with the critics distinguishing some passages as particularly labored, when the pen passed over the whole as fast as it could move, and the eye never again saw them, except in proof." A wondrous talent this; yet it must be admitted that Scott was an incorrect writer Scotticisms and awkward peculiarities of phrase abound in his writings, and his poetry is often as slovenly as his prose. He wrote with a wonderful concentration of mind; but this taxed his brain fearfully, and at last destroyed it.

Byron wrote with equal rapidity. He had a volcanic brain, and threw off *The Corsair* in ten days, and *The Bride of Abydos* in four days. While his poems were printed, he added to and corrected them, but never recast them. "I told you before," he writes, "that I can never recast anything. I am like the tiger. If I miss the first spring, I go grumbling back to my jungle again; but if I do it, it is crushing." It was his custom to write out his first ideas as they came, and continue till the afflatus was over, when, finding his blood cooling in reaction, he would set himself critically to work, and retrench, and pare, and modify as liberally as he had written. When writing his *Don Juan* in Italy, he used to sit up far into the night, with his brandy and water,—his later substitute for the glorious Hippocrene of his first efforts,—and write away till the cock-shout of light summoned him to bed. The next day was usually spent in cutting down the production of the night to one-half the number of stanzas, polishing, and otherwise improving the work. Byron's writing, though swift, was not easy; it was hard and harassing, and, aided by brandy, it bowed him, "gray and ghastly," into the grave at the early age of 37. Sydney Smith was another rapid writer. Writing as he talked, with the dash of a man of keen wit and high intelligence, he never stopped to round off or polish his periods,—never altered or corrected. Indeed, he was so impatient of this, that he could hardly bear the trouble even of looking over what he had written; but would frequently throw down the manuscript on the table as soon as finished, and say, starting up and addressing his wife: "There, it is done; now, Kate, do look it over, and put in dots to the i's and strokes to the t's." It is said that Fenelon wrote his *Telemaque* in three months, and there were not ten erasures in the original manuscript. Gibbon, who was so long in hitting the keynote in the first chapters of his immortal history, sent the last three quarto volumes uncopied to the press; and the same copious readiness attended Adam Smith, who dictated to his amanuensis while he walked about his study.

Dr. Johnson, in counselling young writers, advises them to train their minds to start promptly, for it is easier to improve in accuracy than in speed. Robert Hall used to lament that he wrote so slowly and laboriously that he could write but little, while that had a stiffness from which his spoken style was free. Whatever the advantages of deliberate composition, no man of sense will pretend that the Horatian rule, *Nonum prematur in annum*, is of universal application.

Thackeray has shrewdly suggested that a man who thinks of putting away a composition for ten years before giving it to the world, or exercising his own mature judgment upon it, should first be sure of the original strength and duration of the work; otherwise, on withdrawing it from the crypt, he may find that, like some small wine, it has lost what flavor it once had, and, when opened, is only tasteless. Again, it must be admitted that even to be unpleasantly hurried is not always and purely an evil in writing for the press. Hundreds of persons can testify that hurry and severe compression from an instant summons that brooks no delay have a tendency to furnish the flint and steel for eliciting sudden scintillations of originality,—originality displayed at one time in the picturesque felicity of the phrase, at another in the thought or its illustrations. Who does not know that to improvise is, sometimes, in effect, to be forced into a consciousness of creative energies that would else have slumbered through life? Such was the case with the "Wizard of the North," Sir Walter Scott. "I cannot pull well in long traces," he used to say, "when the draught is far behind me. I love to hear the press thumping, clattering, and banging in my ear; it creates the necessity which almost always makes me work best." De Quincey remarks that the same stimulation to the creative faculty occurs even more notoriously in musical improvisations; and all great executants on the organ have had reason to bemoan their ability to arrest those sudden felicities of impassioned combinations, and those flying arabesques of loveliest melody, which the magnetic inspiration of the moment has availed to excite. But, while some writers dash off their best things at a heat, and others, like Campbell, the poet, *dawdle* too much over their compositions, and only weaken them by the excessive use of the file, for *most* men the rule is absolute, that great labor is the price of excellence. The promptness of conception and quick master-touch of the fine writer are acquired only after years of toil; it is the experience of the veteran, accomplishing with ease what seemed impossible to the raw recruit. By years of incessant practice and painstaking, the delicate instruments of the mind become at last so lubricated, and so fitted to their work, that, when the steam is up, it performs its task with the promptness and precision of a machine. As Pope says:

True ease in writing comes from art, not chance,
As they move easiest who have learned to dance.

Shenstone has finely said that fine writing is the result of spontaneous thoughts and labored composition. If we look at the first draughts of the great works that have immortalized their authors, we shall find that they are often comparatively slight and imperfect, like the rude chalking for a masterly picture. Ten long years elapsed between the first sketch of Goldsmith's *Traveler* and its final completion. Twenty lines in a day he thought a brilliant feat, and Bishop Percy tells us that not a line in all his poems stands as he first wrote it. Young, ridiculing hasty composition, counsels authors to "write and rewrite, blot out, and write again," adding:

Time only can mature the lab'ring brain.
Time is the father, and the midwife pain:
The same good sense that makes a man excel,
Still makes him doubt he ne'er has written well.
Downright impossibilities they seek:
What man can be immortal in a week?

Cowper, a vigorous but most painstaking poet, declares that "*to touch and retouch* is the secret of almost all good writing, especially in verse." Burns was another hard worker with the brain. Easily as his verse seems to have dropped from his pen, it was really the product of much toil. He was fastidious to a fault in perfecting his phrase and rhythm. "Easy composition, but laborious correction," is his own characterization of his mode of writing. Even the poet Moore, whose verse is so singularly mellifluous, liquid, and facile, has remarked that "labor is the parent of all the lasting wonders of the world, whether in verse or stone, whether poetry or pyramids." Of Shelley, Medwin, his biographer, tells us that he practised the severest self-criticism, and that his manuscripts, like those of Tasso at Ferrara, were so full of blots and interlineations as to be scarcely decipherable. Campbell was so scrupulously fastidious as to nicety of expression, that, in ridicule of the rareness and difficulty of his literary parturition, especially when the offspring of his throes was poetical, one of his waggish friends used gravely to assert that, on passing his residence when he was writing *Theodoric*, he observed that the knocker was tied up, and the street in front of the house covered with straw. Alarmed at these appearances, he gently rang the bell, and inquired anxiously after the poet's health. "Thank you, sir," was the servant's reply, "master is doing as well as can be expected." "Good heavens! as well as can be expected! What has happened to him?" "Why, sir, he was this morning delivered of a couplet!"

Burke had all his principal works printed once or twice at a private press before handing them to his publisher. Sheridan not only watched long and anxiously for a fine idea, but turned it over and over on the literary anvil, and rewarded himself for the toil by a glass of generous port. Gray wrote slowly and fastidiously; so did Pope, and Akinside, and Addison. Charles Lamb's most sportive essays were the result of intense brain-labor; he used to spend a week at times in elaborating a single humorous letter to a friend. It is curious, considering the mercurial character of the French, with what weariesome care and slowness many of their authors have written. Malherbe, the father of French poetry, composed with prodigious care and tardiness; and racked his brain unceasingly to correct what he had produced. Moliere passed whole days in fixing upon a proper epithet for rhyme. Rousseau

THE CHURCH.

Religious Press Comments on Worldly Topics.

Dr. David Swing and the Philadelphia "Presbyterian."

Why Are Not More Persons Converted Under the Preaching of the Gospel?

Miss Smiley in Boston---Theological Students---Important Meetings.

Programme of Services in the Churches To-Day.

Episcopal and Roman Catholic Calendar for the Week.

The *Standard* for the week just closed contains a telling and timely leader on "National Morals," in which it regards as one of the hopeful signs of the times in this country the awakening which the national press, with few exceptions, seems now to be experiencing with reference to the state of political morals, especially in the highest places. Prosperity brings pride, luxury, ostentation. Out of these spring greed, dishonesty, and all the forms of public and private crime. Soon comes the conspirator and usurper:

> The decline of republics has always begun in the corruption of political morals, and ended in political usurpation and tyranny. If the lessons of history have any force at all, as 'testimony, they prove that entering this bad road, and keeping on it, we come to the one bad end. There is one point of radical difference between the old time and the new. This is not in the more enlarged culture of the latter. There is nothing in culture to protect either a man or a nation. Those whose names have of late been most deeply branded with the infamy of political dishonor were among our most cultivated men. At the epoch when the ancient republics were most corrupt they were at the same time most adorned with the gifts and fruits of genius. It is not material prosperity that saves; it never does or can. If we are truly a *Christian* people, and if our Christianity so enters into the national morals as to be there a savor of purity and preservation, our republic will live; if not, it will die. The doom of those already perished is not more certain. Whether our Christianity is thus pervading and preservative, is a point by no means certain. We are permitted to hope that it is. Yet Christians have great reason for solitude, for self-inquiry, for earnest prayer for "more grace," both on their own behalf and on behalf of the nation. It is, however, yet to be determined whether God designs to make the American people a praise or a warning.

The *Advance* puts in a couple of columns on "Mr. Gladstone's Mistake," in which it is contended that Mr. G., while aiming to do justice to all claimants as far as it is practicable, is not yet prepared to commit himself and party to radical measures. No middle ground, in the question, is admissible:

> When one man affirms 2-|-2=4, and another insists that 2-|-3=6, it does not at all meet the difficulty for a wise-looking by-stander to say that the truth generally lies between the extremes of a dispute, and that for his part he believes that 2-|-2=5! The simple question is, have Protestant Episcopalians any more claim on the State for official recognition and aid in the matter of churches, schools, and colleges, than have the Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, or Romanists? Mr. Gladstone may as well decide to face the exact issues of the day, and guide his people to a just, and, therefore, to a permanent, decision.

The article peroirates with a few flourishes on "compulsory education," the coming "tidal wave," as follows:

> The world is plainly in a ferment on this great subject, and the result is not yet. Prussia is entering upon a compulsory system of public education, with tyrannical features at war with religious freedom. Great Britain is feeling its way, by contradictory methods, to some kind of popular education. We, in America, have much to learn in our experiment.

The *Interior* for last week discusses "Capital Punishment" in unequivocal terms. In the case of Foster, justice is satisfied, and God's law has been honored. The object of the punishment is not the good of the criminal, but a matter of self-protection on the part of "the people," acting under the Divine sanction.

A more interesting editorial is under the caption, "Agricultural Unions," in which it is argued that combinations of capital have necessitated combinations of labor. Every association of men have an object in view. If that object is inimical to the interests of other men, a counter association for resistance is the result. The condition of the working classes in England is cited, and their ultimate improvement predicated. British statesmen have ever been thoroughly penetrated with the fact that the power, perpetuity, and glory of England are dependent upon her yeomanry. When a farmer compares his annoyances of the sale of his mess crop three months ago with his current quotation at this time, he cannot avoid the conclusion that there is something unnatural and unfair. The rich, sweet cereals on his hands are cheap for firewood, while in another part of his country there are hungry mouths. It then adds

> Here is the basis of this grand movement which is stirring the population of the Northwest. This immense power *might* be a blind cyclops which would waste its strength in beating the air and trampling the ground, but *it is not*. The combination of American agriculturists now taking form has in it the elements of the most powerful, the most intelligent, and the most honorable union yet formed among workingmen; and we have every reason to believe that its course will be moderate, just, and dignified, as becomes such a body of men. It must deal with higher things than a series of prices—with law, perhaps with fundamental law, and its methods must of necessity comport in dignity and wisdom with the objects to be attained.

CHICAGO VS. PHILADELPHIA.

The editor of the *Presbyterian* (Philadelphia) has been criticising one of Prof. Swing's sermons under the caption of "Is It True?" The editor evidently thought it was "not true," and elaborates at length. The Professor has sent a kind letter, signed "With love, your friend," etc., which the *Presbyterian* has published. The following is the pith of the epistle:

> As to the quantity of crime done in the name of Christianity, the Roman Catholic Church leads all sects. The words of Lecky are evidently true,—that the Church of Rome has inflicted a greater amount of unmerited suffering than any other religion that has ever existed among mankind. But when we remember that the Protestant fathers did not protest against the custom of persecution, but took it with them as one of the truths which Rome held, it becomes questionable whether they are so much to be praised for peculiar virtue as to be congratulated upon espousing an error only when it was just about to die. If the Catholics did more bad work, it was because they had a longer period of their own. The Protestants began the death-work with zeal, but the general march of thought cut short their achievements. In his letter to Philip of Hesse, Luther affirmed the right of persecution. Calvin and Beza wrote elaborate tracts to show that heretics should be put to death. Knox said that, inasmuch as Romanism was idolatry, and that the Old Testament punished idolatry with death, the Catholics should not be exempt from that penalty. One of the first acts of Scotland under the Reformation was an act punishing with death any priest celebrating the third time after that act. Haliam says: "The proposition that men, for holding heterodox opinions in religion, should not be burnt alive or otherwise put to death was heterodoxy, and the Protestant churches were as far from accepting it as was the Church of Rome." Persecution was the original sin of the Reformed Churches. (Const. Hist. Vol. 1, chap. ii). Bossuet says, in his "Variations," that "The right to punish error was one of the points on which both churches agreed." Lecky on Persecution says: "Many of the bitterest were tortured and hung." With all these facts before us, that the whole Protestant world for a hundred years carried forward the bloody idea of death to heretics, and espoused it as one of the valuable truths brought down from Augustine and the Old Testament, it becomes almost a pardonable error to say that "Catholic words killed thousands of Protestants, and Protestant words killed thousands of Catholics." There is at least truth enough in the sentence to make the heart sick of intolerance, and of any multiplication of doctrinal tests.

The editor wisely adds: "We have no inclination to discuss with Dr. Swing the admitted errors of the fathers of the Reformation on the subject of religious liberty."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

The Sunday-school lesson to-day is a review of what has been gone over since the beginning of the year. There are twelve lessons, the subjects and Scriptures being as follows:

Jan. 5—The Creation	Gen. 1: 1-26
Jan. 12—In Eden	Gen. 2:15-25
Jan. 19—Fall and Promise	Gen. 3: 1-15
Jan. 26—Cain and Abel	Gen. 4: 3-10
Feb. 2—Noah and the Ark	Gen. 6:13-18
Feb. 9—The Bow in the Cloud	Gen. 9: 8-17
Feb. 16—Confusion of Tongues	Gen. 11: 1- 9
Feb. 23—Covenant with Abram	Gen. 15: 1- 7
Mar. 2—Escape from Sodom	Gen. 19:15-26
Mar. 9—Trial of Abram's Faith	Gen. 22: 7-14
Mar. 16—Jacob and Esau	Gen. 27:30-40
Mar. 23—Jacob at Bethel	Gen. 28:10-22

This series of lessons abounds in rich spiritual truth. The history of this period is substantially the history of the world. God is brought to view as a Creator, Preserver, a loving Father, an Avenger, and a Savior. Man is seen in his original purity, beauty, and in his sin. Love, mercy, and justice are mingled in God's character and dealings with man. The lost heaven comes back in dreams, and man, sinful, stands at the altar in hope. The tendency of sin is distinctly shown. Amid the gloom we find rays of bright sunshine, the bow of promise, and the ultimate triumph of truth and holiness intimated. It clearly appears that a life of conformity to the will of God is the safest and most happy. All other lines are full of peril.

The lesson for next Sunday is, "Israel, the new name," Gen. 32:24-30. For the second quarter, extending to July, the scope of investigation in this department will be confined mainly to the history of Joseph, which completes the book of Genesis.

WHY NOT?

The Presbyterian Ministerial Association of the city discussed, at its regular meeting last Monday morning, the question suggested by a recent article from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of New York, to-wit: "Why are not more persons converted under the preaching of the Gospel?" In this article, it would seem that Dr. Skinner takes the ground that conversions are about as numerous as could be expected. God's plans and purposes not contemplating any greater ratio for the present, and that the fault is, therefore, not with ministers, etc. The Chicago Association wisely differed with the learned divine on this point, contending that (a) the same thought applies to all enterprises; (b) that it is in the nature of the case impossible to trace out these occult laws; (c) that the divine record assumed the convincing and conversion of men; that the minister is evidently to continue the sowing in the expectation of a harvest, etc.

What, then, were the defects? Hypothetically, (1) it might be, on the part of the minister, a lack of conviction in the truth; (2) lack of consecration in life and heart in the great work; (3) a want of the proper qualifications, intellectually and otherwise; (4) lack of preaching to men as they are to-day; and presenting truth so as to edify, and that only.

This last was not considered a defect, as it was argued that a certain class of ministers were qualified more especially for this, and yet did a great work and one that was indispensable. It is certainly true, that the number of conversions is not in proportion that so grand a system of truth as that of the Gospel, with its endless heaven, allwise and merciful God, and its potential agencies, should warrant. The question, Why are not more persons converted under the preaching of the word? is a most reasonable inquiry, and its discussion by the Chicago Ministerial Association is gladly announced. One or two facts, however, in this connection, may be noted. A large number of the converts added to the churches at the present time is from the Sunday School, where the efforts put forth are mainly on the part of the lay element, and where the work is direct, earnest, plain, practical, and mingled with kindness and love. The Sunday-schools of America, to-day, are the great harvest-fields of the Church. The gospel therein preached is accomplishing marvelous results. And it would seem now, as a union system of lessons has been so generally adopted, that this agency is to gather new strength. What it will ultimately do no one can surmise. The strong presumption is that the rising generation, now being so thoroughly instructed in the same scriptural facts and truths, will, when it comes on the stage of action, give an attractiveness to Christianity by its unity of faith and practice (not so visible to-day) that will prove to the world the "good tidings of great joy" are those "which shall be to all people."

Another important fact in this connection is that a great number of the conversions in the churches too is in connection with revivals that are the result of special efforts, the minister in almost every instance being assisted by prominent evangelists. It will probably be found true that the elements of success characterizing the Sunday School and revival work are the successful elements with which ministers are yet to play a more conspicuous part in converting the world.

SEVEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED.

Seven thousand two hundred dollars were realized last Sunday at the First Baptist Church as the annual collection for the work of foreign missions. Of this amount Mr. J. E. Burchell gave, in real estate, at a low valuation, $5,000. This will be sold and the proceeds properly invested, the interest of which, annually, will be given to the Board of Foreign Missions. This is a good way of making a donation to a good cause. Mr. Burchell was the projector of the "University Land Scheme," by which a hundred thousand dollars has been made for that institution since the fire.

He came to this city, from England, four years ago, and began work at $8 per week.

THE FALL CITY BANK ROBBERY.

Letters to private parties in the city, state that the loss to Centre College and Danville Theological Seminary in the recent $300,000 robbery of the Falls City National Bank, at Louisville, Ky., will reach $90,000. Of the amount, Centre College loses $70,000. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the institution it was determined to take active measures to replace this loss. The Rev. Drs. Hayes, Worrell, and McKee were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions throughout Kentucky and the East. The President of the Bank, notwithstanding his own loss, which exceeded $40,000, headed the list of subscriptions for the College with $10,000. The citizens of Danville subscribed an additional $10,000. It is thought the College will be able to replace its loss, but it is not known what steps will be taken by the Seminary.

MISS SMILEY.

The many friends of Miss Smiley, in the city, will be glad to learn of her hearty welcome and wondrous work in Boston, where she is now preaching. A prominent divine of that city, from whose church hundreds were turned away on a recent Sunday evening, who had come to hear Miss Smiley, in a letter in the last *Independent* says:

> We are having a real sensation in Boston; and when I say a *real* sensation I mean it. And yet it is such a sensation as all the churches of God might well pray for; for it has affected the heart, rather than the head. Not that a woman should speak, for that Boston is accustomed to; nor that a woman should *preach*, for even that is no unheard of thing in these parts; but that a woman steering entirely clear of mere novelty in dress, manner, or message should make her appearance first in a Baptist church, and then be cordially and enthusiastically invited and welcomed into the pulpit of two of the most conservative of the orthodox churches (Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams' and Dr. Webb's), and gather around her from night to night and from day to day a larger congregation than (with two exceptions) remember in any of the churches here on the Lord's Day, to listen to her simple, unimpassioned, but earnest and loving message from God, is a sensation in truth.

THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS.

According to a report made recently to the Ladies' Education Society, by Mrs. Prof. Howe, there are fifty theological students in the University of Chicago. Forty-eight of these are studying for the Baptist ministry; one is a Methodist, and one a Congregationalist. There is the same number in the Seminary, who, having finished their collegiate course, are now undergoing their theological training. The report adds:

> It will be seen that the University is the great source of Baptist supply to the Seminary. The forty-eight Baptist students represent ten of the Western States, one is from Burmah, and two from England. The Northwestern Education Society is aiding thirty-one, which shows the necessity of liberality on the part of the churches in that direction. Many of the students are laboring hard, in various callings, to help themselves, and are ready to do anything, that they may prepare themselves for their future work. If the Baptists of the Northwest could only realize the sacrifices which these young men make, we are quite sure that more of their abundant means would be cheerfully forthcoming to aid them.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS.

The time for the various benevolent and ecclesiastical organizations to hold their spring meetings is approaching. The following are announced:

> The annual meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in Clark Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, Saturday, April 5. Business meeting at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 in the afternoon. At the close of the annual meeting the adjourned quarterly meeting will be held, at which time delegates will be elected to it to the Roman Catholic, then back again to the Union, and now is in the Episcopal Church.
>
> The Catholic Church in Great Britain has about 2,500 priests, 1,620 churches, 82 religious communities for men, 280 for women, and 4,508,000 lay members.
>
> A St. Louis reporter thus describes a Mrs. Reverend's baptism: "Rev. S. P. Anderson, on Sunday, baptized his wife and two other sisters. Mrs. A. was handsomely arrayed in white alpaca, and came out of the regenerating fluid like a water-sprite."
>
> The Joliet, Ill., Quarterly Conference has recommended for license as a local preacher Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, whose labors in the cause of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are known in all the churches.
>
> Mr. Kodima, a native Japanese, who studied law in Washington, has been elected to deacon's orders by the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and admitted to full connection. Bishop Peck appointed him to the Japanese Mission last week.
>
> The Rev. F. F. Hagan, of the New York City Mission, has published a "Plea for the Germans in the City of New York."—of whom he states there are more than 160,000,—in which he urges the duty of preaching to them the Gospel in their own native language.

It is stated that at the recent convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, a number of clergymen advocated the abandonment of the Sunday-school system, and a return to the ancient practice of religious instruction in the family. We trust that they do not come to this conclusion through any failure of the schools in their own parishes.

The Chinese Sunday-school connected with the First Congregational Church of San Francisco has been in successful operation for three years, and now numbers about a hundred scholars. No very serious efforts have been made to Christianize the Celestials on our Western coast, it would seem, on account of the prejudice against them, and every such enterprise as the above needs every encouragement.

The Southern Methodists at Nashville, Tenn., are in high spirits over Commodore Vanderbilt's princely donation of $200,000 to aid in the establishment of a university for their Church. They propose to raise an additional half million, and on this ample fund establish the institution. The location of the university is to be made by the Bishops of the Church.

If not an item of religious intelligence, the fact that the organist of All Saints' Church, Hertford, England, has held his post for *eighty-one* years is certainly unparalleled in the history of any congregation. The veteran's name is Bridgeman, and he now retires in the full possession of all his faculties, although nearly a centenarian.

Pastors *emeritus* are coming into vogue. The Rev. S. H. Gridley, for thirty-seven years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Waterloo, N. Y., has resigned, but is to retain his connection with the church as *emeritus* pastor, with an annuity of $600 a year. Dr. Ames, for forty-nine years pastor of the First Congregational Church, Norwich, Conn., has just been retired on an annuity of $1,000 a year.

Dr. John Hall's new church is to be built on the corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York. The lot is 100 by 200 feet. The auditorium of the church is to be 100 feet long by 85 feet 6 inches in width, with spacious galleries. Seating capacity, without campstools or chairs, 2,100. There is to be a chapel, 43 by 75 feet; three stories in height, the third story to be used by the sexton. The church is to be completed inside of two years, at a cost of $200,000.

The Rev. W. L. Breckinridge, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., brother of the distinguished divine, is preparing a biography, to be published in connection with the works of the Rev. J. Breckinridge. He has requested all the correspondents and former students of the great theologian to furnish him with the letters in their possession. This biography will be of great interest, as it will be made up of the letters of the man himself, which always bring out individual peculiarities in a more pronounced way than a sketch written by another.

The creed adopted by the Huguenot Synod, and to be hereafter signed by every pastor at his ordination, was in these words: "The Protestant Church of France proclaims the sovereign authority of the Holy Scripture in matters of faith, and salvation by faith in Jesus Christ, the only begotten son of God, who died for our offenses, and rose again for our justification. It preserves and maintains, as the basis of its teachings, its worship and its discipline, the great Christian facts which are expressed in its religious solemnities and in its liturgies; more especially in the confession of sins, the Apostles' Creed, and the liturgy of the holy communion."

SERVICES TO-DAY.

EPISCOPAL.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry will officiate as usual at All Saints' Church.

—The Rev. H. C. Kinney will officiate at the usual hours at the Church of the Atonement. There will be an early morning service.

—The Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., preaches this morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. C. R. Dorset will officiate this morning in the hall No. 53 North Clark street, third floor.

—The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney will preach as usual, in Christ Church.

—The Rev. J. F. Walker will officiate as usual, at Calvary Church.

—There will be full choral services this morning and evening at the Cathedral.

—The Rev. Edward Sullivan will preach this evening at Trinity Church on "Who Christ—." Bishop Whitehouse will preach in the morning, and administer the rite of confirmation.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Prof. Patton, of the Theological Seminary of the Northwest, will preach this morning and evening in the Jefferson Park Church.

—The Rev. F. W. Fisk will preach this morning and evening at Grace Church.

—The Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge preaches this morning and evening in the Third Church.

—The Rev. Arthur Swazey will preach, this morning and evening, at the Chapel of the Ashland Avenue Seminary.

—Prof. Swing will preach this morning at McVicker's.

BAPTIST.

The Rev. Florence McCarthy will preach as usual at the Union Park Church.

—The Rev. W. W. Everts will preach, this morning, in the First Church. In the evening there will be a Gospel meeting.

—Dr. Mitchell will preach this morning, and Dr. Everts this evening, at the Indiana Avenue Chapel.

—The Rev. Jesse B. Thomas will preach, this morning, at the Michigan Avenue Church, on "The Great Apostacy," and in the evening on "The Sermon on the Mount; Is it the Gospel?"

UNIVERSALIST.

The Rev. Dr. Ryder will preach this morning at the Peck Court Synagogue, on "Hanging as a means of Grace."

—The Rev. Dr. Forrester will preach this morning and evening at the Church of the Redeemer.

—The Rev. E. H. Chapin, Secretary of the United States Convention, preaches this morning and evening at Murray Chapel.

METHODIST.

The Rev. J. McChesney will preach this morning and evening at Trinity Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas will preach at the First Church at the usual hours.

—The Rev. N. Howard will preach this morning at the Reuben Street Church.

—The Rev. Dr. Fowler will preach at the Centenary Church at the usual hours. The evening subject is, "Demoniacal Possession."

—The Rev. Dr. McKown preaches this morning and evening in the Wabash Avenue Church.

UNITARIAN.

The Rev. Laird Collier will preach this morning at Martine's Hall, on "Modern Culture and Religion."

—The Rev. Nathaniel Seaver, Jr., preaches this morning and evening, at the Third Church.

—There will be no service to-day at Trinity Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. Dr. Helmer will officiate as usual, at the Union Park Church. In the evening, the concluding lecture of the course on Genesis will be given.

—The Rev. E. P. Goodrich will preach, this afternoon, in the Second Baptist Church.

—The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach, this morning and evening, at Plymouth Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Rev. O. H. Burgess will preach, as usual, at the Christian Church.

—The Rev. James Harrison will preach, this morning and evening, at the Church of the Pilgrims.

—There will be services this afternoon at the Christian Church Mission, on Sheldon street.

—The Christians meet this afternoon at No. 344 North Carpenter street.

—The C. R. Richards will preach, this morning, in the English Evangelical Lutheran Church.

—Elder D. R. and Mrs. M. S. Mansfield preach to-day in Mission Hall, No. 619 West Lake street. The evening subject is "Modern Spiritualism."

—The First Society of Spiritualists will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of modern spiritualism to-day and to-morrow at Rice & Jackson's Hall. The exercises will close with a supper and sociable, Monday evening.

—The Christadelphians meet this morning in the hall at the corner of Lake and Desplaines streets.

—The Rev. A. J. Schemker will preach this morning and evening at the Church of God.

—A. D. Clark, of Amboy, preaches this morning in Advent Christian Chapel. The Rev. Mr. Kinnan preaches in the evening.

—A lecture will be delivered this evening in the hall corner of Lake and Wood streets, on "What is the Kingdom of God?"

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

EPISCOPAL.

March 30—Fifth Sunday in Lent.
March 31—Twenty-ninth Day of Lent.
April 1—Thirtieth Day of Lent.
April 2—Thirty-first Day of Lent.
April 3—Thirty-second Day of Lent.
April 4—Thirty-third Day of Lent.
April 5—Thirty-fourth Day of Lent, Good Friday.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

March 30—Passion Sunday.
April 2—St. Francis de Paula, C.
April 4—Seven Dolors of the B. V. M.
April 5—St. Vincent Ferrer, C.

ELSEWHERE.

The Roman Catholics are rapidly gaining in Kentucky.

There are now fourteen Episcopal parishes in St. Louis and its immediate suburbs.

The Catholics are alarmed at the gains which Protestantism is making throughout Mexico.

H. L. Bugbee, D. D., Wesleyan, retires in June from the Presidency of the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College.

In Norfolk, an old record has just been published, showing that in 1749 the preachers of Virginia were paid in tobacco.

The Episcopalians have a theological school in Colorado, established by Bishop Randall. The building was erected by a munificent layman of Boston, Nathan Matthews.

The Pope gave audience, March 17, to 100 Canadians who served in the Pontifical Zouaves. He congratulated the visitors on their devotion to the Church.

The New York *Commercial* remarks of the Rev. Mr. Talmage that, as a pulpit peddler of sensations and boss constructor of flapdoodle, he has no equal.

The Rev. Dr. John Gottlieb Auer, D. D. (Protestant Episcopal), has accepted his election to the Missionary Bishopric of Cape Palmas and ports adjacent.

The Rev. D. Dorchester, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, at Lowell, Mass., has licensed one of the female members of his church to exhort.

The Congregational Church at Southington, Conn., though nearly a century in existence, has had only three pastors, and a couple of weeks ago the Rev. Hemen Lincoln installed its fourth pastor.

St. Thomas' Church, in New York City, has a waiting-room, where strangers are kept waiting more than half an hour after service begins, until the usher seats them at the "proper time."

The Rev. Mr. Riedell, editor of the German Episcopal paper, has been somewhat migratory. He went from the Union to the Dutch Reformed Church, from that to the Roman Catholic, then back again to the Union, and now is in the Episcopal Church.

The Catholic Church in Great Britain has about 2,500 priests, 1,620 churches, 82 religious communities for men, 280 for women, and 4,508,000 lay members.

A St. Louis reporter thus describes a Mrs. Reverend's baptism: "Rev. S. P. Anderson, on Sunday, baptized his wife and two other sisters. Mrs. A. was handsomely arrayed in white alpaca, and came out of the regenerating fluid like a water-sprite."

The Joliet, Ill., Quarterly Conference has recommended for license as a local preacher Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, whose labors in the cause of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society are known in all the churches.

Mr. Kodima, a native Japanese, who studied law in Washington, has been elected to deacon's orders by the Baltimore Methodist Conference, and admitted to full connection. Bishop Peck appointed him to the Japanese Mission last week.

The Rev. F. F. Hagan, of the New York City Mission, has published a "Plea for the Germans in the City of New York."—of whom he states there are more than 160,000,—in which he urges the duty of preaching to them the Gospel in their own native language.

It is stated that at the recent convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, a number of clergymen advocated the abandonment of the Sunday-school system, and a return to the ancient practice of religious instruction in the family. We trust that they do not come to this conclusion through any failure of the schools in their own parishes.

The Chinese Sunday-school connected with the First Congregational Church of San Francisco has been in successful operation for three years, and now numbers about a hundred scholars. No very serious efforts

PERSONAL.

The Rev. J. W. Baugh, of this city, has been called as pastor to a newly-organized Congregational Church of eighty members in Bloomington.

The Rev. J. F. McClelland, late pastor of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, is supplying the pulpit of St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Eben Tourjee did a good work in the city, last week, by his discussion of the relations of music to public worship. He is said to have the true theology on this point, and stands firmly by the text: "Let all the people praise the Lord."

T. J. Clifton, of the Chicago Theological Seminary, is invited to supply the Congregational Church at Lake Mills.

GENERAL NOTES.

The closing sociable at the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, which was vast in its pretensions and very nice in its arrangements, last Tuesday evening, was materially abridged in its success by "the storm centre" which moved across that part of the city that day and night, and, as may be remembered, lingered around for two or three days.

The Baptist Union of Chicago will hold their annual sociable and supper in the Second Baptist Church, corner Monroe and Morgan, on Tuesday evening, April 1. There will be music and speaking. It is expected the prominent Baptists of the city will be present.

Nineteen additions were made to the Providence Baptist Church last Sunday. The pastor has been assisted during a protracted meeting of three weeks by the Rev. W. Belay. The interest continues.

A German Presbyterian church of twenty-eighth members has been organized on the North Side. It grew out of the Howe Street Mission.

Dr. Bellows's Unitarian church in New York, which has been closed for the last two months, will be reopened on Easter Sunday, April 6. The church has been entirely refitted, and will be in every way attractive. Dr. Bellows will preach the opening sermon.

The Rev. Dr. Bethune, of Toronto, Canada, has been invited to the pastorate of the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue, New York, made vacant by the death of Dr. Ferris.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, of Trinity Church, Boston, has been invited to the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, made vacant by the death of Dr. Newton

"THE KEY TO ALL MYTHOLOGIES."

A Conversation with Marcus Aurelius.

BY W. W. STORY, THE AMERICAN SCULPTOR.
From the Fortnightly Review.

It was a dark and stormy night in December. Everybody in the house had long been in bed and asleep; but, deeply interested in the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius, I had prolonged my reading until the small hours had begun to increase, and I heard the bells of the Capucin Convent strike for 2 o'clock. I then laid down my book, and began to reflect upon it. The fire had nearly burned out, and, unwilling yet to go, I threw on to it a bundle of canne and a couple of sticks, and again the fresh flame darted out, and gave a glow to the room. Outside, the storm was fierce and passionate. Gusts beat against the panes, shaking the old windows of the palace, and lashing them with wild rain. At intervals a sudden blue light flashed through the room, followed by a trampling roar of thunder overhead. The fierce Libeccio howled like a wild beast around the house, as if in search of its prey, and then died away, disappointed and growling, and after a short interval again leaped with fresh fury against the windows and walls, as if maddened by their resistance. As I sat, quietly gazing into the fire and musing on many shadows of thought that came and passed, my imagination went back in the far past when Marcus Aurelius led his legions against the Quadi, the Marcomanni, and the Sarmati, and brought before me the weather-beaten tent in which he sat so many a bleak and bitter night, after the duty of the day was done, and all his men had retired to rest, writing in his private diary those noble meditations, which, though meant solely for his private eye, are one of the most precious heritages we have of ancient life and thought. I seemed to see him there in those bleak wilds of Pannonia, seated by night in his tent. At his side burns a flickering torch. Sentinels pace to and fro. The cold wind flirts and flaps the folds of Pretorium, and shakes the golden eagle above it. Far off is heard the howl of the wolf prowling through the shawdowy forests that encompass the camp; or the silence is broken by the sharp, shrill cry of some night bird flying overhead through the dark. Now and then comes the clink of armor from the tents of the cavalry, or the call of the watch-word along the line, or the neighing of horses as the Circuitores make their rounds. He is ill and worn with toil and care. He is alone; and there, under the shadow of night, beside his camp-table, he sits and meditates, and writes upon his waxen tablets those lofty sentences of admonition to duty and encouragement to virtue, those counsellings of himself to heroic action and patient endurance of evil and tranquility of life, that breathe the highest spirit of morality and philosophy. Little did he think, in his lonely watches, that the words he was writing only for himself would still be cherished after long centuries had passed away, and would be pondered over by the descendants of nations which were then uncultured barbarians, as low in civilization as the Pamnonians against whom he was encamped. Yet of all the books that ancient literature has left us, none is to be found containing the record of higher and purer thought, or more earnest and unselfish character. As I glanced up at the cast of the Capitoline bust of him which stood in the corner of my room, and saw the sweet melancholy of that gentle face, care and disappointment had come over it and ruled it with lines of age and anxiety, a strange longing came over me to see him and hear his voice, and a sad sense of the great void of time and space which separated us. Where is he now? what is he now? I asked myself. In what other distant world of thought and being is his spirit moving? Has it any remembrance of the past—has it any knowledge of the present? Yet the hand that wrote is now but dust which may be floating about the mausoleum where he was buried, near the Vatican, or perhaps lying in that library of the Popes upon some stained manuscript of this very work it wrote, to be blown carelessly away by some studious abbe as he ranges it on its shelf among the other precious records of the past.

The hand is but dust, but the thoughts that it recorded are fresh and living as ever. Since he passed from this world, what progress have we made in philosophy and morality? Here in this little book are rules for the conduct of life which might shame almost any Christian. Here are meditations which go to the root of things, and explore the dim secret world which surrounds us, and return again, as all our explorations do, unsatisfied. All these centuries have passed, and the same questions we still ask, and find no answer. Where he is now he knows the secret, or he is beyond the desire to know it. The mystery is solved for him, which we are guessing, and his is either a larger, sweeter life, growing on and on—or everlasting rest. A stoic, he found comfort in his philosophy, and great perhaps as we Christians find in our faith. He believed in his gods as we believe in ours. How could they satisfy a mind like his? How could these impure and passionate existences, given to human follies and weaknesses, to low intrigues, to vulgar jealousies, to degraded loves, satisfy a nature so high, so self-denying, so earnest, so pure? Yet they were his gods; to them he sacrificed, in them he trusted, looking forward to a calm future with a serenity at least equal to ours, undisturbed by misgivings; believing in justice, and in unjust gods—believing in purity, and in impure gods.

"No!" said a mild voice, "I did not believe in impure and unjust gods."

And looking up I saw before me the calm face of the Emperor and philosopher of whom I was thinking. There he stood before me as I knew him from his busts and statues, with his full brow and eyes, his sweet mouth, his curling hair, now a little grizzled with age, and a deep meditative look of tender earnestness upon his face.

I know not why I was not startled to see him there, but I was not. It seemed to me natural, as events seem in a dream. The realities, as we call those facts which are merely visionary and transitory, vanished; and the unrealities, as we call those of thought and being, usurped their place. Nothing seemed more fitting than that he should be there. To the mind all things are possible and simple, and there is no time or space in thought which annihilates them.

I rose to greet my guest with the reverence due to such a presence.

"Do not disturb yourself," he said, smiling; "I will sit here, if you please;" and so speaking, he took the seat opposite me at the fire. "Sit you," he continued, "and I will endeavor to answer some of the questions you were asking of yourself."

"Had I known your presence I should hardly, perhaps, have dared to ask such questions, or at least in such a form," I said.

"Why not ask them of me if you ask them of yourself?" he answered. "They were just and natural in themselves, and the forms of things are of little use to one who cares for the essence—just as the forms of the divinities I believed in are of no consequence compared to their essences. What we call thoughts are but too often mere formulas, which by dint of repetition we finally get to believe are in themselves truths, while they are in fact mere dead husks, having no life in them, and which by their very rigidity prevent life. No single statement, however plausible, can contain truth, which is infinite in form and in spirit. If we are to talk together, let us be free ourselves, if we can, from formulas, since they only check growth in the spirit, and, so to speak, are mere inns at which we rest for a moment on account of our weariness and weakness. If we stay permanently in them we narrow our minds, dwarf our experience, and make no progress. For what is truth but a continual progression toward the divine?"

"Yet would you say that formulas are of no use; that we should not in them sum up the best of our thought?"

"Undoubtedly they are useful. They are trunks in which we pack our goods. But as we require more goods, we must have larger and even larger trunks. It is only dead formulas which kill, and the tendency of formulas is to die and thus to repress thought. Look at the nut-shell that holds the precious germ of the future tree. It is a necessary prison of a moment; but as that germ quickens and spreads the shell must give way, or death is the consequence. The infinite truth can be comprehended in no formula and no system. All attempts to do this have resulted in the same end—death. Every religious creed should be living, but every Church formalizes it into barren words and shapes, and, ere long, Faith—that is, the living, aspiring principle—dies, wrapped up in its formal observances or rigid statements, and becomes like the dead mummies of the Egyptians—the forms of life, not the reality."

"Too true," I answered, "all history proves it. Every real and thinking man feels it. As habit gets the better of our bodies, so conventions and formulas get the better of our minds. But pray continue; I only listen; and pardon me for interrupting you."

"What I say has direct relation to the questions you were asking when I entered. There is a grain, often many grains, of truth in every system of religion, but complete Truth in none. If we wait until we attain the perfect before adhering to one, we shall never arrive at any. Each age has its religious ideas, which are the aggregate of its moral perceptions influenced by its imaginative bias, and these are shapen into formulas or systems, which serve as inns, or churches, or temples of worship. These begin by representing the highest reach of the best thought of the age, but soon degenerate into commonplaces,—thought moving on beyond them, and of its very vitality of nature seeking beyond them. At these inns the common mass put up, and the host or priest controls them while they are there, and society organizes them, and so a certain good is attained. In what you call the ancient days, when I lived on the earth, I found a system already built and surrounded by strong bulwarks of power. To strike at that was to strike at the existence of society. A religious revolution is a social revolution; one cannot alter a Faith without altering everything out of which it is moulded. To do that, more evil might result than good. Man's nature is such that if you throw down the temple of his worship at once, assaulting its very foundations, you do not improve his faith,—you but too often annihilate it, so implanted is it in old prejudices, in the forms stamped on the heart in youth, and in the habits of thought. It is only by gradual changes that any real good can be done,—by enlarging and developing the principles of truth which already exist, and not by overthrowing the whole system at once."

"But in the religious system to which you gave your adherence," I exclaimed, "what was there grand and inspiring! What truth was there out of which you could hope to develop a true system? for certainly you could not believe in the divinities of your day."

"Reverence to the gods that were," he answered, "to a power above and beyond us. Recognition of divine powers and attributes. This lay as the corner-stone of our worship, as it does of yours."

"Almost," I cried, "it seems to me worse to worship such gods as yours than to worship none at all. Their attributes were at best only human, and their conduct low and unworthy, their passions sensual and debased. Any good man would be ashamed to do the acts calmly attributed to the divinities you worshipped. This, in itself, must have had a degrading influence on the nation. How could any man be ashamed of any act allowed and attributed to the gods?"

"Your notions on this point are natural," he calmly answered, "but they are completely mistaken. There is no doubt that in every system of religion the tendency is to humanize, and, to a certain extent, degrade God. To attribute to Him our own passions is, with the mass, universal. To deify man or to humanize God is the rule. You deify that beautiful character named Christ, and you humanize God in representing Him as inspired with anger and cruelty beyond anything in our system. You attribute to Him a scheme of the universe which is to me abhorrent. Will you excuse me if I state thus plainly how it strikes one who belonged to a different age and creed, and who, therefore, cannot enter into the deep-grained prejudices and ideas of your century and faith?"

"Speak boldly," I said. "Do not fear to shock me. I am so deeply planted that I do not fear to be uprooted in my faith. And, besides, that is not truth which does not court assault, sure to be strengthened by it. If you can overthrow my faith, overthrow it."

"*That* I should be most unwilling to do," he answered. "No word would I say to produce such a result. In your faith there is a noble and beautiful truth, which sheds a soft lustre over life; and in my own day the pure and philosophic spirit of Jesus of Nazareth was recognized by me and reverenced. Tis not of Him I would speak, but rather of the general scheme of the regulation of this world by God that I alluded to; and I yet pause, fearing to shock you by a simple statement of this creed."

"I pray you do not hesitate; speak! I am ready and anxious to hear you."

"It is only in answer to what you say of the acts and passions attributed by us to our divinities, as constituting a clear reason why we should not reverence them, that I speak. You attribute to your God omnipotence, omniscience, and infinite love. Yet in his omnipotence he made first a world, and then placed in it man and woman, whom he also made and pronounced good. In this, according to your belief, He was mistaken. The man and woman proved immediately not to be good; and He, omnipotent as he was, was foiled by another power named Satan, who upset at once his whole scheme. After infinite consideration, and in pity for man, He could or did invent no better scheme of redeeming him than for himself, or an emanation from himself, to take the form of man, and after death through their wickedness and at their hands. Thus man, by adding to the previous fault the crime of killing God on the earth, acquired a claim to be saved from the consequences of his first fault. A new crime affords a cause of pardon for a previous fault simply of disobedience. What was this first fault which induced God to drive the first man and woman out of the Paradise he had made for them? Simply that they ate an apple when they were prohibited. Is any Pagan legend more absurd than this? Then for the justice of God: learn on what principle of right can the subsequent crime and horror without example of killing God, or a person, as you say, of the Trinity, afford a reason for removing from man a penalty previously incurred? When one remembers that you assume God to be omniscient as well as omnipotent, and that He might have made any other scheme, by simply forgiving man, or obliging him to redeem himself by doing good and acting virtuously, instead of committing a crime and a horror, this belief becomes still more strange. Nor can you explain it yourself; you only say it is a mystery which is beyond your reason, but none the less true. Yet, though it offends all sense of justice and right in my mind, you believe it and adhere to it as a corner-stone of your faith. Are you sure I do not offend you?"

"Pray go on," I said. "When you have said it is a mystery, you have said all. Shall man, with his deficient reason, pretend to understand God? This is a truth revealed to us by His only begotten Son, Jesus Christ, who was Himself in a human form; and when God reveals to us a mystery, shall we not believe it? Shall we measure Him by our feeble wits?"

"I do not mean to argue with you. This is furthest from my intention; though I might say this holds good of sin in the ancient days, as well as with you now. I only wish, however, to show you that you believe what you acknowledge to be beyond reason—a mystery, as you call it. You believe this, and yet you despise the Pagan for believing what his gods told him, simply because it was unreasonable or ridiculous."

"The question," I said, "is very different; but let it pass. Pray go on."

"Your God is a God of infinite love, you say. Yet in the opinion of many of you, at least, this infinitely loving God, omnipotent, and having the power to make man as He chose—omniscient, and knowing how to make him good and happy if He wished to—has chosen in his love to make him weak and impotent, to endow him with passions which are temptations to evil, to afflict him with disease and pain, to render him susceptible to torments of every kind, and sufferings beyond his power to avoid, however he strive to be good and virtuous and obedient. And then at the last, after a life of suffering and struggle here, either to save him and make him eternally happy; or, if He so elect, without any reason intelligible to you or any one, to plunge him into everlasting torment, from which he can never free himself. Now, I ask you in what respect is such a God better than Jupiter, who, even according to the lowest popular notions, whatever his passions, was at least placable; who, whatever were his follies, was not a demon in this? And when one takes into consideration the fact that there is not a humane man living who would not be ashamed to do to his own child, however vicious, what he calmly attributes to his all-loving God, the belief in such a God seems all the more extraordinary."

"It is a mystery," I said, "that one like you, born in another age and tinctured with another creed, could not be expected to understand. It would be useless for me to attempt it, and certainly not now, when I so greatly prefer hearing you than speaking myself. My purpose is not now to defend my religion, but to listen to your defense of yours."

"Well, then, allow us to have our mystery, too. If you cannot explain all, neither could we; but neither with us nor with you was that a reason for not believing at all. It was the mystery itself, perhaps, attracted us and attracts you. The love of the uninstelligible is at the root of all systems of religion. If man is unintelligible to us, shall not God be? Man has always invested his gods with his own passions, and his gods are for the most part his own shadows cast out into infinite space, enlarged, gigantic, and mysterious. Man cannot, with the utmost exercise of his faculties, get out of himself any more than he can leap over his own shadow. He cannot comprehend (or inclose within himself) God, who comprehends and encloses him; and therefore he vaguely magnifies his own powers, and calls the result God—God the Infinite Spirit made man; but man in every system of religion makes God. In our own reason He is the best that we can imagine—that is, our own selves purged of evil and extended. We cannot stretch beyond ourselves."

"Ay, but your gods were not the best you could conceive. They were lower of nature than man himself in some particulars, and were guilty of acts that you yourself would reprove."

"This is because you consider them purely in their mythical history, according to the notions of the common ignorant mass—not looking behind those acts which were purely typical, often simply allegorical, to the ideas which they represented and of which they were incarnations. You cannot believe that so low a system as this satisfied the spiritual needs of those august and refined souls who still shine like planets in the sky of thought. Do you suppose that Plato and Epictetus, that Zeno and Socrates, that Seneca and Cicero, with their expanded minds, accepted these low formulas of Divinity? As well might I suppose that the low superstitions of the Christian Church, in which the vulgar believe, represent the highest philosophy of the best thinkers. Yet for long centuries of superstition the Church has been accepted by you just as it stands, with its saints and their miracles, and its singular rites and ceremonies. Nor has any effort been made to cleanse the bark of St. Peter of the barnacles and rubbish which encumber, and defile it. Religious faith easily degenerates into superstition in the common mind. And why has the superstition been accepted? Simply because it is so deeply ingrained into the belief of the unthinking mass, that there might be danger of destroying all faith by destroying the follies and accidents which had become imbedded in it. Not only for this; by means of these very superstitions men may be led and governed, and leaders will not surrender or overthrow means of power. Yet the best mind," he continued, "did what they could in ancient days to purify and refine the popular faith, and sought even to elevate their notions of the gods by educating their sense of the beautiful, and by presenting to them images of the gods unstained by low passions and glorious in their forms."

"But surely your idea of Jupiter or Zeus," I answered, "was most unworthy when compared with that which we entertain of the infinite God, the source of all created things, the sole and supreme Creator. The Hebrews certainly attained a far loftier conception in their Jehovah than you in your Jupiter."

"What matters names?" he replied; "Zeus, Jehovah, God, are all mere names, and the ideas they represented were only differenced by the temperaments and character of the various peoples who worshiped them."

"But the Jehovah of the Jews was not merely the head ruler of many gods, but a single universal God, one and infinite."

"No! I think not. The Jehovah of the Jews underwent many changes and developments with the growth of the Hebrew people; and in many of their writings he is represented as a passionate, vindictive, and even unreasonable and unjust God, whose passions were modified by human arguments. And, so far from being a universal God of all, he was specially the God of the Hebrews, and is so constantly represented in their Scriptures. He comes down upon earth and interferes personally in the doings of men, and talks with them, and discusses questions with them, and sometimes even takes their advice. In process of time this notion is modified, and assumes a nobler type; but he is never the Universal Father, nor the God whose essence is love—never, that is, until the coming of Christ, who first enunciated the idea that God is love—rejoicing over the saving of man, far and above all human passions. 'Vengeance is mine' was the original idea of Jehovah; and He was feared and worshiped by the Jews as their peculiar God, whose chosen people they were. As for the unity, whatever may have been the popular superstitions of the Greeks and Romans, God is recognized by the greatest and purest minds as one and indivisible, the Father of all, who commands all, who creates all, who is invisible and omnipotent. Do you not remember some of the fragment of the Sybilline verses preserved by Lactantius, S. Theophilus Antiochenus, and S. Justinus, where it is said that Zeus was one being alone, self-creating, from whom all things are made, who beholds all mortals, but whom no mortal can behold?

And Euripides exclaims, "Where is the house, the fabric reared by man, that could contain the immensity of God?" and adds that the true God needs no sacrifices on his altar. And Sophocles, also in similar lines, proclaims the unity and universality of God. And Theocritus, in his Idylls, echoes the same sentiment. The same cast of thought, the same lofty idea of God, is found among the ancient Romans. Lucan exclaims in his "Pharsalia:"

"Jupiter est quod cumque vides, quo cumque moveris."

Valerius Soranus makes him the one universal omnipotent God, the Father and Mother of us all:—

"Jupiter omnipotens, regum rerumque deumque,
Progenitor, genetrixque deum, deus unus et omnes."

Can any statement be larger and more inclusive than this? Such indeed was the true philosophic idea of Jupiter, as entertained by the best and most exalted in ancient days. You must go to the highest sources to learn what the highest notions of Deity are among any people, and not grope among the popular superstitions and myths. Then, again, what noble expressions of our relation to an infinite and universal spirit of God are to be found than in Epictetus and Seneca? 'God is near you, is with you, is within you,' Seneca writes. 'A sacred spirit dwells within us, the observer and guardian of all our evil and all our good. There is no good man without God.' And again: 'Even from a corner it is possible to spring up into heaven. Rise, therefore, and form thyself into a fashion worthy of God.' And again: 'It is to our advantage that conscience is shut up within us. We lie open to God.' And still again: 'Do you wish to render the gods propitious? Be virtuous.' What might cite such passages for hours from the writings of these men. Can you, then, think that our notions of God and duty were so low and so debased?"

"But, after all, through this there is a belief in a pure and infinite Being beyond—a Being beyond all human passion; not imperfect and subject to wild caprices, and capable of abominable acts."

"You see, we go back to the same question," he replied. "You profess to worship a God above nature, and yet your prayers are to Christ, the man,—to the saints, who were lower men and women,—and you cling to these as mediators. Well; and we also believed in a Spirit and Power undefined and above all, whose nature we could not grasp, and who expressed Himself in every living thing. Our gods were but anthropomorphic symbols of special powers and development of an infinite and overruling power. They partly represent, in outward shape and form, philosophic ideas and human notions about the infinite God, and partly body forth the phenomena of nature, that hint at the great ultimate cause behind them, of which they are, so to speak, the outward garment, by which the Universal Deity is made visible to man. In our religion nature was but the veil which half hid the Divine power. Everywhere they peered out upon us, from grove and river, from night and morning, from lightning and storm, from all the elements and all the changes and mysteries of the living universe. It delighted us to feel their absolute, active presence among us,—not far away from us, involved in utter obscurity, and beyond our comprehension. We saw the Great Cause in its second place, close to us, in the growing of the flower, in the drifting of the cloud, in the rising and setting of the sun. Our gods (representing the great idea beyond, and doing its work) were anthropomorphic by necessity, just as yours are in art. The popular fables are but the mythical garb behind which lie great facts and truths. They are symbolical representations of the great processes of nature, of the laws of life and growth, of the changes of the seasons, of the strife of the elements. Apollo was the life-giving sun; Artemis, the mysterious moon; Ceres and Proserpine, the burial of the grain in the earth, and its reappearance and fructification. So, on another plane, Minerva was the philosophic mind of man; Venus, the impassioned embodiment of human love, as Eros was of spiritual affections; Bacchus, the serene and full enjoyment of nature. We but divided philosophically what you sum up in one final cause; but all our divisions look back to that cause. In an imaginative people like the Greeks, there is also a natural tendency to mythical embodiment of facts in history as well as in nature; and, in the early periods, when little was written down, traditions easily assumed the myth form. Ideas were reduced to visible shapes, and facts were ethereal ized into ideas and imaginatively transformed. The story of Diana and Endymion, of Cupid and Psyche, will always be true—not to the reason, but to the imagination. It expresses possibly a sentiment which cannot die. So also, what matters it, if Dedalus built a ship for Icarus, and Icarus was simply drowned? Sublimed into poetry, it became a myth, and Icarus flew on waxen wings across the sea. All poetry is thus allegorical. The wind will always have wings until it ceases to blow. These myths are simply poetic moulds of thought, in which vague sentiments, ideas, and facts are wrought together into an express shape. Think what your own literature or thought would be without the old Grecian poems. Lets the reason reject them as it will, and drive them out into the cold, the imagination will run forth and bring them back again to warm and cherish them on its breast. Facts, as facts, are but dead husks. The spirit cannot live upon them. Besides; are not our myths enchanting? Could anything take their place? Can science, peering into all things, ever find the secrets of nature? After all its explorations, the final element of life, the motive and inspiring element, that is the essence of all the organism it uses, and without which all is mere material, mere machinery, flees utterly beyond its reach, and leaves it at last with only dust in its hands. Does not the little child that makes playmates of the flowers, and the brooks, and the sands, find God there better than any of us? The subtle divinity hides anywhere, entices everywhere—is just out of reach everywhere. We catch glimpses of it, breathe its odor, hear its dim voice, see the last flutter of its robe, pursue it endlessly, and never can seize it. The poet is poet because he loves this spirit in nature, and comes nearer it; but he cannot grasp it; and for all his pursuit he comes back laden at last with a secret he cannot quite tell, and shapes us a myth to express it as well as he may."

"But surely," I answered, "we should distinguish between mere poetry and fact—between science and fancy. So long as we admit the unreality of merely fanciful creations and explanations of facts, we may be pleased with them; but let us not be misled by them into a belief of their scientific truth."

"Ah, 'tis the old story! The little child has a bit of wood, which, to her, in the free play of her imagination, is a person with good and bad qualities, who acts well or ill, whom she loves or despises. She whips it; she caresses it; she scolds it; she sends it to school or to bed; she forgives it and fondles it. All is real to the child—more real, perhaps, than to the nurse who stands beside her and laughs at her, and says 'How silly! Come away,—it is only a stick!' Which is right? The Greeks were the child, and you are the nurse. What is truth, which is always on our lips,—truth of history, truth of science, truth of any kind? Who knows,—history? Two persons standing together see the same occurrence,—is it the same to both? Far from it. The literal friend is amazed to hear what the imaginative friend saw. Yet both may be right in their report, only one saw what the other had no senses to perceive. We only see and feel according to our natures. What we are modifies what we see. Out of the camomile flower the physician makes a decoction, and the poet a soug. History is but a dried herbarium of withered facts, unless the imagination interpret them. I cannot but smile at what is called history; and of all history, that of our own Roman world seems the strangest, because, perhaps, I know it best."

"Ah!" I broke in, "how one wishes you had written us familiar memoirs of your time, and given us some intimate insight into your life, your thoughts, your daily doings. We have so to grope about in the dark for any knowledge of you. And then, in the history of art, what dreadful blanks! I do not feel assured, except from your 'Meditations,' as we call them, and your letters, that we really know anything accurately about you. About the Thundering Legion, for instance—what is the truth?"

"There," he answered, "is an instance of the ease with which a fable is made, and how a simple fact may be tortured into an untruth merely to suit a purpose. Then *I* was on my campaign against the Quadi, in the year 174, when the incident to which you refer happened. The spring had been cold and late, and suddenly the heats of summer overtook us in the enemy's country. After a long and difficult march on a very hot day, we suddenly came upon the enemy, who, descending from the mountains, attacked us, overcome with fatigue, in the plains. The battle went against us for some time, for my army suffered so from thirst, and heat, and exhaustion that they were unable to repel the attack, and were forced back. While they were in full retreat and confusion, suddenly the sky became clouded over, and a drenching shower poured upon us. My men, who were dying of thirst, stopped fighting, took off their helmets and reversed their shields to catch the rain, and while they were thus engaged the enemy renewed their assault with double fury. All seemed lost, when suddenly, as sometimes occurs among the mountains, a fierce wind swept down with terrible peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning; the rain changed into hail, which was blown and driven with such fury into the faces of the enemy that they were confounded and confused, and began in their turn to fall back. My own men, having no storm only in their backs, refreshed by the rain they had drunken from their shields and helmets, and cooled by their bath, now anew attacked, and pouring upon their foe with fury, cut them to pieces. Among my soldiers at this time was an old legion, organized in the time of Augustus, named the Fulminata, from the fact that they bore on their shields a thunderbolt, and upon this simple story, repeated by many early writers in the Christian Church, that this legion was composed of Christians only, that the storm was a miraculous interpretation of their God in answer to their prayer, and that they then received the name of Fulminata, in commemoration of this miracle. This is the simple truth of the case. My men said that Jupiter Pluvius came to their aid, and they sacrificed to him in gratitude; and on the column afterwards dedicated to me in commemoration of my services by the Senate, you will see the sculptured figure of Jupiter Pluvius, from whose beard, arms, and head the water is streaming to refresh my soldiers, while his thunderbolts are flashing against the barbarians."

As he spoke these words, a flash of lightning, so intense as to blind the lamps, gleamed through the room, followed by a startling peal of thunder, which seemed to shake not only the house but the sky above us.

He smiled and said, "We should have said in older time that Jupiter affirmed the truth of my statement; but you are above such puerilities, I suppose."

"Certainly I should not say it was a sign from Jupiter. The thunder was on the left, and that was considered by you a good omen, was it not?

'Et coli genitor de parte serena
Intonuit lævum.'"

"This thunder on the left was considered a good omen. But what was it you said after you asked the question? You seemed to be making a quotation in a strange tongue,—at least a tongue I never heard."

"That was Latin," I answered, blushing a little, "from Virgil—Virgilius, perhaps, I ought to say—or perhaps Maro."

"Ah! Latin was it," he said; "I beg your pardon. I thought it might have been a charm to avert the Evil Eye that you were uttering."

"As difficult to understand as the Eleusinian mysteries," I said. "And, by the way, what were the Eleusinian mysteries?"

"They were mysteries! I can merely say to you that they concealed under formal rites the worship of the spirit of nature, as symbolized in Demeter, and Persephone, and Dionysos. In their purest and hidden meaning, they represented the transformation, purification, and resurrection of humanity in a new form and in another existence. But I am not at liberty to say more than this. The outward rites were for the multitude, the inner meaning for the highest and most developed minds. Were it permitted to me to explain them to you, I think you would not take so low a view of our religious philosophy as you now seem to have. What you hear and read of it was merely the outward and mystical drama, with its lustrations and fasting, and cakes of sesame and honey, and processions—as symbolical in its way as your mass and baptism, and having as pure a significance."

"But," he continued, "to revert to the questions which we were previously discussing. It seems to me in certain respects that your Faith is not even so satisfactory as ours; for its tendency is to degrade the present in view of the future, and to debase humanity in its own view. Life with us was not considered grateful, nor man a mean and contemptible creature. We did not systimatically humiliate ourselves and cringe before the Divine powers, but strove to stand erect, and not to forget that we were made by God after his own image. We did not affect that false humility which in the view of the ancient philosophers was contemptible—nay, even we thought that the pride of humility was of all the most despicable. We sought to keep ourselves just, obedient to our best instincts, temperate and simple, looking upon life as a noble gift of the gods, to be used for noble purposes. We believed, beside this, that virtue should be practised for itself, and not through any hope of reward or any fear of punishment here or hereafter. To act up to our highest idea of what was right was our principle, not out of terror or in the hope of conciliating God, but because it was right; and to look calmly on death, not as an evil, but as a step onward to another existence. To desire nothing too much; to hold oneself equal to any fate; to keep oneself in harmony with nature and with one's own nature; never to endure what is inevitable, steadily to abstain from all that is wrong; to remember that there is no such thing as misfortune to the brave and wise, but only phantasms that falsely assume these shapes to shake the mind; that when what we wish does not happen, we should wish what does happen; that God hath given us courage, magnanimity, and fortitude, so that we may stand up against invasions of evil and bear misfortune. Such were our principles, and they enabled us to live heroic lives, vindicating the nobility of human nature, and not despising it as base and lost; believing in the justice of God and not on his caprice and enmity to any of us, and having no ignoble fear of the future."

"But are not for the most part these principles ours?" I answered. "Do we not believe that virtue is the grand duty of man? Do none of us seek to live heroic lives, and sacrifice ourselves to do good to the world and to our brothers?"

"Certainly, you lead heroic lives; but your great principle is humility,—your great motive, reward or fear. You profess to look on this life as mean and miserable, and on yourselves as creatures of the dust; and you declare that you have no claim to be saved from eternal damnation by leading a just life, but only by a capricious election hereafter. You profess that your God is a God of love, and you attribute to Him enmity and injustice of which you yourself would be ashamed. You think you are to be saved because Christ died on the cross for you, and are not sure of it even then. But with us every one deserved to be tried on his own merits, and to expiate his own errors and crimes."

"It is supposed by some that you were half a Christian yourself. Is this so?"

"If you mean that I reverenced the life and doctrines of Christ, and saw in Him a pure man, I certainly did. But in my principles I was a stoic purely, and it is only as a philosopher that I admired the character of Christ. You think the principles he preached were new; they were really as old as the world almost. His life was blameless, and he sacrificed his life for his principles; and for this I reverence him, but no further. His followers were, however, far less pure and self-denying, and they sought power and endeavored to overthrow the State."

"Was it for this you persecuted them?" I said.

"I did not persecute them," he answered. "As Christians they were perfectly free in Rome. All religions were free, and all admitted. No one was interfered with merely for his religious belief and worship, whether it were that of Isis, of Mithra, or of Jehovah, or of any other deity. It was only when the Christians endeavored to attain to power and provoke disturbance in the State, to abuse authority, and set at defiance the laws, that it became necessary—or, at all events, was considered necessary—to stop them. When they were not content with worshipping according to their own creed, but aggressively denounced the popular worship as damnable, and sought to cast public contempt on all gods but their own, they outraged the public sense as much as if any one now should denounce Christ as a vagabond, and seek by abuse to overthrow your Church by all sorts of blasphemous language. Nor would it matter in the least in your own time that any person so outraging decency should be absolutely honest in his intentions, and assured in his own mind of the truth of his own doctrines. Suppose one step further, that any set of men should undertake not only to turn Christ into ridicule publicly, but should also abuse the government and conspire to overthrow the monarchy. You would then have a case similar to that of the Christians in my day. At all events, it was believed that it was a settled plan with them to overthrow the empire, and it was for this that they were, as you call it, persecuted. For my own part, I was sorry for it, deeming in such matters it was better to take no measures so severe; but I personally had nothing to do with it. It was the fanatical zeal of the Government, who, acting without my commands, took advantage of ancient laws to punish the Christians; and this your own Tertullian will prove to you. They undoubtedly supposed that the Christians were endeavoring to create a political and social revolution,—that they were in fact Communists, as you would now call them, intent upon overthrowing the State. I confess that there was a good deal of color given to such a judgment by the conduct of the Christians. But as for myself, as I said, I was opposed to any movement against them, believing them all to be of honest purpose, though perhaps somewhat excited and fanatical."

"Why did you think that they were Communists?" I asked. "Had you any sufficient grounds for such a belief?"

"Surely; the most ample grounds in the very teachings of Christ himself. His system was essentially communistic, and nothing else. His followers and disciples were all Communists; they all lived in common, had a common purse, and no one was allowed to own anything. They were ordered to take no thought not to labor, but to live from day to day, and take no heed of the future, and lay up nothing, but sell all they had, and live like the ravens. Christ himself denounced riches constantly—not the wrong use of riches, but the mere possession of them; and said it was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to inherit the kingdom of heaven. Not so, that rich man, observe, but any rich man. So, too, his story of Lazarus and Dives turns on the same point. It does not appear that Lazarus was good, but only that he was poor; nor does it appear that Dives was bad, but only that he was rich; and when Dives in Hades prays for a drop of water, he is told that he had the good things in his lifetime, and Lazarus the evil things, and that *therefore* he is now tormented, and Lazarus comforted."

"But, surely," I answered, "it was intended to mean that Dives had not used his riches properly?"

"Nothing is said of the kind, or even intimated; for all that appears, Dives may have been a good man, and Lazarus not. The only apparent virtue of Lazarus is, that he was a beggar; the only fault of Dives, that he was rich. Do you not remember, also, the rich young man who desired to become one of his followers, and asked what he should do to be saved? and Christ told him that doing the commandments, and being virtuous and honest, was not enough; but that he must sell all that he had, and give it to the poor, and then he could follow Him, and the rich good man was very sorrowful, and went away. What does all this mean but Communism? Yes; the system He would establish was a community of goods, and He would permit no one to have possessions of his own. It was this which made his sect so feared and hated among certain classes in Rome. But, for myself, I had never any hand in any persecutions, either of Christians or others, nor was I ever aware that they were persecuted. I knew that persons were punished for political offenses who happened to be Christians; and that was all, I think, that happened. Believe me, my soul was averse from all such things, nor would I ever allow even my enemies to be persecuted, much less those who merely differed from me on moral and philosophical theses. No; I may say they differed little from me even on these points, as you may well see if you read that little diary of mine in Pannonia, wherein I was not so base as to lie to myself."

"Indeed," I cried, "that book is a most precious record of the purest and highest morality."

"'Tis a poor thing," he answered, "but sincere. I strove to act up to my best principles; but life is difficult, and man is not wise, and our opinions are often incorrect. Still, I strove to act according to my nature—to do the things which were fit for me, and not to be diverted from them by fear of any blame; to keep the divine part in me tranquil and content; and to look upon death and life, honor and dishonor, pain and pleasure, as neither good nor evil in themselves, but only in the way in which we receive them. For fame I sought not; for what is fame but a smoke that vanishes, a river that runs dry, a lamp that soon is extinguished—a tale of a day, and scarcely even so much. Therefore, it befits us not deeply to consider it, but to pass on through the little space assigned to us conformably to nature, and in content, and to leave it at last grateful for what we have received, just as an olive falls off when it is ripe, blessing nature which produced it, and thanking the tree on which it grew. So, also, it is our duty not to defile the divinity in our breast, but to follow it tranquilly and obediently as a god, saying nothing contrary to truth, and doing nothing contrary to justice. For our opinions are but running streams, flowing in various ways; but truth and justice are ever the same, and permanent, and our opinions break and cringe before the Divine powers, but strove to stand firm forever. For every accident of life there is a corresponding virtue to exercise; and if we consult the divine within us, we know what it is. As we cannot avoid the inevitable, we should accept it without murmuring; for we cannot struggle against the gods without injuring ourselves. For the good we do to others, we have our immediate reward; for the evil that others do to us, if we cease to think of it, there is no evil to us. Death is by accepting an offense, and entertaining it in our thoughts, that we increase it, and render ourselves unhappy, and veil our reason, and disturb our senses. As for our life, it should be given to proper objects, or it will not be decent in itself; for a man is the same in quality as the object that engages his thoughts. Our whole nature takes the color of our thoughts and actions. We should also be careful to keep ourselves from rash and premature judgments about men and things; for often a seeming wrong done to us is a wrong only through our misapprehension, and arising from our fault. And so, making life as honest as possible, and calmly doing our duty in the present, as the hour and the act requires, and not too curiously considering the future beyond us, standing ever erect, and believing that the gods are just, we may make our passage through this life no dishonor to the Power that placed us here. Throughout the early portion of my life, my father, Antoninus Pius,—I call him my father, for he was ever dear to me, and was like a father,—taught me to be laborious and assiduous, to be serene and just, to be sober and kind, to be brave and without envy or vanity; and on his death-bed, when he felt the shadow coming over him, he ordered the Captain of the Guard to transfer to me the golden statuette of Fortune, and gave him his last watchword of 'Equanimity.' From that day to the day when, in my turn, I left the cares of empire and of life, I ever kept that watchword in my heart—equanimity; nor do I know a better one for any man."

"Oh, tell me, for you know," I cried, "what is there behind this dark veil which we call death? You have told me of your opinions and thoughts and principles of life, here; but of that life hereafter you have not said a word. What is it?"

There was a blank silence. I looked up—the chair was empty! That noble figure was no longer there.

"Fool that I was!" I cried, "why did I discuss with him these narrow questions belonging to life and history, and leave that stupendous question unasked which torments us all, and of which he could have given the solution?"

I rose from my chair, and, after walking up and down the room several minutes with the influence of him who had left me still filling my being as a refined and delicate odor, I went to the window, pushed wide the curtains, and looked out upon the night. The clouds were broken, and through a rift of deep, intense blue, the moon was looking out on the earth. Far away, the heavy and ragged storm was hovering over the mountains, sullen and black, and I recalled the words of St. Paul:

"When the Gentiles, who have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, those having not the law are a law unto themselves, and the doers of the law shall be justified."

BABY AND MUSTARD PLAYING BALL.

A FLORIDA INCIDENT.

Noon in the tropics, blue and bright,
Under the palm-tree stands upright;
The dew of the rainbow is burned in a glare,
But it leaves a dazzle and flush in the air;
And the breath of the fragrant mouth of June

GERMANY.

The Mysterious Illness of the Crown-Prince.

Rumors of Poison---Suspicion Directed Towards the Jesuits.

Lasker on Morals in Politics.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.
DRESDEN, March 6, 1873.

The cable keeps you so well informed about European events, that your Transatlantic correspondents are forced to resort to rumors and speculations as the only means of anticipating the electric wire, and of escaping the charge of retailing threadbare news. Rumors are to public opinion what straws are to the coming storm,—they indicate the direction of the current, and are often prophetic of events to come.

A DARK SUSPICION

has seized the German mind about the cause of the protracted illness of the Crown-Prince of Prussia. Ever since his attendance at the golden wedding of the King and Queen of Saxony, in November last, he has suffered from a painful and obstinate disease. At first the assertion was credited that a cold, contracted on the railway, was the only cause of his sickness. The loyal people waited anxiously and patiently for the recovery of this universally-popular Prince. They waited for several months, and now, when they find that the malady is still upon him, though it is officially announced that he has "almost" regained his former vigor, they bethink themselves of similar instances in history, and begin to fear that their favorite Prince

WAS POISONED,

through the instrumentality of the Jesuits, during his visit to Dresden. They speak of the dinner at the palace of the Queen-Dowager as the occasion on which the holy fathers accomplished their purpose. Ever since that dinner, it is whispered, Frederick William of Prussia has felt the torturing pain gnawing at his vitals. The deed, it is claimed, was easy of accomplishment at the *fete* in question, as many of the best friends of Rome and bitterest enemies of reunited Germany have access to the Dowager's palace, and are at home not only in its drawing-rooms, but also in its cellars and kitchens.

THIS IS A CRUEL CHARGE

to make. It would be unwarrantable, without previous attempt at some sort of proof, to lay a crime of such hideous nature at the door of any men, or order of men, but the Jesuits. But I fear that to accuse these saintly brethren of so infamous a deed, even without the slightest show of direct evidence, is neither unjust to their reputation, nor inconsistent with their well-known record. The fact of the poisoning once established, there would be few impartial men who would look to any other source for the origin of the base and evil deed. As circumstances are, it cannot be denied that the disciples of Loyola have the motive for the crime, the means to commit it, and ample means to carry out the intent.

AS REGARDS THE MOTIVE,

it requires no great political sagacity to discover that the death of the Imperial Crown-Prince would be a serious blow to the unity and development of the Empire. As the Emperor of Germany, he, more than any other Prince, would make the distant relentless of the nation. In case of his death, and that of the present Emperor, a Regency would give scope and opportunity to the Ultramontanes to fish in the dark; and, out of the muddy depths, they might pull on shore, and infuse new life into, the dead carcass of Papal supremacy. Can there be a doubt about their desire to see ready intrigues to hasten the final consummation of their ambitious hopes by all means at their command?

THEY HAVE SPOKEN SO PLAINLY

upon this subject that the most incredulous must become aware of the danger. Let us sum up a portion only of this evidence.

At a recent Roman-Catholic meeting in Cologne, the speaker affirmed that "The duty devolved upon the Catholics of Germany to accord the laurel to any nation which would re-establish the rights of the Pope, even if Germania should fall weeping to the ground." The *Baierische Vaterland*, an influential newspaper of the Ultramontane party, proclaims: "We do not love your German Empire; we have never recognized it; for us it exists only as a passing cloud on the firmament," etc., etc. The Bishop of Regensburg preaches: "True laws are derived from God alone [meaning from the Pope]; our King is King only by the grace of God [meaning by the grace of the Pope, who claims to be God's substitute upon earth]; and, when Kings cease to be Kings by the grace of God, I will be one of the first to pull down the thrones." The *Civilitta Catholica*, the recognized organ of the Jesuits, promulgates the following fundamental principle: "Peace and national unity are a blessing only for that people in which is in possession of the true religion. If this last is not the case, then national discord is an incomparably smaller evil than continuance of religious error." Or, in other words, the disruption of the German Empire is imperatively demanded by the interests of the true religion. The unity of Germany is a deplorable evil as long as a Protestant Power stands at the head of public affairs.

And so I might cite Catholic authorities ad infinitum, or, for that matter, ad nauseam; there is no end to this sort of accumulative evidence, and all contributes to

THE INEVITABLE CONCLUSION

that united Germany is a thorn in the side of "the true Church," and that a revival of the political pre-eminence of the Catholic Powers of Europe, and the downfall of Protestant influence in Germany, are the only hope of Rome. And, if the death of a Protestant Prince can form even the smallest stepping-stone for the designs of ambitious Rome, will any one, acquainted with the history and nature of the Society of Jesus, doubt for a moment that the murder of this Prince would be considered a meritorious deed by its instigators? Hadrian II., the last German who ascended the Papal Throne, honestly endeavored to purify the moral atmosphere of Rome and of the Church generally. He died quite suddenly, in 1523. Rumor attributed his death to poison. On the day of his funeral, the tools of a corrupt clergy wrote upon the house-door of Hadrian's physician: "*Liberatori patriæ.*" In like a manner are the Jesuits ever ready to indorse and defend whatever agency has contributed to the interests of their order, be the means employed ever so horrible and criminal.

WHAT HAVE THESE MEN NOT DONE

to reach their final aim,—to create a universal hierarchy, with the Pope as absolute religious and political ruler, and this ruler a mere puppet in the hands of their order? During the last 300 years, these gentlemen of the long and of the short robe have been guilty of every crime and every virtue known to the laws, to conscience, and to human imagination. They have been as guilty in their virtues as in their crimes, for, in practising the former as in committing the latter, they have been alike spurred on to action solely by the selfish purposes of their order. Chameleon-like,

THEY CHANGE THEIR COLOR

with every motion. They have been atheists and zealots, defenders of the oppressed and fawning flatterers of despots; at one time enthusiastic advocates of Republicanism, at another the most loyal supporters of Royal power; full of indignant virtue when refusing absolution to the poor, misguided servant-maid, and crouching with servile flattery in the luxurious boudoir of some powerful Royal mistress; threatening one, who scarcely sinned, with the fires of Hell, and blessing the other with the promises of Heaven's best gifts, though her life, and brain, and heart were rotten to the core. Jesuits have traversed oceans and deserts to teach the Gospel to the heathen, perchance to suffer the agonies of martyrdom, at the same time and for the same ends that other members of the brotherhood have encouraged the mighty of the earth in all conceivable crimes. Jesuits have been forgers, murderers, spies, and thieves, benefactors of the poor, apostles of peace, and examples of charity and good will, all at the proper time and place, as

THE INTERESTS OF THEIR ORDER DEMANDED.

The success of this Society is their only ambition, for, unlike other members of the human race, they have neither home, family, nor friends, nor legitimate posterity. Would it be difficult to find the man in the ranks of this army to remove such an obstacle as the future Emperor of Germany? The command of the Jesuit General would meet with speedy and unconditional obedience. The first fundamental principle with his subjects is

BLIND OBEDIENCE,—

the passive, silent obedience of a corpse. "Be obedient like a corpse," is one of the most imperative provisions of the statutes of the Society of Jesus (*vide Const. Soc. J., Romæ* 1,577, *Pars VI., ch. 1, p.* 147). If the commission of a crime is demanded of a Jesuit, he must still obey. "His first duty is to obey; he is responsible for nothing." The General in Rome is the universal conscience; the whole Society is like pliable wax in his hands. An individual member dare not consider whether the act demanded of him be right or wrong; his conscience is not in his own keeping. A corpse cannot reason; it cannot resist; it can only silently obey the power that moves it. General Beks, at Rome, is the reason, the intellect, the judgment, the conscience of every individual within the order which he rules.

THE JESUITICAL SEMINARIES,

where "Gury's Compendium Theological Moralis" is the favorite text-book on morals, have thoroughly fitted all their graduates for just such deeds as rumor ascribes to them. On each succeeding 30th of May, these seminaries celebrate the feast of St. Ferdinand of Castile (Ferdinand III.), and loud is the praise of this saint, because with his own hands "he carried the firewood to the burning stake prepared for the accursed heretics." What moral distinction is there between the burning of a heretic and the poisoning of a Protestant Prince? The Jesuits are not wanting in "animus" for either crime; if they had the power, they would commit both.

The morning papers contain the welcome news that

LASKER,

the great expounder of political morality, has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to attend to-day's session of the investigating committee. Your readers have doubtless seen extracts from his famous speech in the Prussian Parliament, and will doubtless agree with me that the corruption which he exposed in connection with railroad affairs in Prussia is mere child's play compared with the stupendous frauds and monstrous bribery disclosed by the recent exposures of the American Credit Mobilier. There is much in Lasker's speech upon which a certain class of American politicians may ponder with some profit. That portion of it wherein he recites that, as a candidate for the House, he deemed it

INCOMPATIBLE WITH HIS DIGNITY AND INTEGRITY

to pledge his vote to the electors for a railroad in his district, our lobbyists and legislators will doubtless pronounce an exhibition of supreme folly, and a ridiculous climax of visionary, transcendental bosh. Another passage in his speech has earned him the flattering appellation of "the citizen without fear and without reproach."

"I have been threatened," said Lasker, "that, if I persist in making these disclosures with reference to the corruption in organizing and managing our railroads, men will be compromised who are among my political friends; that, if one is to fall, many shall fall with him. Gentlemen, I have laughed at these threats. Whoever has a good conscience need not care about these things; and if, which God may forbid, rogues have entered the circle of honest men, there is no alternative but to expel them. Decent society discards them; they are forgotten, and morality goes onward unmolested."

IT IS TRULY REFRESHING

to read such sentiments in this era of corruption and bribery. Lasker has deserved well of the people. He is justly honored as one of the most fearless and successful advocates of political and official integrity. And yet, strange as it may seem, Lasker, with all his genuine love for honesty, is not an Orthodox Christian, but a Liberal Jew. He never delivered a temperance lecture, nor has he edified a Young Men's Christian Association with the exuberance of his rhetorical genius.

E. Jussen.

TREE-PLANTING.

Ornamental Planting on the Avenues and Streets.

BY H. W. S. CLEVELAND, LANDSCAPE GARDENER.

In selecting trees for street-planting, reference should be had not alone to the intrinsic characteristics of the trees themselves, but to the probable future destiny of the situation they are to occupy. In Chicago, as in all the growing cities of the West, the business quarters are continually trenching upon the streets of residences, and trees are out of the question on the side-walks of business thoroughfares. It is, of course, impossible, in all cases, to predict with certainty the fate of many of the streets; but, of a great number, it requires no prophet to foresee that, before the time required for the finest and most desirable trees to arrive at maturity, the pleasant residences they were destined to adorn will have given place to the shops, warehouses, or offices, in whose presence they will only be regarded as intruders. In such cases it is obviously the part of wisdom to plant only such trees as are of rapid growth, and will yield the best return of shade and verdure for the comparatively short term of their existence. Such trees are also, for the most part, those which are least attractive at maturity, and therefore can be spared, when necessary, with least feelings of regret.

Of trees of this class, which attain large sizes, the best, as well as the most available for this locality, are the silver-maple, cottonwood, silver-poplar, American linden, and white ash. The two last-named, however, are deserving very high rank as street-trees for permanent occupation. The others are too well-known to require any setting forth of their merits. The silver-maple is the most rapid-growing of its species, and often assumes a graceful form, though it is much more apt to become distorted, under the influence of high winds, than the sugar-maple, which is of much slower growth. The objection to the silver poplar is its tendency to throw up suckers from its roots, which, in the country, becomes a serious evil, but is of less consequence in the city. The tree grows very rapidly, and the pure, downy white of the under side of the leaves, contrasting with the dark, glossy green of the upper surface, renders it an attractive object, especially when agitated by the wind.

Besides these, there are some trees which may well be recommended for such temporary use, but which never attain sufficient size to adapt them for permanent use as street trees. Of these I should give the first place to the long-lived, or sal-leaved maple, better known in some places as the box-elder. It is a fast-growing, small tree, 20 or 25 feet in height, with dense foliage, of a rich green color, and with a broad, spreading head. Specimens of it may be seen in the grounds of the Chicago University and at Lincoln Park, which prove, by their healthy growth, that they do not find the climate to disagree with them. The golden-ash and the mountain-ash may be placed in the same list,—neither of them ever attaining the rank of large trees, but becoming, in a few years, attractive ornaments to the wayside.

On streets and avenues which may reasonably be expected to continue for an indefinite time out of the reach of business-traffic, and occupied only for residence-purposes, it is desirable not only to exercise more care in selecting trees, but a more elaborate preparation for their reception, and, if possible, such a mutual agreement among property-owners as may result in a continued unity of design, which alone can insure such dignity and elegance as are desirable. The interesting and beautiful trees of all sorts and sizes, which is commonly seen, is as destructive of all such effect as would be the furnishing of a room with chairs, tables, book-cases, &c., picked up at hazard, some of walnut, some of mahogany, some of maple; unexceptionable individually it may be, but devoid of elegance as a whole, and exciting only an uncomfortable sense of incongruity and utter want of taste. A street should, on the same principle, preserve a unity of design in its character as a whole, and nothing can contribute so much to this as a judicious selection and arrangement of the trees which should comprise its chief ornament. Let me not be understood as saying that no variety is admissible in street-planting. On the contrary, variety is no less desirable here than elsewhere; but the effect of variety can never be secured by indiscriminate mixtures, however attractive the individual components may be. Most people who think at all about the matter have their favorites among trees, and are very apt to think no others are worth planting; but the most beautiful trees are only seen to best advantage by judicious contrast with others of a different character. Probably not one man in a hundred, in passing along such a street as Wabash avenue, ever thinks of the trees, or notices what varieties are planted there, though, if he were describing the street to one who had never seen it, he would mention its trees as one of its most attractive features. But if, instead of such a miscellaneous mixture as now prevails, a regular design had been observed of planting several blocks with trees of a single variety, but marking the four corners where other streets crossed with individual trees of a quite distinct character of form or foliage, then changing to another and decidedly different kind, and adopting also some slight change in the form of setting, it would be impossible for any but a very dull person to pass through it without being impressed with the evidence of tasteful design, and also with the agreeable sense of variety afforded by the complete change of character created by the use of different trees. There is hardly any limit to the changes that might be thus secured by the proper use of no greater variety of trees than may now be found on that street; and such an arrangement would force itself upon people's attention by the very sense of pleasant surprise, whereas nobody notices the difference between individual trees when mixed indiscriminately.

It is, of course, not worth while, in a newspaper-article, to go into details of methods of arrangement, especially as no probability exists of any action by which the execution of any extended design could be secured. But, before speaking of desirable trees for street-planting, let me speak of the preparation of the soil, which should be made before planting any tree on the streets of Chicago. It is commonly thought to be very generous treatment of a tree to dig a hole for it rather larger than the length of its roots, and fill in around it, when planting, with rich earth. But only a very small portion of the roots will remain within that narrow space, and, to insure the vigorous growth which alone can render the tree an object of beauty, the whole ground around it should be thoroughly trenched and enriched, so as to invite the roots to ramble freely and find nourishment in every direction. In such a soil, or rather no soil, as generally underlies Chicago, the best preparation for tree-planting would be to dig a trench the whole length of the space to be planted, and the width of the space between the street-curbing and the plank or stone sidewalk, and carry away at least one-half of the earth that was taken out, mixing the remainder with rich loam, and strengthening the whole with a liberal mixture of thoroughly-rotted manure, or, better yet, with the blood and bone manure manufactured by the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, who send annually to the distant Southern States enriching material enough to convert all Chicago into a garden, while we continue to groan over our poor soil. Supposing the space between the street-curbing and the paved portion of the sidewalk to be 6 feet wide, if the whole front of a lot were dug out to the depth of 3 feet, and enriched as above, and the trees then planted, it is safe to say that the rate of their growth would be doubled, and the luxuriance and rich color of the foliage would be proportionally increased. If such preparation were made beforehand, the holes for planting need only be large enough to allow the roots to assume their natural position, in which they should be carefully arranged, and the earth worked in among them by hand. It will be seen that I am speaking now of nursery trees, and not of such large specimens as are brought in from the forest, with frozen balls of earth, which are desirable only where immediate effect of presence of trees is required, without much regard to development of individual characteristics. For permanent results an elm of 3 feet and 3 inches diameter, taken from a nursery with abundance of roots, and carefully planted, will be found preferable to one of twice the size, brought from the forest, with all possible care in its removal; and, in ten years from the time of planting, it will be a finer tree.

After planting, the health and vigor of the tree will be greatly promoted if the ground around it is protected from being trampled on, by some kind of guard, which will have the effect of mulching. In Paris, this is effected by a platform of open iron-work surrounding each tree, and extending on each side far enough to cover the roots. It might be easily, cheaply, and neatly done by a carpenter, with slats nailed on and across, half an inch apart, which would admit the water passing through, and, at the same time, shade the ground and keep it loose.

The fast-growing trees I have named as desirable where only a temporary shade is required, do not need such preparation of the soil as the longer-lived trees, which are preferable for permanent occupation. The cotton-wood and poplar will grow in mere sand, as may be seen abundantly where they are growing wild on the lake-shore; but the elm, ash, linden, hard-maple, and horse-chestnut require rich soil, and, when we reflect that, if provided with proper nourishment, these trees may become living monuments of nearly, or quite, two centuries, it does not seem an object to shrink from the labor of preparation, which may be done in two or three days.

HER LIFE AND MINE.

To-morrow will come, and the sun may shine,
And the heavens be blue, and the day divine;
And the earth and the sea may sing welcome to
Of the glory and joy of the summer weather.
Let it come with the sun, or come with the shower,
It will bring in its round the fateful hour
That I promised to yield to a wife's sweet claims
My life's fierce joys and its fevered aims.

To-morrow will come; and yet, and yet,
I tremble to see you golden sun set;
I tremble to see the dim starlight strengthen;
I tremble to see the gray shadows lengthen,
And to see the last lights burn low in the sky,
And the shades and the gloome of earth magnify;
More than all, I tremble to ask my soul why
It should shrink from a day that with Heaven should vie.

Her life into mine, like a soft moonbeam
That kisses the breast of a sullied stream,
To-morrow shall fall; and God only knows whether
These lives, so unlike, shall mingle together.
Her's chaste and sweet as the Seraphim's dream;
Mine, so defiled it would almost seem
They never could blend, more than oil with the sea,
Though they flowed on together through eternity.

She will yield on the morrow her snow-white life,
With its gentle aims and its sinless strife;
Her heart's first love, so deep and tender,
And her rich, young years, unto me she'll render.
And I, in return, shall give her ——, ah! What?
I'll the evils that fall to the sinner's lot,
A guilty love, and a heart that's dead,
Where the impulse of youth hath never a part.

When to-morrow shall come, and in the dread calm,
As we stand before angels and man, palm to palm,
While the low wedding-chants high over us hover,
O, then will my soul its full shame discover!
And when her soft lips shall tremble and say,
"In sickness, in health, in death—and alway!"
Humbled, abashed, by her pure, sweet trust,
My spirit shall fall at her feet in the dust.

Perhaps she would lift it; but then her white hands
Would gather the dust and the stains of the sands.
O, women who stand with men at the altar!
Your pure, sweet lips would tremble and falter
Did their sin-stained lives lie open like scrolls,
Or an angel in waiting stand weighing your souls;
Yours, mounting up wards, as it unto God,—
Theirs, sinking down, like the dark, foul clod.

CHICAGO. CORNIE LAWS ST. JOHN.

Wolf-Hunting in Russia.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* gives a lively account of wolf-hunting, which is one of the favorite sports in the interior of Russia where the animals have not disappeared before advancing civilization. At some abnormal hour between night and morning you are aroused by a vigorous shake and a hoarse admonition to "tumble up and look sharp about it, for there's no time to lose." You make a hasty toilet, and, sallying forth, see in front of your hut, in the dim light of the coming dawn, a huge, dark, shapeless mass, which, as your eyes get used to the darkness, assumes the form of a broad, heavy, three-horse sledge with very high sides, not unlike an enormous washing tub, around which flit three or four spectral figures with lanterns—the fitful glare making their grim bearded faces look grimmer and less human than ever. Guns, ammunition, haversacks, etc., are stowed away in the bottom of the conveyance; and last, but not least, a young pig, protesting against his abduction with a loudness and fluency that would do honor to a Hyde Park meeting. All being now ready, the hunters squeeze themselves into their places, the driver shakes his reins with a wild whoop, and away we go into the darkness. Mile after mile of the frozen waste goes by like a dream, till at length the spectral shadows of the forest begin to gather round us, and the squeals of our unlucky pig (whose ears one of our party is now pinching vigorously) begin to be answered by another sound, which no one who has once heard it will easily forget—not the long melancholy howl wherewith a supperless wolf may be heard bemoaning himself on the outskirts of our village any night in the week, but the quick, snarling cry of one who sees his food coming and wishes to hasten to it. And there they come at last, the gaunt, wiry, slouching fellows, with their bushy tails and flat, narrow heads, and yellow, shifty, murderous eyes. Crack! the foremost of the pack rolls over on his side, kicking convulsively; but the rest gallop on unheeding. Crack! crack! and two more fall dead, blotting the snow with smear of dull crimson. Some of the boldest pursuers swarm up to the sledge, and attempt to leap over its projecting sides, while we pound their heads with the butt ends of our pieces, and chop their paws with hatchets, and slash them across the eyes with hunting knives, the two hindmost of our party meanwhile blazing away over our shoulders as fast as they can load. And so, for a time, the running fight goes fiercely on, making altogether a very striking tableau. But "the pace is too stiff to last," as our leader remarks with a knowing grin. A run at full speed through deep snow tries even a grown wolf too severely to be continued beyond a certain time; and in face of a stout resistance the beast's inherent cowardice is sure to come to the surface sooner or later. Already three or four gaunt, shaggy veterans, who have probably had a good supper over night, begin to hang back as if doubting the wisdom of risking their lives for a hypothetical breakfast. The speed of the rest slackens by degrees; and at length the whole pack drop off as if by tacit agreement, leaving us to pursue our way unmolested. As we emerge again upon the open plain, across which the first beams of the rising sun are just beginning to fall, we see the last of our grim followers slinking like a belated spectre into the gloomy shadows of the forest which we have quitted.

A WORTHY TRIBUTE.

A Testimonial to the White Star Line —Presentation to Capt. Thompson.

From the Liverpool Daily Telegraph, March 7.

The steamers of the White Star Company and their commanders are becoming not only famous for their fast passages, but for the number of lives which they have saved in the Atlantic during the past twelve months, and yesterday, at a meeting of the Local Marine Board, Mr. Shallcross presiding, there being present Mr. Philip Nelson, Capt. Judkins, Mr. T. E. Lemon, Mr. J. Phillips, Mr. H. J. Ward, and Mr. W. Killey, a splendid gold chronometer, chain, and appendages, was presented to Capt. W. H. Thompson, of the White Star Company's steamer Republic, as a recognition from President Grant and the United States Government of his gallant and heroic conduct in saving the lives of the crew of the brig Mountain Eagle, which was abandoned at sea on the 8th of January, 1872. The circumstances of the rescue of the crew of this vessel were published at the time of the disaster; but although the affair has been so long in abeyance, the Government of the United States have not been unmindful of the humane conduct of the captain of the White Star steamer.

Mr. Shallcross, in making the presentation, said it was his pleasing duty to have to present to Capt. Thompson a very valuable recognition of his humane and seamanlike conduct from the Government of the United States. At the present time, perhaps, more than any other, the duty they had to perform just then had a significance, and it was also gratifying to him to know that in the Mercantile Marine of this country there were men who had not lost all feelings of humanity. After alluding to the terrible catastrophe which lately occurred in the Downs, and which was an exceptional event so far as the exhibition of a lack of humanity went, he said all nations appeared desirous to acknowledge the gallant conduct and bravery of the sailor, and under all circumstances he deserved it; but there was no nation who more readily recognized kindness, heroism, and humanity at sea than America. He had, therefore, great pleasure in presenting to Capt. Thompson, in the name of the President of the United States, a magnificent timepiece as a reward for saving the crew of the Mountain Eagle. He (Mr. Shallcross) might just state that there was no unnecessary risk in rescuing the men, but still there was no want of humanity. The brig Mountain Eagle, when she was fallen in with by the Oceanic, was bound from Jersey, United States, to Portland, with a cargo of coal, was in a sinking condition, and Capt. Thompson was not the man to pass by and leave them to perish. The crew consisted of nine hands, and they had been thirty-five hours at work at the pumps; and, in consequence of five out of nine being frostbitten, they had all been taken to the poophouse,—having given up pumping,—where they were found when the Oceanic bore down upon them. They had saved nothing but what they stood in, and when on board the Oceanic they were treated in the most honorable manner both by the Captain, the officers, the crew, and the passengers. They were supplied with clothes, &c., and everything that was necessary towards their comfort. Mr. Shallcross, in concluding, stated that the Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society had presented Capt. Thompson with their gold medal; the silver medal had been awarded to the second officer, who had charge of the boat which went to the rescue of the crew of the Mountain Eagle, and a sovereign to each of the seamen who manned the boat. If Capt. Thompson chose, the Board would indorse his papers, and send them up for approbation to the Board of Trade. The watch, he might state, bore the following inscription: "Presented by the President of the United States to Capt. W. H. Thompson, in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the crew of the American ship Mountain Eagle, on the 8th January, 1873." The watch had been forwarded by the English Ambassador in Washington to Earl Granville, who forwarded it to the President of the Board of Trade, by whom it was transmitted to the Local Marine Board. He (Mr. Shallcross) hoped that Capt. Thompson would long live to enjoy the happiness which always attends the performance of such humane and gallant conduct. [Hear, hear.]

Capt. Thompson, in acknowledging the presentation of the testimonial, said he did not value it so much for its intrinsic value, or for the inscription which was upon it, but because it carried with it many pleasant and feeling associations. He felt in what he had done that he was simply carrying into practice the words of our great naval Captain, who said, "England expected every man to do his duty." He had great pleasure in accepting the testimonial, and he might just state, as the senior commander of the White Star Line of Steamers, that during the year the vessels of that Company, namely, the Adriatic, Baltic, and Atlantic, had saved no less than one hundred lives at sea. The American Congress had recognized the gallant conduct of the Captain and crew of the Atlantic, and he (Capt. Thompson) would conclude by saying that he should always do the same as he had hitherto done. [Hear, hear.]

Capt. Thompson, having been congratulated by the gentlemen present, immediately retired, and the proceedings terminated.

A WINTER WEDDING.

(AT CHISELHURST CHURCH, JAN. 9, 1873.)
By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

It fled away in a clang of bells,
A knell to the ear;
On the wings of the blast that sinks and swells,
That bold, weak, fate-struck, suffering soul,
Whom Christ wash clean, and God make whole!
And we stand in the light of two happy faces,
Two happy hearts whom our hearts embraces;
And we hear the peaceful organ's sound,
And the angry storm sweep harmless round;
Blessed is the bridegroom though the heavens are dun;
Blessed is the bride whom no sun shines on.

Mayhap, some wandering angels say,
Stop and say,
As through the gloom they carry away,
That bodiless spirit to Him who knows—
He only—whither the spirit goes:
"God give them all that the dead man lacked
(As men dare judge him) in thought, word, act;
Deny them all that to him was given,
Lest earth's doors, opened, shut doors of heaven;"
Blessed is the bridegroom without or land;
Blessed is the bride with the ring on her hand.

Peal, ye joy-bells, peal through the rain,
Pealing rain!
God makes happiness, God makes pain:
Summer and Winter a good tree grown,
A strong soul strengthens through weal and woes.
"Be not afraid," says the wild sobbing wind;
"Weep," sigh the clouds, "but the blue is behind."
Blessed is the bridegroom under shower or sun,
Blessed is the bride whom Love's light shines on.

Count de Beauregard.

When Napoleon III. died, one of his sons was in New York City on his way to the Pacific coast, to improve his fortunes, and a Paris paper has just given some news of him in a letter from himself. Louis Napoleon Jerome Howard is the son of Louis Bonsparte and Miss Howard; was born in London, in 1847, and created, by his father, Count de Beauregard. Napoleon III. gave Miss Howard the chateau de Beauregard in 1858. On her death the chateau fell into the possession of the Count de Beauregard. He was well educated by his father, and fought in the late Franco-Prussian war. He lately sold the property for 750,000 francs, and determined to settle in America. He has had bad luck already, as the following letter from him indicates:

"I landed in New York after a very pleasant voyage, and had a splendid time of three days in the imperial city of the new world, which, if it is not like Paris, in many respects surpasses our great metropolis. Then I left for the West, in a magnificent sleeping-car, the unwonted luxury of which enabled me for the first time in my life to sleep soundly on the cars. I thought it was very nice; but the waking was terrible; for, in the morning, when I dressed, I found that my heavy waistcoat had been cut open, and that the 91,000 franc bills which I had sewed in there had been abstracted therefrom. I was beyond Buffalo when I ascertained that my money was gone."

A Grand Safety Hotel.

From the New York Tribune.

A grand hotel is a good thing, but a grand safety hotel, which could satisfactorily insure its guests against being roasted, would be a better. A correspondent suggests a structure built with a large space above, to be called the safety gallery, running along the upper story, with stairways leading to it from different parts of the house. This should open out by a doorway upon an iron bridge, ten feet wide, strong, and entirely fire-proof, and crossing the street to a building owned by the hotel proprietors. This building should have a square roof, with a balustrade around it—a roof made strong enough to hold a large number of people. There should also be a direct stairway down to the lower room through the inside. Here the baggage could be taken, and here the guests carefully sheltered until all danger was over. Our correspondent thinks that a hotel built on this plan would be a great success, and would relieve a sense of insecurity which is a disagreeable peculiarity of greatly crowded hotels.

VOICE AND FACE.

"You have succeeded. I have failed. What is your secret?"

"Reality. The heart must have known the joy and the sorrow it would reveal."

"And I, you would say, dwelling in the clear cold heights of intellectual and æsthetic culture, can know nothing of the great multitude who have not yet begun to climb, only to look upward—the great unwashed, who, you affirm, suffer and rejoice equally with the clean and godly."

"Yes. I am only a woman, a woman of the people, but the darkness and silence make me audacious. Learn the joy of great suffering, of struggling against great odds, of finding out how much you can endure; then out of your own soul write the message that shall touch the secret heart of humanity."

"You are eloquent to-night, and incomprehensible as ever. Why will you not trust me with your past as well as with your present?"

"Because my present means bread-and-butter for myself and my children, and I am grateful to you for your kind and friendly criticism; my past means—nothing—to you—or any other."

The fragment of conversation drifted in to me through the darkness that settled down on the broad balconies of the Narragansett, hiding the scattered groups only dimly visible through the thick-gathering mist.

Who were the speakers? New-comers, of course; half a hundred by the last boat.

Then I began to create out of my brain and the voice the woman it belonged to. The man's voice had nothing salient about it, simply smooth and conventional, suggestive of good-breeding and refinement, nothing more; the woman's was individual in modulation as well as intonation; there was always a possible parenthesis, if not a second chapter. She must be brave, tender, and true. I could stake my life on that just from the quality of tone—so sweet, so pure, so firm. I determined to watch every group as they came through the drawing-room when the supper-bell rang.

I mused, speculated, slept. When I awoke, the parlor and the balconies were deserted; the mist had changed to a pelting rain, and the distant hum of voices and clattering of dishes spoke of supper. I was ravenous enough, but consoled myself with the thought that I should certainly know the manner of the woman such a voice belonged to.

An extra table for the new arrivals: a stout lady with three blonde daughters, all negatives except as to size; an ancient damsel, suggesting Betsy Trotwood; Raynor, a well-known litterateur, with his pretty wife; a little fair-haired girl (with her a lady with soft white curls—her grandmother probably; I could not see her face); a party of Southerners, fussy and pretentious, not the genuine article; and a score more, not one of whom could by possibility be my unknown.

The more I thought of it the more it annoyed me, for it was always a favorite study of mine to interpret character by the voice. I am rarely deceived. Handwriting is not a sure test; it is always more or less artificial and imitative. But the voice is more of a traitor than the face even. Vulgarity or refinement, frivolity or earnestness, coldness or tenderness, blunt perception or over-sensitiveness—every one of these betrays itself in intonation even in a single phrase. I grumbled myself to bed, with a fresh twinge of my old enemy the gout, vowing next year to go to the mountains and get rid of the everlasting fog and rain of the Narragansett. Three days the storm lasted; three days I was prisoner in my room.

An entire new set of faces at the breakfast-table when I made my appearance: no chance now of solving the mystery. Even Raynor had gone, and I might have asked him; I was almost sure he was the other speaker. Either the gout or the disappointment spoiled my temper; everything was detestable about the place. John Reed promised to come down for Sunday. I drove to the depot for him at sunset, resolved to return to the city with him on Monday.

No John. Of course not. A crowd twice as large as the omnibuses could accommodate. I was hurrying away, in my selfishness, lest I should be asked to take some one in with me. I so detest strangers; but as I turned Bess' head I caught sight of the little girl I had seen the previous week with her grandmother; a little lame boy with crutches stood by her. Children always attract me, and it was, I hope, something better than a whim that made me ask if any one were coming for them. A gentle voice replied, "Mamma has gone for a carriage. We are going to the Narragansett, but Christie cannot walk."

Children are always friends with me, and we were on the best possible terms, when a deeply veiled figure, with a light, elastic step, full of grace and vigor, approached.

"Oh, mamma, you have not got a carriage? What shall we do?" cried the little ones.

Without giving her time to reply, I hastened to place mine at her disposal, assuring her that it was no inconvenience, as I also was going to the Narragansett, and her little boy might take cold waiting. I have always been glad that I did the right thing before she spoke; had I waited till afterward, I should never have felt sure of my motives.

"Thank you. There has been some mistake. I accept your kind offer gladly for my little boy's sake."

The voice!

Was there ever a clearer case of virtue its own reward? The best things in life always do happen, and never come by seeking. Having found her, I was content to ride in silence. The little boy engrossed her attention, so she did not speak again until we reached the house; then a quiet "Thank you," and a disappearance too quick for me to catch even a glimpse of her face.

Supper-time—the children and their mother in the vacant seats at my table. Soft white curls, but not a grandmother. The face was that of a woman scarce 25. Was it a blank or a mystery? I scanned it closely. Clear, well-defined features; broad, low forehead; dark eyebrows; long lashes, throwing so deep a shadow that the color of the eyes was not to be hastily determined. In repose the face made me think of the Sphinx, with its grand, self-contained aspect; there seemed over a veil between you and it.

Was it a face that knew no passion, had never been moved from its quiet calm? or had fierce storms swept over it and left the stillness of desolation? A slight compression about the lips suggested an acquired firmness in its lines. The mouth should have been mobile and flexible; instead, it was hard and stern, except when addressing her children. Then the sweetness and tenderness that slumbered in the voice played about the sensitive mouth; and I, a dreary old bachelor, thought what a treasure that woman's love might be, and wondered what manner of man she had for a husband.

Days and weeks wore away. Mrs. King and her children remained through all the changes of the season. The little boy was benefited by the air and sea-bathing. No one could say they knew her very well; in fact, no one knew anything about her. She received parcels by express, and always mailed her own letters. Some called her proud and reserved, others found her affable and entertaining; the men raved about her peculiar beauty; their wives thought it affected to read editorials, and not at all womanly to have decided opinions on the questions of the day. All the children in the house adored her. One after another, each had shared the charmed privacy of her room as invited guest of the little lame boy. Such stories as mamma told; such lovely, quaint belongings that made a living home of the four bare walls of their room; such delicious fruits and flowers lavished on her darling that he might make others happy in the giving!

Let no one knew whence she came, her antecedents, or incidents. We were better friends than the rest through little Christie, who was my daily companion in my rides. He was a strange, Paul Dombeyish child, sitting with his little hands folded in his lap, looking away into the distance to landscapes farther off than the rocks and islands that bounded our seaward view.

We were neither of us much given to talk, and that little was usually assertive rather than interrogative. One day, however, my curiosity got the better of my judgment and good-breeding, and I said, "Christie, is your father coming soon?"

The child replied, "I never had my except my Father in heaven. I say my prayers to."

For a week afterward I lost my little companion. It was intangible, but the wall of separation between the mother and myself grew thicker and colder. My heart fairly ached with mortification and chagrin, for I am a harmless old bachelor. After a while she seemed to feel so too, and the ice melted enough for her to see that I meant no harm, and for me to feel she trusted me again.

Yet there was ever a reserve the most audacious could not trespass upon. What she gave out was from the intellect only. I think I never met a woman so versatile in conversation, so thoroughly well read on all subjects—everything discussed in a general way, without any tinge of personality or anything to suggest where, when, or with whom she had acquired her varied information—so quiet, so unostentatious: ever the sought, never the seeker.

I think we had been together about six weeks; I had not advanced a step further, and was beginning to doubt myself and my theory. There was only the voice and the rare tremulousness of the lips, that ought to have been full and red instead of tightly closed. It was a little thing to build upon, and I was half inclined to call myself an old fool for dreaming idle fancies about a woman who was hard, cold, brilliant as an icicle—

Faultily faultless, icily regular, splendidly null,
Dead perfection—no more.

The night of our grand hop Mrs. King made her appearance for a few minutes only, a quaint picture, in her velvet vest and snowy laces; the soft white curls—strange frame-work for that young face—made her seem like some powdered beauty of King Louis' time. Her little girl danced like a fairy, and was so happy, so petted, that her mother left her to enjoy herself while she sought her little boy's room to see if he slept.

I grew weary watching the dancers, and stepped out on the balcony, pacing back and forth farther and farther till I rounded the corner. Far away I thought I discerned a woman's figure bowed helplessly, the face buried in the hands, just visible in the shadow.

I am always a privileged character, an old man, and a doctor too. I thought it might be pretty Mrs. Harwood, whose baby was so ill, and drew near to comfort her, laying my hand upon her shoulder. She started, raised her face. It was Mrs. King. Oh, such a face! No need now to ask if misery and pain had been at work; no need to ask if that cold exterior hid a warm, throbbing heart. Trouble, sorrow, anguish beyond words to paint, were written on that face; on the quivering lips an eternity of bitter memories, of more bitter forebodings, was imprinted.

"Ah, my poor, poor child," I said, "forgive me! I do not ask your secret; let me help you to bear it." I folded her in my arms, and she laid her weary head, with its snowy crown, damp with the mist and her tears, upon my heart as

BUILDING.

Experiences of the People who Rebuilt Chicago.

Among the Architects---Their Peculiarities ---How Contracts are Made.

The Plan, and How It Is Carried Out.

Interesting Facts About the Work of Stone-Cutting.

The Pains, Perils, and Pleasures of a Building Enterprise.

The departure of the City of Chicago, during the year 1871, in a chariot of fire, was an event which not only the citizens of the devoted town, but the whole of the civilized world, appeared to regard as an unparalleled disaster. The wiping out of the whole of the material wealth of a great metropolis was indeed an event for which we as a community were unprepared; and if the enormity of the calamity was not brought home to us at once, it was principally because we lost our homes simultaneously with our city.

There have not been wanting many to illustrate the extraordinary gain to the city consequent upon the fire. While many pulpits clearly demonstrated that the fire was a consequence of the laxity of our moral code, the daily papers that it was the immediate result of faulty construction, and one obscure journal that the Internationals were responsible for it, the architectural and contracting fraternities have reaped an abundant harvest. Property-owners have gained by it. The site of the New Jerusalem Church on Adams street has risen in value greatly. A very large number of unspeakably second-class boarding-houses on Wabash avenue have given place to some good and substantial marble-front edifices.

And, above all, a great many gentlemen of various means have become the owners of large, and in some cases substantial, buildings. It is true that they have achieved this wonderful pre-eminence at great expense to themselves. It is true that many of them have spent sleepless nights over their unlocked-for position. It is even estimated that if the sleepless nights they spent were consecutive, a whole dismal decade could be constructed out of them.

HOW IT BEGAN.

When a man takes it into his head that he has a lot, unencumbered with mortgage or building, then he is to be pitied. Just after the fire, many of our distinguished citizens found themselves in just this predicament. They owned lots, but there was nothing upon them of any particular value, except brickbats and cinders, and the market was so completely glutted with these commodities that they were not salable property. It being a necessity that buildings should be promptly erected to meet the demand, many substantial gentlemen were thrown into the sleepless condition alluded to by a desire to build. Many of them had built before, and knew something of the labor they undertook. Others had not, and do these the future had opened out an entirely new set of possibilities. "To own a building—to rent it—to pay for it, and enjoy the balance," were words of such portent that Hamlet's soliloquy faded into insignificance before it. As it was then, so, with certain modifications, is it to-day. The man who builds is a creature tormented by more furies than the miserable Orestes. The want of money pursues him with unrelenting scourge. The fear of making an error looms up in the witching hour, and shadowy outlines of fraudulent contractors hurrying from beneath the falling walls of unfinished buildings people his dreams with phantoms, by the aids of which the actual assistant of the Town Collector is a symbol of perennial peace and quietude.

RAISING THE MONEY.

But when the family have contended that its head owes a duty to society, and that that duty is the immediate erection upon such a lot as he owns of a fine four-story and basement stone-front building, there is really nothing for the poor man to do but obey its mandates, and commence building at once. His title to the lot is clearer than anything else in his mind. He certainly owns that, if he owns nothing else. And, on general principles, he does own nothing else—nothing that will enable him to put a handsome building upon it. His lot is a valuable one, perhaps. It may be worth $25,000, or perhaps more. On the strength of this he applies to a loan agent, states his case, and wishes to borrow money. The agent satisfies himself of the value of the property, and agrees to let him have the worth of it on a loan, on the execution of a mortgage, the money to be forthcoming as it is needed. The agent agrees to let him have this full amount at a high rate of interest. Our friend supposes that $20,000 will scarcely cover his wants; he may want three times that amount before his structure is completed. The loan agent tells him that when this much is expended a mortgage of some kind on the building will secure more, in proportion to the value of the building. Thus by instalments the money is raised to complete the structure—or is ready to be raised when needed.

SECURING AN ARCHITECT.

Having satisfied himself beyond the possibility of a change of mind that he wants a building, and that the sooner he is in possession of it the better for his peace of mind and the harmony of his domestic relations, the landed proprietor betakes him to an architect—a professional gentleman whose fundamental principle is to regard every rival architect an ignorant, worthless fellow whose smattering of knowledge is calculated only to deceive. The architect generally is a man of smooth speech to a client, but intolerant of everybody calling himself an architect. Of the representatives of the profession in Chicago, it is only fair to say that as a class they are refined, cultivated, pleasant, and enterprising—to all who do not infringe upon their domain. They never see any merit in another architect's work, sharing with artists the peculiar faculty of discovering flaws in their fellows' composition. When a building designed by Mr. A settles, then B, C, and the balance of the alphabet mark down one score against him, shrug their shoulders and say "He is no architect." When B gets himself into difficulty by reason of weak piers, instantly the fraternity denounces him as a fraud, and when C's building becomes a scandal for the press to comment on, the fraternity solace the miserable designer by telling him that, for an amateur, his mistake would be inexcusable, every architect's apprentice having more sense than to risk such a wretched material or to run up such a fire-trap.

To one of these gentlemen, we hesitatingly introduce our ambitious friend, who wishes to have his name in letters of stone, high above the sidewalk, for coming generations to admire.

The first step he undertakes is to tell the architect that he intends to erect a building, specifying its purpose—for offices, let us suppose. He furnishes the dimensions of his lot, say 45x100 feet, and suggests that he wishes it laid out in the most profitable manner, and with the least possible expense.

THE FIRST SKETCH.

And here he generally falls into a grievous error, against which he should be cautioned. The architect hears what he has to say, and promises to give him on such a day a set of preliminary drawings, which being executed in pencil can be altered and modified at pleasure. On viewing these preliminary sketches, the owner fancies he can improve upon them. Perhaps the style of building is too showy for his purposes, and so he tells the architect. Perhaps the cost is a trifle higher than a man of his means can afford, and he mildly declares himself in favor of something cheaper. In the design for the internal arrangement he has some quite original suggestions to make. He does not want to be a slave to fashion, but would prefer to have the offices arranged on some new principle, and so novel is his principle occasionally that the architect looks at him aghast, and says it will not do. Well for him if he takes the advice of his experienced director, for many men have not the crudest idea of laying out offices. And this desire for novelty is not only a weak exhibition of personal vanity, but is sometimes detrimental to the builder's own interests. He wishes for something that will shock a tenant, and will, in the possibly near future, render his structure utterly unsalable. It sometimes happens that the architect, in cautioning his client against such extravagance, incurs his displeasure, and the latter disappears without paying him his fee for "preliminary drawings," which is 1 per cent of the cost of the buildings.

Sometimes a client will eye the sketches dubiously and say that there is something about them he does not like, but cannot tell what it is. The architect promises to modify the first or draw an entirely new set, and, upon presenting them for inspection, his client approves of them, with or without further change. Having accepted the plans here roughly blocked out, the architect charges nothing for them, but, considering that he is employed for the work, elaborates his rough drawing into a larger plan.

Let it be understood that our friend of the compass and ruler does not take it for granted that he is competing for a plan against some others, unless such is declared to be the condition previous to starting. Tell him frankly whether he is competing or whether he is working for you, or he will turn round upon you for his pay, and so will all his competitors, with every argument on his side and theirs also. If he learns of this beforehand he will generally enter the lists boldly, but not otherwise. He cannot afford to waste his time any more than a lawyer; nor can he give you instruction gratis when a distinguished lecturer charges $200 an hour for his counsel.

THE WORKING-DRAWINGS.

Satisfied of your good faith, the architect prepares his "working drawings," making them upon a scale of 4 feet to the inch, which is a convenient size for "figuring" upon. His working drawings are nearly a dozen in number, being: a basement plan, first floor, second floor, third floor, fourth floor, and, when necessary, a fifth floor; a front elevation, rear elevation, side elevation, and section. Then he makes diagrams for the different classes of work. There is a diagram for the iron contractor, known as "iron-diagram;" a "stone diagram" for the stone-cutter, and a distinct list of "specifications" for each department, setting forth size, quality, and the rest of the thousand and one requisites over which the contractor puzzles on his piece of dirty paper.

Supposing that the owner now comes to the conclusion that he has received all the outside help required, he can dismiss the architect by paying him his percentage, and wind up by letting the contracts himself, the architect's dues, after getting everything into shape, would be 2½ per cent for a dwelling-house or residence building of any kind, and 1½ per cent for stores or offices, the charges being based, until an actual estimate has been made, upon the proposed cost of the work. These estimates are never supposed to be exact until the contracts are awarded, nor are they by any means binding upon the architect.

THE BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT.

If you propose to dismiss the architect at this juncture, you do him an injustice, especially if, by means of hard toil and constant success, he has achieved a reputation. Tell him what your intention is before he furnishes the preliminary sketch, for, if he be an architect of long standing, he will decline to work for you. His argument is sound. He says: "If I furnish you with these drawings, I am the architect of the building, and as such the outside world will hold me responsible for the success of the building. If I am to act as superintendent of the erection, I am willing to assume the responsibility; but, if some third party is to do the superintending, and I am to take the responsibility of his ignorance or dishonesty, then I am at a disadvantage. I decline your proposition. I must do all or nothing. I cannot afford to risk the good name I have earned at such expense. Go to some young irresponsible, hungry young chaps who never undertook a big job in their lives. They'll be only too glad of the percentage, and I would not like to rob them of it."

And though the last bit of sarcasm would be characteristic, there would be a great deal of horse sense in his refusal. If he is a good architect, let him finish what he has commenced; if he is a bad one, don't let him commence it.

THE CONTRACTORS.

The architect notifies the contractors as soon as the specifications have been made out, and in a day or two there is a perpetual swarm of these gentlemen buzzing round his office.

The contractor applies to the office of the architect, that the work he may have in readiness, and, being shown the specifications drawn up by that omnipotent personage, "figures" upon what is before him, or, in the more intelligible vernacular, proceeds to make estimates. It is not unusually the case that a stranger finds some five or six earnest-looking, but not over-cleanly, gentlemen clustered round a document on an architect's table. It is noticed that they all have little stumps of pencil, whose abbreviated dimensions are shocking to a well-ordered reporter. Each has a little piece of paper in front of him, and the party resembles a knot of overgrown schoolboys copying a sum from a more proficient companion. They look too earnest for schoolboys, however, and there does not appear to be very much friendly feeling lost among them. As a reporter enters an architect's office, all the contractors cease figuring, regarding him with universal abomination, on the supposition that there is one more competitor in the field. When he is discovered to be the mere scribbler, the aversion becomes obsequiousness. For every body knows the value of a line of "local" indorsement in business, or thinks he does. The amount of "figuring" done by the contractor is sometimes astonishing, but he finally arrives at a conclusion, and a world of anxiety suddenly is lifted from his mind. Should the specifications call upon the contractor to make a bid in the lump for the whole building, our friend with the corrugated brows and stump of lead-pencil proceeds with the following mental qualifications: The excavations for the foundation will cost so much; then the dimension-stone and rubble for the foundations; then there is the brick required for building, labor in building, carpenter-work, plumbing, painting, iron-work, glazing, and everything in a building. This the contractor sub-lets to the various branches of building industry. But this system has not been a favorite in Chicago. During the great rebuilding season last year very few such contracts were made. The plan most generally accepted gives the architect the privilege of making what contracts he pleases. To do this he prepares specifications of all necessaries in the various departments, and lets contractors of all kinds figure upon them separately. Thus the mason has nothing to figure upon but the excavations, the material, and the laborer. The carpenter has his work before him, and knows just what he wants. The plasterer is responsible to no contractor, and, if the architect is as honorable as he ought to be, the owner can feel certain that he is not being made the treasury for designing persons to draw upon.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

It is sometimes the case that a builder receives a contract for stone. Here is a margin of profit for him, for he will make his contract with the quarrymen, and thus two profits are made where one would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

Contractors prefer the latter method of making agreements.

Another form of contract sometimes made is the commission system. This naturally has its defects, especially from the owner's point of observation. That it was practised extensively just after the fire is well understood by all who are familiar with building masters and prices. When the price of brick was ranging anywhere between $15 and $20 a thousand, and the price of labor was as uncertain as it was oppressive to the employer; when, indeed, all seemed chaos, without a voice to command the existence of order, contractors would not risk their few remaining dollars in the ordinary way. Hence nearly all the earlier buildings were erected on commission, the mason asking sometimes as much as 15 per cent of the cost, material excepted; the average, however, being 10 per cent.

In reckoning the risk of building by a strict contract during a severe winter, the masons were venturing on an unknown sea, with not even a clear sky to guide them in their voyage. No one knew then how much could be done in the way of building during one of our rigid winters, and the success of the operations of the winter season of 1871-2 was a source of as great surprise to the experts of Chicago as to the wondering world beyond.

But to return to our friend of the stump of wood and plumbago. Having, like his competitors, made his figures (and having secretly ridiculed and condemned all those who were similarly employed), he submits them to the architect for inspection.

THE AWARDS.

In public matters the law invariably requires the officer in charge of any public work to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. Of course the architect is under no especial command to follow out this principle too literally. In fact, he generally inquires of his client whether he has any special favorite among the contractors, or whether he cares to give his contract to any of them. As the client is the party most interested, the architect is generally guided by his preference, just as in the preparation of designs. The contract is signed by the contractor, the architect, and the owner; but the signature of the architect is not indispensable. It does not differ from such documents generally, and, of course, varies with the amount of work required. For a four-story building, 100 feet square, for instance, stone front, the contractor agreeing to supply all the brick needed, to make the excavations, set all the cut-stone, set all the iron columns, all the brick work, and all other work connected with the masonry of a building, the cost would be about $33,000 on a corner and $30,000 in the middle of a block, exclusive of cut-stone work. It not unfrequently happens that an individual or corporation about to build appoints an agent or superintendent to inspect the plans, make the contracts, and superintend the building of the new structure. In this case the architect merely furnishes designs for the building, and receives in payment thereof 1¼ or 2 per cent. An instance of this is found in the construction of the *Evening Journal* Building on Dearborn street, a few doors south of THE TRIBUNE Building. What amount was paid to the architect we do not pretend to say. The figures given above represent the ordinary percentage.

Architects, owners, masons, carpenters, stone-cutters, and every other industry employed in the production of buildings, prefer to have the contracts let out to special departments. By this means the architect has no letting of contracts, and can better decide who are and who are not responsible. No sub-contracts are made, and there is less margin for petty steals. It prevails in this city, and generally throughout the country, but before the fire the other system was frequently made use of.

PUTTING A FRONT ON IT.

The most important part of the building, to everybody except the owner, is the front. The public demands that, if he is going to put up a building, it shall look well. The public thinks that Mr. Johnston's wretched-looking Exchange Building should not be imitated, and, in deference to the wishes of the public, our builder concludes to have a stone-front erected. This he has long ago confided to his family; he has loftily hinted it to his business acquaintances; he has told it to his architect, and now the architect has drawn out his specifications for the stone-cutter. He has decided to front his structure with ——, we will say, Buena Vista stone, a material that has become a favorite here since the fire. The specification calls for so many columns, and so much stone. The contractor is guided by these specifications, and estimates the number of cubic feet necessary for the building. He purchases the material by the cubic foot, and sells it in the same manner, charging for the cutting. With a superficial estimate to guide him as to the amount, and the specifications to tell him how much cutting is needed, he can come near the cost.

THE STONE-WORK.

The thickness of the stone varies considerably. In some buildings, walls only 4-inch thickness, plain ashlar grount, with trimmings round the windows, the stone will cost about $1.50 a foot; a specimen of such a building is the Metropolitan Block, corner of Randolph and LaSalle streets. Where the stone is thicker and more elaborately cut, the cost is greater. In the Chamber of Commerce, for instance, the stone cost $2.25 a foot. Where the cutting is yet more elaborate, the stone costs still more; as in Gallup & Hitchcock's building, on the northwest corner of Madison and LaSalle streets, for which $3.50 per foot was paid. It ranges up to as much as $5 a foot, though there is at present no building in Chicago which is of sufficient elaborateness of detail or solidity of stone-work to cost this amount of money. In fact, an experienced contractor assures us that there is not in the city one building of the class known as "heavy buildings," including the Chamber of Commerce and the building above mentioned, as costing a maximum sum for this stone-work.

Calculating thus, the stone-cutter makes his bid and receives the "stone diagrams" from the architect. These "stone diagrams" are full-size drawings of every piece of stone-work that passes through the cutter's hands. Each drawing is a model for the cutter, and is given to him to guide him. Your ordinary stone-cutter, though he earns his $6 a day, is not necessarily an artist. He can model to order, but he cannot originate design. He resembles a printer, inasmuch as he immortalizes the ideas of another; and, like a printer, he must "follow copy." Thus, when he goes to work upon a block of stone he must keep his attention fixed upon the drawing before him. His block is numbered and assigned to him, and a record kept of his work. Supposing he is employed in cutting from a cubic block of stone the graceful acanthus leaves that form the capital of a Corinthian column. There is the architect's model on paper; one must conform to the other; the capital on paper has a vacant place awaiting it, and the paper model which is never put together; and the shapeless block has its place assigned to it before the cutter has made a mark upon it. It is a suggestive thought that the mark of the cutter, corresponding to the "slug" of the compositor, will be found years hence just where he placed it, when the lofties building in Chicago is removed to make room for a new improvement.

STONE-CUTTING.

This system of slavish imitation has not always prevailed in cutting stone. In carving the old English gothic, it was the custom to give the stone-cutter only a general idea of the work that was expected of him, leaving him to fill it out from his own designs. Thus was infused into some of those grim old pieces of English architecture a vigor and freshness that could in no other way be obtained. Each man impressed his individuality on his stone, and variety, not slavish monotony, was obtained. This is sculpture, not machine moulding; and this the architecture that would please a Ruskin,—not that which delights the eye of a shoddy real estate owner. The block costs, say, $10 in the rough. The cutter gives eight days of regular work to the production of a column, which brings the cost to $58 before the superintendent of the stone-yard thinks it ready for use. This is the actual cost of preparation. But by the time that our capital surmounts the tapering column in the building it will have cost about $75. No wonder that stone fronts are valuable investments.

It has sometimes been the custom for the mason to contract for the stone-work. The same objection applies to this as to the employment of an architectural superintendent. The stone-contractor is proud of his work. If well done, it reflects credit upon him; if the work is a botch, he receives the censure from the public. It is to his interest to have it well done, and that which tends to defective workmanship; tends to injure him. Hence he would prefer to superintend the work himself, or through a "placer" or "fitter." This personage superintends the laying of every block of stone, and is ready to give orders for the modifying, shortening, lightening, or alterly in any way, of any piece that does not exactly fill the place designed for it by the architect in his stone diagrams.

THE STONE-YARDS.

Before the fire the stone-yards of Chicago did not do a very extensive business. There was more than enough to keep them going, but as the demand was comparatively light there was comparatively little system in the management of the yards. When, after the fire, stone-cutters from abroad began to compete with our local yards, the industry underwent a change. One firm, Messrs. Graveson & Co., especially aroused a spirit of competition. They made a specialty of the drab freestone from Cincinnati, known as the Buena Vista stone, and the demand for this material necessitated something more like system among their employes than had been required among stone contractors in Chicago. Their yard on Throop street, near Archer avenue, is a model to others. Here every man has his work assigned to him, and is responsible for that which is entrusted to him. All that he does is noted down, and the cutter's name corresponds in the books with every block of stone supplied by the yard for building purposes in the city. Until the introduction of foreign stone, there was nothing like system. The fire wrought a magical change, for there are in the city to-day no less than thirty stone-yards, all doing excellent work, and preparing for building purposes all kinds of stone.

THE STONE QUESTION.

In estimating the cost of the various materials necessary to the completion of a building, it will be found that the value of the stone is nearly one-fourth of that of the whole structure. The number of buildings erected during the year 1872 with fronts of Buena Vista stone amounted to 38, the total cost of stone for which was more than $700,000, all, or nearly all, supplied by one firm.

The contractor, in bidding for stone, takes into consideration the payment of an employe—the fitter, alluded to above, without whom the mason would be in perpetual trouble. While a professional stone-cutter knows how to manage a refractory block, a bricklayer would be in never-ending difficulty. Hence it is necessary, as well for the rapid completion of the work as for the neatness of its execution, that an expert be ready to give directions as to its progress.

In presenting his bills to the owner, the stone-cutter, like the mason, does so through the architect. When he wants money, he applies to this august person, and states the amount of work already done. The architect gives him a certificate to the owner, reserving, according to contract, 15 per cent of the amount until the whole work has been completed. It being the duty of the mason to set the stone, he does it, and is responsible to the architect for the manner in which it is done. There are sometimes collisions between masons and stone-cutters, but the former is bound to give way to the latter, and does so with the best grace he can.

THE CARPENTER.

The carpentry work embraces a wide range. There is the rough carpentry and the finer work, all of which generally falls to the same man. The rough work includes the laying of joists, flooring, &c., while the latter consists of mouldings, sash, and the like. Under the present lax enforcement of the fire ordinance, the work of the masons has been seriously curtailed, as in the iron front building on the southwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. Here is a building in which the masons were needed for only one wall above the first story, the remainder of the work having been turned over by the specifications of the architect to another branch of contractors—the carpenters. Contracts are made by these men as with the masons, and the secret of the advance in carpenters' wages last year was the parsimony of the builder who violated moral obligations and city ordinances in substituting for solid masonry partition walls (?) of lath and plaster no thicker than such as divide tenement-houses which are no support to the building, and which are apt to feed to grave intensity a fire in the building which would otherwise be comparatively harmless. The carpenter fattens on it, the lumber-dealer does not mind it, and the owner is gratified at the saving in expense. But the insurance companies, and through them the community, cannot be expected to share the gratification of the economical owner.

THE IRON-WORK.

The iron work is a branch which is also of great importance in the construction of a building. The iron columns, which give every opportunity for the great amount of plate-glass display, and the iron lentels, which assist in the support of the massive edifice, are not to be neglected. Their cost is enormous for the amount furnished, but, as they are indispensable, the money is readily paid. Where anything can be substituted for iron, the substitution is made without hesitation. But iron supplies a great want. It is concentrated strength, and that is what is needed for the first floor of most of our buildings. The contract is let to some iron foundry on terms similar to those guiding the mason and stone-cutter, though it is not unusual in a large building to employ two or more contractors.

The iron cornice furnishes another industry by itself. The construction of these thin sheets of metal, pinned on to the roof of a building, is a curious study, and one which deserves a separate chapter to itself, which will be given to the interested reader at some future date.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The plumbing and gas-fitting are generally combined in Chicago, as elsewhere, but an important branch of the plumber's work in this city has become a separate industry. This is the sewerage. In the East the sewerage is considered to belong to the plumbing department, but in this great city of ours the sewerer rejoices in a lordly independence of everybody. All he requires is license. Armed with this, he is ready for any emergency. It is true that he does not always do his work with credit to himself or advantage to his employer. But then it gives more men a chance of becoming contractors, and that is what they sigh for.

The roofer is a personage not to be neglected. There are half-a-dozen firms in this city representing the same number of methods of roofing a building. There is the fellow who will give you an iron roof; another thinks the tin-roofing company he represents is incomparably superior to any other in the world, inasmuch as it affords protection from fire at a cheap rate. There is also the cheerful wooden roofer, who destroyed by the water works; the asphalt man, who vows that nothing can ignite his roof, because it is incombustible; the slater, who thinks that his patent alone is reliable, because everybody knows slate is fire-proof. Each of these roofs has its merits, and the representative of each is ready to insist upon its adoption. Sometimes the architect and the owner have a wide field before them in their selection.

Glazing, in Chicago, is a separate industry. The demands upon glaziers have been very extensive, and especially so upon the importers of plate-glass. The erection last year of a city of stores naturally created an enormous demand for plate glass, and importers did a healthy business in this line. The rebate upon plate glass for buildings expires on Tuesday next. How much of this costly material has been used in the city since the fire, and has been subject to rebate, the Custom-House authorities are not yet ready to state, but will be shortly. The past month has seen a wonderful activity in the placing of plate glass, in order to save the rebate.

Where tiling and hard-wood flooring are used in a building, contracts are let specially for these purposes.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS.

While suggesting to the builder that he employ his architect as superintendent of the building from the preliminary drawing to the completion of the structure, we took occasion to warn him with the condition that the architect be a man of unquestioned integrity. The reason for giving this advice is obvious. All the contracts are made by or through the architect. This person becomes at once the arbiter of the builder's destiny. Gifted with plenipotentiary powers, he can command, and everybody must obey. When Contractor Jones comes in with his bid, a few dollars below Contractor Smith, it is for the architect to decide whether it will be for his client's interest to employ Jones or Smith. Jones can, by placing a few greenbacks where they will do the most good, greatly influence the contractor's eyes to the reliability of his backers, while Smith, by a similar deposit, can assure a vacillating architect of his own ability to do good work at a figure that neither Jones, nor Brown, nor Robinson can approach.

In making his selection the architect must be very discreet. If he is straightforward he will decline to consider such propositions. He will consult with his client. His experience with contractors will guide him in the award, and he will turn a deaf ear to the suggestions, and to blind eye to the inducements offered by unworthy men. Indeed, there are so many opportunities for swindling the owner by means of an understanding between architect and contractor that it seems almost superfluous to give a sample. But in order to illustrate, it is perhaps as well to do so.

The architect's specifications call for a certain quality of material to be used in the construction of the building. Without which it would be safe enough, but not perhaps as solidly constructed as if the quality demanded was used. Here is our contractor's opportunity. The material is to go where nobody will see it; nobody knows what is called for but the owner, contractor, and architect. Nobody but the two last can tell whether it is used or not. Thus by a wink to the architect, the contractor furnishes inferior material and divides the profits with the architect. That this is done frequently is only too well known. In the mere matter of brick, the architect and contractor can make plenty of money, and when the piece give way, who is to say it was the latter's fault; who can accuse the former? Iron columns cannot be weighed when they are once in the building. Only the experienced eye of the architect can tell whether they are of requisite dimensions. How can he tell if he does not wish to?

How does the unpractised owner distinguish a poor quality of stone from a good one? Can he be omnipresent to determine the thickness of every block?

In the choice of roofing, there is an abundant loophole for spoils. "Mr. A," says the agent for one firm, "you know our prices. It will be $800 in your pocket if Mr. B's building is roofed by our process." "Mr. A," hints the plumber, "we can make it of advantage to you to contract with us." "Mr. A," says the steam fitter, "mine is the lowest bid you have?" So much to know. These are mere hints, but that the architect fattens off them is only too well known.

There are another class of swindlers, too, who live only by the connivance of the architect, and this is the impecunious contractor class. It consists of those wretched burlesques on contractors who underbid every competitor, with a full knowledge that they cannot perform the work at their own figures. When it becomes evident to the owner that they must succumb, there is the alternative of suing them, or helping them out with an additional sum. The architect knows such men. He can "spot" them immediately, and if he intends to be straightforward he will clear them away from the path of the honest contractor, and give the latter a chance.

Similar to these rogues, for such they really are, and such all honest men will unite in calling them, are those hungry architects who infest the profession and clamor greedily for a job, promising not to demand of the owner any percentage for their services. Their usual plea for work on these grounds is that they are endeavoring to establish themselves in business, and are therefore prepared to sacrifice what is due to them for the purpose of making themselves known to the public. Now, to an experienced gentleman about to build (if there is such a person), this is all satisfactory enough. But a moment's reflection will show him that an architect cannot buy bread and butter by simply making himself known to the public. He must have money, and if it does not come from his client it comes from the contractor, in consideration for his silence respecting some very considerable swindle. Hence it is not good policy to employ one of these self-sacrificing men. Better by far go to an architect of good standing in the community, who has something to lose, than a pettifogger who will rob you right and left.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 29.

There has been no particular change in the local money market during the past week, except the turn of exchange in favor of New York, which is now causing a considerable movement of currency to that city from the West. There is a large demand from the country for exchange, and considerable demand, also, for currency.

The movement of both currency and bank credit to New York, and of currency to the country, has some influence to make a tendency toward a close money market; but the supply of loanable funds is ample yet. There is considerable money in the open market to loan on good stocks and similar collaterals at 10 per cent for six months or less. Good short-date paper without collaterals goes at 10 to 12 per cent. Second-class paper at 15 per cent and over.

New York exchange was scarce at 50c per $1,000 premium, and some of the usual sellers were asking 75c. The scarcity of exchange obliged a number of the banks to ship currency to New York both yesterday and to-day.

Gold continues to advance, closing to-day at 117, the highest price touched since August, 1870.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,067,483.77	$286,580.26
Tuesday	2,758,156.16	241,152.20
Wednesday	2,290,109.70	229,976.23
Thursday	2,461,988.48	199,683.00
Friday	2,617,706.18	263,495.71
Saturday	2,868,436.37	172,705.19
Total	$15,950,870.64	$1,393,592.70
Corresponding week last year	12,806,194.18	1,534,401.79

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	150	...
Third National Bank	135	...
Fifth National Bank	135	...
Commercial National Bank	137	140
Merchants' National Bank	185	...
German National Bank	125	130
Manufacturers' National Bank	100	...
Northwestern National Bank	220	...
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	120
Home National Bank	100	103
City National Bank	145	...
National Bank of Illinois	110	...
National Bank of Commerce	100	105
Chicago City Railway	161	167¼
West Division Railway	...	190
North Division Railway	99	100
Pullman Palace Car	112	...
Babcock Extinguisher	50	55
Elgin Watch Company	103	...
Cook County bonds	...	99¾ bkint.
Chicago City bonds	...	99¾ bkint.
Chamber of Commerce	95	97
Traders' Ins. Co.	99	101

SALES.

$5,000 West Division Railway at 190.
3,500 Babcock Extinguisher at 55.
5,000 Fifth National Bank at 136.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	117	117¼
5-20s of '64	117	117¼
5-20s of '65	117¾	118
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115	116¼
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117¼	118
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	117¼	117¾
10-40s	112¾	113¾
U. S. 5s (New Issue)	114¾	115
Gold and Coupons	116¾	116¾
Gold Exchange	...	116¼
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	108½@ 109¾	...
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	100	4 int.
Chicago City 7s	99¾	4 int.
Cook County 7s	99¾	4 int.
Illinois County and Township 10's 92@95	...	...

LAND WARRANTS.

160's Not War 1812	170	185
120's Not War 1812	125	140
Agricultural College Land Scrip	...	130

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,572	3,602	7,972	2,503
Wheat, bu	60,446	21,000	12,999	8,998
Corn, bu	78,000	30,420	6,843	10,000
Oats, bu	53,900	16,770	30,020	16,929
Rye, bu	990	1,200	401	1,157
Barley, bu	11,960	1,050	11,360	7,000
Grass seed, lbs	49,330	42,410	138,943	104,263
Flax seed, lbs	...	...	23,200	...
Broom corn, lbs	...	20,000	35,700	20,000
Cured meats, lbs	661,830	151,920	1025,800	225,475
Beef, brls	...	...	462	...
Pork, brls	318	60	182	80
Lard, lbs	37,695	38,160	...	30,050
Tallow, lbs	25,300	25,960	94,915	...
Butter, lbs	55,865	36,555	21,075	13,800
Dressed hogs, No	30	172	...	...
Live hogs, No	11,418	5,511	13,191	7,050
Cattle, No	1,333	1,333	2,781	2,538
Sheep, No	1,166	1,583	630	3,090
Hides, lbs	86,490	86,505	101,130	97,960
Highwines, brls	378	308	433	354
Wool, lbs	11,525	19,300	28,500	...
Potatoes, bu	1,792	3,172	300	...
Lumber, M feet	1,001	1,001	1,121	954
Shingles, M	1,360	2,560	1,249	2,024
Lath, M	260	145	134	28
Salt, brls	75	...	735	755

SHIPMENTS.

Flour, brls	60,175	54,740	17,716
Wheat, bu	80,930	82,774	32,515
Corn, bu	56,923	111,593	89,895
Oats, bu	140,571	177,138	100,962
Rye, bu	9,309	4,130	4,487
Barley, bu	72,181	79,108	86,639
Dressed hogs, No	1	50,996	3
Live hogs, No	48,143	11,531	31,761
Cattle, No	12,858	3,744	11,834

The leading produce markets were again dull to-day, except provisions; but the general feeling in grain was not so weak as heretofore, though our receipts were on the increase, and shipments were light, while the tone of advices from other markets was not particularly encouraging to holders. Liverpool was generally dull, with large supplies of cereals in prospect, while the "enormous demand" for exports in New York, claimed by some operators, has only resulted in the shipment of 37,000 bu wheat and 24,000 bu corn from that port during the week ending with last evening.

In the dry goods market there was fair activity, both in staple and fancy fabrics, local and interior dealers ordering freely. Prices were steady and firm for all staple and seasonable goods. Groceries met with a large demand from country merchants, at the prices current on the preceding days of the week, all staple articles and most side goods being held with decided firmness. An advance in coffees seems imminent, and refined sugars now have something of an upward tendency, both of these articles being relatively much lower than at the East. No change was noticeable in the butter market, choice qualities continuing in good demand at full prices, while the poorer sorts were to a certain extent neglected and weak. Cheese remains firm at former quotations, or at 17@18c for New York factory, and at 15@17c for Western do. The coal trade was reported quiet, and bituminous varieties were generally easier. Wilmington is now selling at $6.00. There was more life in the canned goods and pickle trade; the improvement being due to the milder weather. Prices were without quotable change, though in corn, tomatoes, and some other lines, an advance is talked of. Domestic dried fruits were again quoted dull, and the quotations were more or less freely shaded all around. Foreign descriptions were quiet also, but were firmly held. Fish met with a fair inquiry at prices that have been current for a fortnight past. Nothing new was developed in the hay market. Hides were fairly active and firm. There was a liberal amount of trading in the leading oils, and prices were, without exception, firm. Carbon has further advanced in Cleveland, and prices were 1c higher here, in sympathy.

The lumber market was moderately active today. There was no quotable change in yard prices; the better grades remain firm, while common building material continues rather weak, being in liberal supply. Lath on track are higher, now quoted at $3.50. Shingles are also very firm, being in active request and scarce. The metals, iron and nails are in good demand, orders from both local and interior merchants being numerous and liberal. Metals are firm, particularly tin plate, which is advancing East. There was not a single new feature in the markets for wool, hops, or broom-corn. The two former staples remain dull and unchanged, while the latter meets with the average demand. Seeds were quiet to-day, if we except the better grades of timothy, which were in fair request and steady. clover, Hungarian, and millet were unchanged. The offerings of potatoes in car lots were limited, and a firmer feeling prevailed for choice varieties. There was no special change in green fruits. Apples are plenty, and prices rule weak and irregular for ordinary stock, but choice fruit is firm. Poultry was very scarce, and, under the influence of a good local demand, was firmer. The receipts of eggs were again liberal, and prices ruled weak and unsettled, closing with 15c the asking price.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the quotations of two or three days past, with 86½c bid and 87c asked. Sales were restricted to 50 brls at 87c per gallon. The market opened with a rather weak feeling, in anticipation of a lower quotation from New York, which did not arrive, and closed steady.

Lake freights were dull, and nominally unchanged; but it was almost impossible to find the tone of the market, in the absence of transactions. Some reported that 15c was bid, and others that the lowest asking rate was 18c on corn by sail to Buffalo. There was no apparent demand, matters being at a dead-lock between carriers and shippers. We quote wheat at 17½c, and corn at 16c, to Buffalo. Through rail freights are 65c per 100 lbs to New York, and 70c to Boston, both per 100 lbs. Through freights by lake or rail are quoted nominal at 60c and 65c. Quite a number of the vessels already chartered are being loaded with corn. An engagement was made for one vessel, to arrive, at 10c for corn to Buffalo.

Provisions were more active and again stronger. There was a good demand for all kinds of hog products except lard, but holders advanced, asking quotations to a point where buyers were not generally inclined to follow them. Mess pork was 40@50c per brl higher, with none offering on the longer options. Lard advanced about 2

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY G. A. LELAND, 198 DEARBORN-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., northwest corner Twenty-sixth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts.
100 feet, Indiana-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st., east front.
50 feet, Calumet-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st., east front.
46 feet, South Park-av., south and near Twenty-ninth-st., east front.
72 feet, Prairie-av., northwest corner Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet, Hyde Park-av., fronting South Park.
25 feet, Jackson-st., through to Prince-place.
100 feet, northwest corner Illinois and St. Clair-sts.
21 feet, North Clark-st., between Indiana and Ohio.
150 feet, Grove-st., near Twenty-second, to river, with two good substantial brick and stone buildings, suitable for heavy manufacturing. A bargain here.

RESIDENCES.

Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., substantial built frame, brick basement, 13 rooms, good stable, carriage house, etc., all complete; lot 79x182.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., large frame, 13 rooms, good stable, etc.; lot 80x180.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., well built good frame, 13 rooms, good stable, etc.; lot 80 feet front, east front.
Indiana-av., south and near Twenty-fifth-st., good frame, 10 rooms, stable, etc., east front.
Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., good cottage, lot 25 feet front.
Prairie-av., north and near Twenty-ninth-st., frame, 13 rooms, lot 80x180.
Calumet-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., 9 rooms, good stable, etc., 25 feet, east front.
Evans-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., very pretty Gothic, 10 rooms.
West Van Buren-st., near Marshfield, marble-front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, 26 feet front.
South Sangamon-st., well-built 2-story brick, basement, 10 rooms, in perfect repair, good stable, etc.
Peoria-st., two 2-story frames, brick basements, cheap.
West Lake-st., just west of Western-av., two lots, with frame dwellings; Block 3, South Side lots.

SUBURBAN.

Ravenswood—I have about 60 feet in Blocks 5, 6, 14, 17, 31; also, in Stark's Addition, all well located, and offered for a few days at low figures. The improvements contemplated and now going on will materially enhance the value of this property, and parties buying now will be certain to realize a good advance before midsummer.
Hyde Park—Several lots in Childs' Addition, cheap.

FARMS.

120 acres on C., B. & Q. R. R., between Hinsdale and Downer's Grove.
80 acres in DeKalb County, on C., B. & Q. R. R.; good rolling prairie, well improved, with good house, barns, outbuildings, and good well of never-failing water, etc.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY JACOB C. MAGILL, 81 and 83 South Clark-st., good residences in the following and other locations, at $6,000 to $40,000. Bottom prices and easy terms; some on monthly payments:

SOUTH DIVISION.

Prairie-av.,	Burnside-st.,	Twenty-ninth-st.,
Michigan-av.,	Twenty-third-st.,	Thirty-first st.,
Indiana-av.,	Twenty-fifth-st.,	Thirty-third-st.,
Wabash-av.	Twenty-seventh-st.,	Thirty-fifth-st.

SPECIALS.

5 elegant new stores, excellent locations, to rent, or for sale cheap.

LOTS

in all above locations, and others, at bottom prices. Also houses and lots at Assignees' sales; your own prices, gentlemen.

WEST DIVISION.

Houses, stores, and lots, $3,000 to $75,000, in the following and many other localities, cheap:

Aberdeen-st.,	Carpenter-st.,	Lincoln-st.,
Adams-st.,	Green-st.,	Monroe-st.,
Ann-st.,	Jefferson-st.,	Madison-st.,
Centre-av.,	Jackson-st.,	Washington-st.,
Park-av.,	Loomis-st.,	York-st.

Bottom Prices, Easy Terms—some Monthly Payments.

NORTH DIVISION.

Houses and Lots, $5,000 to $15,000., on

Centre-st.,	Hinckle-near	Pearson-st.,
Dearborn-st.,	Larrabee-st.,	Sedgwick-st.,
Dayton-st.,	Orchard-st.,	Sheffield-av.,
Midland-pl.,	Oak-st.,	Franklin-st.

Also, fine stores on Madison-st. to rent.
Choice residence for subdivision.

Harrison-st.,	Oak Park,	Ravenswood,
Madison-st.,	Harlem,	Winnetka,
Division-st.,	Austin-st.,	Lake Forest,
Englewood,	Elmhurst,	Elgin,
South Lyon,	Irving Park,	Morgan Park,
Norwood Park,	Douglas Park.	

SUBURBAN.

Also, suburban homes and lots, cheap.
Beautiful home, ample ground, to rent low.
Drexel-av., northeast and northwest corner Fifty-sixth-st., 96x182 feet, fronting on Boulevard, only $70 per foot.
10 lots between Forty-first and Forty-third-sts., $500 to $600.
½ acre lot, northeast ¼ Sec. 35, 40, 14, near Boulevard, cheap; easy terms.
We have many bargains on hand.

FOR SALE—BY MARSHALL & DICKINSON, 70½ Dearborn-st., Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.
Van Buren-st., southeast corner Winchester-av., 132x150 feet; a fine corner.
No. 146 South Horne-st., brick basement house, with lot 24x130, east front, between Adams and Jackson-sts. Price $4,500; very low.
Harrison-st., southwest corner Clinton, 90x110 feet, at $70 per foot. Will sell 45 feet on corner at same price.
Seeley-av., 25x155 feet near Jackson-st., at $65 per foot.
Bissell-st., near Centre, 4 lots, $840 each.
Indiana-av., 120x185, near Thirty-second-st., east front, $60 per foot.
Chicago-av., 2 lots between Lincoln and Robey, at $1,200 each.
Hubbard-st., 75x125, corner Lincoln.
Indiana-st., west north of Thirty-fourth-st., at $6,000. The entire purchase money can run 5 years, at 8 per cent, to party who will build.
Dayton-st., just north of Centre, 5 lots, each $1,000, all cash, east fronts, and fine neighborhood.
Hoyne-st., 90x111 feet, near the head of Van Buren, at $70.
Oakley-st., 2 lots, near Monroe; for sale cheap.
West Jackson-st., 2-story house, corner California-av., now; very cheap. Also, about a half acre lot, 110 feet east of California-av.; very low.
West Adams-st., 2-story house, 120 feet east of California-av., new; very low, all on easy terms.
South Robey-st., Nos. 97 and 99, east front, 50 feet south of Monroe, fine 2-story houses; to sell cheap.
Cheap homes on the West Side, inside fire limits; small payments down, and ten years' time on balance.
Also, cheap homes and lots in every part of the city.

ACRES.

220 acres on Sixty-third-st., at $150 per acre.
5 acres on Ridge Road, at the end of Evanston, in Sec. 30, 41, 13, at $1,000 per acre, or will exchange for house and lot worth that sum.
11 acres in southeast ¼ Sec. 22, 39, 13, near Lawndale, at $1,500 per acre.
Over 500 acres in vicinity of Central Park, and further west, ranging in size from 5 to 160-acre tracts, at the lowest market figures. We make a specialty of this property, and will sell it.
A fine 80-acre farm at station, 19 miles from Court House, to exchange for house and lot in city. It is free of incumbrance.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HURRY UP—HOUSE, 13 rooms, Racker, near Kinzie-st., $2,200; Elizabeth, near Indiana-st., $2,500. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE LOTS ON monthly payments, and just outside of the fire limits, situated on West Van Buren and Jackson-sts., near Asylum of California, and on Madison and Van Buren-sts. cars. Prices from $700 to $1,000 per lot, in weekly, monthly, or yearly payments. Prices to suit purchasers. Inquire on premises of STEVENS & WOOD, Room 1, 18 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS FOR CASH—SECOND-st., near Lavitte, $200; Bissell-st., near Lincoln, $300; Sampson-st., near Ashland-av., $850. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY BOYD & WISNER, 85 DEARBORN-st.
State-st., corner Egan-av., 100x181 ft.
Wabash-av., corner Forty-second-st., 161x170.
Wabash-av., corner Twenty-fourth-st., 97x184.
Clayton-st., near Western-av., lots $750.
Robeson-st., east of Rockwell-av., lots $500.
Wellington-st., near Southport-av., lots $900.
Racine, Belden, Fullerton, Seminary, 141, Sheffield, and Wrightwood-avs., Dunning, Hudson, and Halsted-sts., near Lincoln-av. cars, lots at low prices and on easy terms.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH DEARBORN-ST.: 60x100 feet front on the choicest building locations. J. R. ANDREWS, Office 8, Kendall Building.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON BURLING-ST. NEAR LINcoln-av., at $150 per front foot. I. R. ANDREWS, Office 8, Kendall Building.

FOR SALE—14 LOTS ON PARK-AV., NEAR FALLS-st. Twelve lots on Twenty-second and Hinman-sts., near Ashland-av. Four lots on Taylor-st., near South-western-av. Four lots on Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., corner of Lincoln. Three lots on Harrison and Polk-sts., near Loomis. Also, lots in the block cornering on Milwaukee-av. and Wood-st. Will close out the above singly or together, at less than ruling prices. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY—Halsted-st., near Twelfth, store, dwelling, barn, and 66-foot lot; only $9,000; rents for $1,080; easy terms. Nothing like you want it. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO REAL ESTATE BUYERS—If bought immediately, we will sell the following property (subject to the claims of Thos. Hamilton, and J. Eastern Railroad at a bargain; the line is already staked out through the property):
40 acres of ridge land, corner of Seventy-first-st. and Crawford-av., in Section 25, 38, 13.
25 acres in Section 24, town 37, range 12.
Also 40 acres corner of Seventy-first-st. and Hyman-av., in Section 28, 38, 13. Apply to owners at RATHBONE & CHIPMAN'S, 153 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER CHOICE COTTAGES AND lots from $3,000 to $4,300 on Fulton, Walnut, and Park-avs., rear of Wood-st. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST RESIDENCE CORNER ON West Side—Adams-st., corner Morgan, 182x5, with 3 houses; street paved and sewered all in; only a bargain; terms; easy; must be closed to leave for Europe. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEST LOT ON FULTON-ST.—LOT 30½ by 125, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $1,800; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 819 MICHIGAN-av., between Twenty-second-st. and Twenty-third; all modern improvements; 12 rooms; in perfect order; good location and carriage-house. Will sell it furnished complete, with or without, if taken at once at a bargain. Apply on premises, or of H. M. CANNON, at Board of Trade.

FOR SALE—ON WEST ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN Wood and Paulina, six new two-story and basement brick houses, with all modern improvements, a part of which have 33 feet of ground in the rear. Inquire of WILLETT, on the premises, or of E. A. HARTWELL, 28 North Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $20 MONTHLY; NO INTEREST; one house, 20 Monday—Cottage, 7 rooms, and lot, Erie-st., near Lincoln; $2,000, small payment down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE INSIDE PROPERTY, AT low rates:
Wabash-av., 26 feet, near Fourteenth-st., east front.
Wabash-av., 100 feet s. w. corner Thirty-first-st.
Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 100 feet north of Thirty-fourth-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 225 feet s. e. corner Thirty-fourth-st.
Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Thirty-fifth-st.
Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Forty-first-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 25 feet north of Forty-second-st., e. f.
Wabash-av., 40 feet near Eldridge-court; 99 years' lease.
Wabash-av., 50 feet north of Twenty-eighth-st.
As Wabash-av. is, beyond doubt, the coming "Broadway" of Chicago, there is no street where money, judiciously invested, will yield a more certain or larger return.
J. ESAIAS WARREN.
18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. LOT SACRIFICED—25X165 feet, State-st., near Forty-third, only $70; easy terms; cheap at $88. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—400 FEET, CORner Michigan and Wabash-avs. and Forty-seventh-st. If sold soon this can be had at a great bargain and on easy terms. Fortune's Law is the first-class street on the south of Twenty-second and this is the best bargain in first-class property to be had in the city. GEO. A. EMERY, 158 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—SEVERAL HOUSES AND lots on Newberry-av. and Brown, near Twelfth-st., $2,000 each. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WORKINGMEN ATTENTION!—$200 for lots, Arnold-st., near Forty-fourth. Only a few left; cheap at $62. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, LOT 25x125, ON ARCH-st., extending to Grove-st. E. F. ADAMS & CO., southwest corner Madison and State-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON REAL ESTATE agents, 120 West Madison-st.: Brick house, 8 rooms, 82x170, 626 Washington-st.; marble front 2-story and basement, lot 22x110, No. 625 Washington-st.; marble front, and lot 22x170, 641 Washington-st.; brick house, and lot 37x170, 409 Washington-st.; lot 40x170, Washington-st., east of Union Park; house, and lots 75x170x36, 300 Washington-st.; brick house and lot, Monroe-st., near Loomis; brick house and lot, 49 Monroe-st.; 20 feet; marble front, lot 22x150, 38 Ashland-av.; house, and lot 24' feet, 36 Warren-av.; lot 22x186, Adams-st., near Laflin; marble fronts, corner Van Buren and Paulina-sts., lot 75x150, Throop-st., fronting Park; 6 lots corner Ada and Randolph-sts.; 2 lots on Park-av., near Union Park; brick house and lot 50x200, 203 Washington-st.; cottage and lot, 7 Page-st., 25x125; 2½ acres in Johnson's Subdivision, near Milwaukee-av.; 2 acres in Wood Section west of Central Park; 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st.; house and lot 626 West Lake-st., with 30 ft.; 200 lots near Central and Douglas Parks; lot 48x106 on Park-av., near Oakley; 25 lots on Lake-st., Park-av., and Washington-st., east of railroad track; house and lot 599 Fulton-st., the lease; brick houses and lot 21 Park-av.; 4 acres in School Section, west of Central Park, on Madison-st.; 4 cottages, corner Peoria and Fryer sts.; cottage and lot 140 North Elizabeth-st., $5,000; store, and lot 24x125, 752 Madison-st.; 100 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; 40 feet on Madison-st., near Paulina; lot 188 on Madison-st., near Bishop-court; 41x128 on Madison-st., near Ada; 9 brick houses, Nos. 221 to 229 Park-av.; house, brick building, and lot, 99 West Adams-st.; houses, and lot, Nos. 11 and 13 Park; lot 40x134, Jackson-st., east of Western-av.; house and lot, 104 South Robey-st.; house and lot, 102 South Green-st., with 50x125 feet; house and lease 223 South Peoria-st.; lot 50x125 on Paulina-st., near Harrison; lot 33x125 feet, corner Jackson and Ann-sts.; lot 50x100, corner Van Buren and Wood-sts.; lot 100x100, corner Van Buren and Hermitage-av.; fine residence lots on Ashland-av.; lot 25x125, Prairie-av., near Jackson and Seeley-av.; lot 50x125, on Seeley-av., near Adams; house and lot, 200 Jackson-st.; house and lot, 192 Warren-av.; lot 172x100, cor. Wisconsin, Franklin and Lincoln-avs; 5 acres on Lake-st., near Central Park; 2 lots, cor. Centre-st. and Bissell, North Side, $1,000 each; house, and lot 72x132, 247 Ladin-st.; house and lot, 97 South Sangamon-st.; house and lot, near Central Park; 10 acres on Madison, near Central Park; house and lot, 119 South Desplaines; houses, and lot 50x170 feet, Nos. 38 and 97 South Jefferson; lots, cor. Jackson and Southwestern-av. Parties looking for investments in the West Division will do well to give us a call. We make West Side property a specialty. Particular attention given to non-residents. D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH:
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
25 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., near Forty-first-st.
50 ft., Wabash-av., corner Forty-first-st.
250 ft., Wabash-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
103 ft., Wabash-av., near Fifty-first-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
83 ft., Michigan-av., near Twenty-ninth-st.
50 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fourth-st.
140 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
25 ft., Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
150 ft., Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.
256 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
150 ft., Michigan-av., corner Forty-ninth-st.
800 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
100 ft., Michigan-av., corner Fifty-first-st.
50 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Indiana-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
100 ft., Indiana-av., corner Forty-eighth-st.
200 ft., Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
25 ft., Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.
600 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
100 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
200 ft., Prairie-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Payton-st., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 ft., Park-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
50 ft., Prairie-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 ft., Prairie-av., corner Ninety-ninth-st.
160 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Blackhawk boulevard.
175 ft., Vincennes-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
40 ft., Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—BY OLMSTEAD & NEWTH, ROOM 51, Exchange Building, southwest corner Washington and Clark-sts.:
House and lot on Barnside-st.; cheap, $4,300.
House and lot on Butterfield-st.; cheap, $5,000.
House and lot on Third-av., near Polk-st.; $5,000.
Lots 19 to 25, Fairie-av., Fairie Park, Forty-fourth-st.; $12,000.
House and lot on Fulton-st., near Lincoln; $4,000.
House and lot on Fulton-st., near Western-av.; $3,000.
House and lot on Washington-st., near Leavitt; $4,700.
House and lot on Park-av., near Leavitt; $4,000.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., near Paulina; $3,000.
Two stores and lots on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; fine business location.
40x180 ft on West Monroe-st., near Clinton; good for residence or business.
Lots on Waverly, Arnold, Chicago-av., Park-st., Peoria, Indiana, State, and many other streets; good bargains.
2 to 10 acres in Sec. 36, 40, 13, choice.
5 to 40 acres in Sec. 17, 38, 14, on boulevard.
5 acres in Sec. 20, 39, 14, cheap for cash.
40 acres in Sec. 16, 40, 12, for subdivision.
Several improved farms for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LIST OF ACRE PROPerty by TAYLOR & BROOKS, 28 Clark-st.:
640 acres in small tracts in Calumet region.
160 acres at Ogzenovia, Sec. 35, 40, 11.
10 acres Sec. 27, 39, 13.
20 acres Sec. 27, 39, 13.
15 acres Sec. 26, 38, 14.
10 acres Sec. 25, 38, 14.
5 acres Sec. 32, 38, 14.
20 acres Sec. 18, 38, 14.
20 acres Sec. 12, 37, 13.
20 acres Sec. 12, 37, 13.
40 acres Sec. 10, 37, 13.
4 acres Vincennes-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
2½ acres Vincennes-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts.
2 acres Hyman-av.
And acre property in all parts of Cook County at lowest figures.

TAYLOR & BROOKS, 28 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW MARBLE FRONT DWELLING on Indiana-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts; will take part pay in outside real estate at its value. Apply at 55 East Jackson-st. PRICKETT & DEYSDALE.

FOR SALE—$1,600, SMALL COTTAGE AND LOT, near Milwaukee-av. and Division-st.; $100 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., CORner lot, fronting south and east.
50 ft on Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 ft on Drake-st., near Forty-fifth.
39 ft on Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO.,
96 Dearborn-st., Room 2, over Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—ON WABASH-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., two-story and basement marble front, 14 rooms, every convenience, immediate possession. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—2-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, GAS IN each, with lot 3x300 feet, on Union-st., one block east of Cottage Grove cars, for $6,000; small cash payment, balance long time if desired. JOS. B. CHANDLER, Room 5, Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Thirty-second-st. Also, 2 ft on Rear-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), near Cottage Grove-av., cheap. JOS. CHANDLER, Room 5f Honore Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,200—WOOD-ST.—6-ROOM COTtage and lot, and barn. Lot 25x128. Title perfect. A bargain. Must be sold at once. $200 down. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDERS, ARISE—COTTAGE and lot near Centre-st., and ½ mile west of Lincoln Park; only $1,600, if taken at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 1133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, 104 PRAIRIE-av., marble front, very handsomely finished; fine barn. Will be sold on easy terms.
Indiana-av., marble front, north of Twenty-second-st.; $19,000.
66 Rhodes-av., marble front, carpets, gas fixtures, furniture, etc.; $8,200.
Michigan-av., large brick, corner lot, 60 feet front; $20,000.
Prairie-av., No. 1620, brick house; $16,000.
Thirtieth-st., 100 feet west of Wabash and Michigan-avs., two-story frame, brick basement; all modern improvements, etc.; large lot. Price, $8,000; very easy terms.
Michigan-av., No. 952, three-story marble front; $15,000.
We have a large list of desirable residence and business property to sell on favorable terms.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING YOU WANT—ONLY $200 down; new cottage and lot near Thirty-third-st. Make it cheap; near street cars. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS houses, for residences, and lots, for first locations in the city and suburbs; improved and good farms well located. Will sell cheap and make terms easy. Call on GOLDEN & FRESHWATERS, 81 and 83 Clark-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—LINCOLN-ST., NEAR Harrison, $1,600; Monroe and Madison-sts., near California-av., very cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HALSTED ST.—TWELVE LOTS, north-east corner of Halsted and Centre-st., one-fourth cash, balance one, two, and three years. J. WEDDINGER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, N. W. corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND GOOD LEASES ON Park-av., Fulton, and Ogden-sts., $600 to $700. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL COTTAGES OF 7 ROOMS, bath rooms, closets, etc., with lots. One furnished. Small payments down; balance in monthly payments. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL! HOUSE AND LOT, Third-av., near Polk-st., $7,500, on 7 years' time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE SEVERAL fine pieces of ground on fashionable streets wh ch we can sell on 10 years' time to parties who will build. It is inside fire limits, and parties will have to build; brick or stone. The entire purchase money can run 10 years. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., Marble front house, on Park-av., near Page-st.; $12,000.
Cottage of 14 rooms and lot, on Wood-st., near Van Buren, 25x132; $4,850.
Choice corner lot, on Warren-av., with large house.
Cottage and lot, on Park-av., near Lincoln; $6,000.
Cottage No. 307 First-st., near Lincoln, 8 rooms; $2,600, monthly payments.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPERTY on Clark-st., near Chicago-av.; very cheap; 28 feet, Division-st., 50 feet west of Larrabee, $20 per foot. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY CAMP & RIEDLE, NORTHWEST corner State and Thirtieth-sts.:
Two marble front buildings on State-st., near Polk.
One brick residence, with 102x177 feet of ground, on Michigan-av., between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-sts.
Two brick buildings and lots on Forty-first-st., between first and Thirty-second.
Vacant lots on all streets in the south part of the city.
Five acres on Vincennes-av. and Forty-third-st.; also, several nice farms.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCES, AND HOUSES and lots, on easy terms.
Hurlbut-st., monthly payments; $3,000.
Wabash-av., elegant residence and lot; $28,000.
VanBuren-av., near Ashland-av., house front; $16,800.
West Washington-st., house and 26 feet; $9,500.
Walnut-st., near Robey, house and 40 feet; $8,500.
Warren-av., brick house and lot, near Oakley; $6,000.
Thirty-seventh-st., east of State; monthly payments.
Cottages and lot, 30 minutes' ride, $30 monthly; $1,700.
Cottage, Fullerton-av.; $3,000.
Central manufacturing location and 18 years' lease.
EDMUND G. STILES, 178 East Madison-st, Room 61.
After April 1, 99 East Madison-st., corner Dearborn.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES N. E. ¼ SEC. 26, 40, 13.
20 acres n. w. ¼ Sec. 25, 40, 13.
10 acres n. w. ¼ Sec. 36, 40, 13.
All this property on or near Humboldt Park Boulevard, and very desirable for subdividing, can be sold very low on easy terms; good houses to sell on all the avenues on the South Side. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. HAWLEY & CO. 21 TRIBUNE Building:
94 feet front on Michigan-av., near Washington-st.
50 feet front on Wabash-av., near Van Buren-st.
75 feet front on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
223 feet front on Michigan-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.
2 first-class stone-front dwellings on Carroll-av.
25 feet front on State-st., near Thirty-fifth.

FOR SALE—$1,000 EACH, LOTS ON SECOND-ST., between Robey and Hoyne-sts., your own time; $100 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO WICKER PARK LOTS; 77x180, near Robey-st., $1,650; easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$700, NEAT COTTAGE AND LEASE, Maxwell-st., near Halsted; $400 down. Small cottage and lease, Morgan-st., near Burlington Railroad, $400. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES on the West Side, west of Western-av. and south of Harrison. Will be sold at a great bargain. B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES IN SOUTH DIVISION AND in Hyde Park. CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE HOMES OUTSIDE OF Chicago:
Maplewood—Large lot and 2-story house, modern improvements, $7,500.
Maplewood—2-story house and 10 lots; will sell or exchange.
Englewood—Near Normal, fine house, $8,500.
Englewood—At Junction, fine house, $6,000.
Englewood—Elegant houses and 1 acre, $25,000.
Evanston—Residence cheap for cash.
Austin—Block of 5 acres, cheap; near terms.
Barrington—Fine residence and 7 acres, at a sacrifice.
Desplaines—Brick house and large grounds; will sell or exchange.
Bellwood—Brick house and large grounds; will sell or exchange.

TAYLOR & BROOKS, 28 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WILLOW SPRINGS—12 ACRES AT Willow Springs, ¼ mile from depot; 17 miles from Chicago depot, on St. Louis Railroad; land very high; good house, barn, etc.; all under fence; beautiful grove, fine view, etc.; only $11,000, if taken immediately; there is a fortune in this property; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LIST OF VALUABLE SUBURBAN lots for sale by TAYLOR & BROOKS, 28 Clark-st.:
100 lots at Englewood, near Normal School.
2 lots at Oak Park.
50 lots at Irving Park.
10 lots at Hinsdale.
10 lots at Washington Heights.
25 lots at South Lyons.
2 lots at Barrie.
10 lots at Maplewood.
10 lots at Winnetka.
The above list of lots will be sold below market figures, and on very reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—BY ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 Major Block:
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS PROPERTY.
1 acre, beautiful grove, near the crossing, $1,200.
Prairie and grove lots near the hotel and depot, suitable for residence and business purposes.
30 lots fronting Vincennes road, South-st. and Prospect-av., 82x170 each, $3 per foot.
8½ and 11 acres near railroad, in Krueger's Subdivision, $250 per acre.
40 acres on Tracey-av., in Section 9, 37, 14; $400 per acre.
Call and see maps and plats.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST.:
80 acres southwest of Brighton, $300 per acre.
40 acres adjoining above, Ridgeland, $375.
10 acres corner Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard and Ashland-av., $1,500 per acre.
12 acres corner Hanover-st. and city limits, $2,500 per acre.

FOR SALE—LOT 72x170, ON SOUTHWEST CORNER Humboldt Boulevard and Hoffman-av., Maplewood, with a comfortable and well-built house of nine rooms. First-class fixtures, with hot and cold water throughout the house. Artesian well near house, on boulevard; water in kitchen; good barn and nursery. Over 50 ornamental and fruit trees and shrubbery. Distance from court-house 45 miles, 30 minutes' drive from town; 15 minutes' ride on cars; one block from depot. Price only $7,500. Drive out and see the property, or take the train at Canal and Kinzie-sts. depot at 9 a. m. or 3:30 p. m. and return at pleasure. Terms easy. Plans given when desired. M. I. WHITMAN, at Dickson & Cooper's, 173 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT—THE new property of Henry Thorn, at Waukegan, Ill., containing 22 acres, with first-class improvements, including large brick dwelling, fine horse stable, and coach house, solid grounds, large variety of fruit, ice house, chicken house, large and convenient cattle barn, all in first-class order.
This property is situated one mile north of railroad depot, on the Bluff, with fine view of Lake Michigan, and a beautiful grove between. Title perfect. Terms to suit. Favorable terms. For particulars apply to O. S. LINCOLN or C. C. PARKS, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE ON UNIVERSITY place, Evanston, with large pasture; also two houses eligibly situated in North Evanston. Special inducements offered to purchasers of lots in North Evanston. JOSEPH T. INGHAM, 45 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBURBAN HOTEL, WITH LARGE grounds, beautifully ornamented, within 10 miles of the Court-House, and easy and frequent access by the cars; 20 minutes' ride. Also, 10 miles of Chicago, or other good property, taken in exchange as part or full payment; or, long time will be given to purchaser. Address P 87 per cent. M. VAN ALLEN, 162 LaSalle-st., Room 16.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON VINCENNES-AV., BEtween South Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av. Other desirable property for sale by CHACE & ABELL, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL HALF-ACRE LOTS, in Washington Heights, $500; $25 cash, $5 per month. I spend my time at work—not waited as payment. C. W. DEAN, 128 South Clark-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—CHANCE FOR SPECULATION—40 acres near a railroad, in sight of the city, at $100 per acre. J. S. CLARK, Room 13, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES ON THE ARCHER ROAD, south of the Brighton House, at a bargain, on the best kind of terms. J. S. GOODMAN, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES AT MAYWOOD, VERY cheap, and on easy terms. Address or apply to B. M. DURHAM, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE TRACT OF acres near Englewood, for cash or on credit, cash $5,000 every year till paid for. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 88 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, TWO HOUSES, 8 rooms, good sidewalks, fences, wells, etc.; nice homes, cheap, and on easy terms. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BRIGHTON AND CAR shops, Blue Island-av., very cheap, at Kenwood and Hyde Park; lots and blocks near Normal School, low figures and long time. GREENLEAF & PAUL, Central Union Block. Grand-st. will sell half very cheap this week. S. DELAMATER, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—10, 20 OR 40 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights. J. S. CLARK, Room 13, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES WITHIN SIGHT OF THE city, ready for retailing at 50 per cent less than its value. Address G 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS LYING TOGETHER, INSIDE boulevard; will sell or part. Need money. Address G 67 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES; ALSO 5 ACRES, SUBDIvided into lots, inside South Boulevard, and near Ashland-av., Address G 72 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE WILL OFFER FOR A FEW days, at bargains, blocks of 5 or 10 acres, in the vicinity of the C. & N. W. car-shops, and close by the new depot.
Some desirable residence property at Austin, either north or south of track.
Some acre property on Humboldt boulevard.
50 acres just west of Irving Park, very cheap, only $400 per acre.
If taken at once. H. G. WOODWILLIE, 1133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—3 BLOCKS OF 5 acres each, at $1,100 per acre. House and 50 ft, $2,000; cash payment, $300.00, balance, $40.00 per month. PERRY, MILLIKEN & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 51 Metropolitan Block, N. W. corner of Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AND GOOD LEASES ON Park-av., Fulton, and Ogden-sts., $600 to $700. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL COTTAGES OF 7 ROOMS, bath rooms, closets, etc., with lots. One furnished. Small payments down; balance in monthly payments. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WONDERFUL! HOUSE AND LOT, Third-av., near Polk-st., $7,500, on 7 years' time. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 132 West

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT--ONE FLOOR, 4 ROOMS AND CLOSETS; also bottled, $26. On South Side. J. S. & A. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

TO RENT--DESIRABLE FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 rooms, north of Thirty-first-st., close to street-cars. Payment taken in board. Address WOOD-YARD, corner State and Thirtieth-sts.

TO RENT--NICELY-FURNISHED PARLORS, 199 West Madison-st., Room 5. MRS. F. H. THOMPSON.

TO RENT--A NEATLY FURNISHED SLEEPING-room, pleasantly situated, for one or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--THE FIRST FLOOR OF A 2-STORY house, 5 rooms and closets, furnished, suitable for housekeeping or boarding; will be rented without furniture, if preferred. 527 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--AT 784 WABASH-AV., 2 NICE ROOMS on first floor and 1 on second, with or without board.

TO RENT--6 FINE ROOMS IN NEW BRICK house on North Wells-st., near Lincoln Park, to a small family. Rent, $35. Apply on premises, 597 North Wells-st.

TO RENT--2 ROOMS AND CLOSET, CHEAP TO A small American family, 631 Centre-av. C. S. TIRRELL.

TO RENT--IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD, 1 room by the day, week or month, to genteel parties. Address O 46, Tribune office.

TO RENT--A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen. Apply at 130 North Clark-st.

TO RENT--A SUITE OF FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms at 220 West Washington-st., Norton's new Block.

TO RENT--THREE SMALL FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping. Inquire at 271 West Randolph-st., third floor, back.

TO RENT--ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEKEEPing for man and wife; no children; gas and water in the rooms. Call at 114 South Green-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND ALCOVE; also side room; all newly and elegantly furnished; private family; everything first-class. 270 West Monroe-st., near Aberdeen.

TO RENT--NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS OVER 249 and 251 West Madison-st; none but those with best of reference need apply. A. H. CARTWRIGHT, 251 and 253 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS 145, AND STORE 147 ABERdeen-st.

TO RENT--A FURNISHED, ALSO AN UNFURnished, room, to gentlemen; very desirable. 348 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED ROOMS SUITABLE for housekeeping. 18 Price-place, off Halsted-st.

TO RENT--ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, northeast corner of Randolph and Franklin-sts. Inquire at Room 1.

TO RENT--A COMPLETE SUITE OF ROOMS FOR housekeeping; good neighborhood; independent rear yard, first floor. 583 Tyler-st.

TO RENT--2 FURNISHED ROOMS, CLOSETS AND water, for housekeeping, together or separate; also gentleman's lodging rooms, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT--FOR $14, 4 NICE ROOMS AND 2 CLOSets, water in kitchen; at present furnished with everything complete for housekeeping. The whole can be bought for $125--worth $200. Must be sold, on account of sickness. Apply (for 3 days), E. W. GRAFTON, 151 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED PARLORS WITH or without board on Wabash-av., north of Thirteenth-st., possession given April 1; private family. Address P 72, Tribune office.

TO RENT--ROOMS, SINGLE, DOUBLE, OR EN suite, from $10 to $40 per month. 620 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--$8 PER MONTH EACH, 3 NICELY furnished sleeping rooms, with closets, and use of parlor, at 350 West Polk-st.

TO RENT--2 NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for 2 ladies or gentlemen. 28 Willard-place.

TO RENT--A NICE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two gentlemen; terms $14 per month; at 154 West Washington-st.

TO RENT--$74 MICHIGAN-AV., NICE ROOMS, 1 private family; do not intend to move.

TO RENT--UNFURNISHED, NO QUESTIONS asked, 1 or 2 rooms on Madison-st., near Desplaines. Apply at 133 Madison-st., Room 5.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT -- IN THE NEW STAATS ZEITUNG building, northeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av., an elegantly-fitted office, 32x60 feet, with vault, suitable for a bank, brokerage, or insurance business; at a low rent. Also, an office in the rear of the same, fronting on Fifth-av., suitable for a first-class real estate office. Also, rooms for attorneys or for any other business. Also, ample room for a light manufacturing business, or a weekly journal. Plans can be examined, or rent learned, at the office of the STAATS ZEITUNG. SPRINGER & YOUNG, Agents, 146 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT--STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 226 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block, 20x70, from May 1; now occupied by Chas. Gossage & Co. Suitable for any first-class business. For dry goods business it is an opportunity seldom offered, where there is a large trade already established. By M. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--HALF OF A VERY DESIRABLE BASEment front on Madison-st., near LaSalle. Apply to GASSETTE, SPRINGER & GUNDLACH, Real Estate Agents, 149 and 151 Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS 120 BY 43 FT., WITH POWER; 3-story building, suitable for machine shop. Apply to HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 102, 105, 107 Canal-st.

TO RENT--SECOND FLOORS OF NOS. 22 AND 24 South Canal-st., between Randolph and Washington, 20x80 feet, in separate or one room; for offices, jobbing, or light manufacturing; also, a part of third floor. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO RENT--OFFICES IN EXCHANGE BUILDING, corner Clark and Washington-sts.; cheapest in the city. Apply Room 43 Exchange Building.

TO RENT--WAREHOUSE FOR MANUFACTURING or storage, 40x80, 3-story and basement, Calhoun-place, rear of 284 and 286 East Washington-st. Apply 13, 15, and 17 Market-st.

TO RENT--3 VERY DESIRABLE STORES 40x170 feet, with basements and counters, on Clark-st., well between Wabash and Michigan-avs., steam elevator in each. Apply to BOWEN BROTHERS, Room 18 Metropolitan Block, corner LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT--AT CORNER OF WEST TWELFTH and Clinton-sts., store, stable, and well-lighted hall, 24x70, suitable for lodge, worship, or light manufacturing. M. MARKS, 196 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--A GOOD BRICK BARN; STALLS FOR 10 horses, with 5 years' lease. 207 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT--CHEAP, A BRICK STORE, 24X68, WITH cellar and barn, No. 544 North Wells-st. Apply second door to rear door of 51 Lake-st., Greenebaum's Bank.

TO RENT--SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF store, 225 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--NEW BRICK STORE CORNER LAKEst. and Western-av.; splendid location for grocery or hardware business. Apply at 943 West Lake-st.

TO RENT--STORE 207 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.; 3 rooms on second floor; also, over 205. Inquire in store.

TO RENT--DESK ROOM IN ONE OF THE BEST located offices in city. 90 Madison-st., Room 1.

TO RENT--DESK ROOM IN FINE LARGE office suitable for commission or law business. 21 Oriental Building.

TO RENT--STORE--21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., next to Field, Letter & Co.'s; new retail establishment. Inquire at the premises.

TO RENT--LARGE, AIRY BASEMENT, ON MONroe-st., No. 71 East Monroe-st. Inquire of GEORGE BOOKER, on the buildings.

TO RENT--N. W. COR. MADISON AND HALSTEDst., a large, splendid five-story and basement block. The upper part fitted up in a first-class manner for a week; 50 rooms. Large double store, or will divide into two single stores. All for rent, and stores will be divided to suit tenants. Apply to owner, on premises, or to C. E. HOLLISTER, 58 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT--ONE MARBLE FRONT STORE; ALSO, one large boarding-house; opera hall; by May 1. 521 Madison-st. N. S. GROW.

TO RENT--BARN SUITABLE TO ACCOMMODATE 10 horses and carriages, in rear of 1020 Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; immediate possession. Apply at 1041 Wabash-av.

TO RENT--FIVE LARGE OFFICES, SUITABLE for law or real estate, at 126 South Clark-st. Apply in Room 2.

TO RENT--STORE 220 WABASH-AV., BETWEEN Adams and Jackson-sts., 3-story and basement, 27x 100. Will be rented very cheap to a good tenant. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT--THREE OF THE BEST LIGHTED floors in the city, southeast corner South Water and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT--THE TWO-STORY WOODEN WAREhouse Nos. 145 and 147 Fulton-st., suitable for any manufacturing purpose; has a large yard and sheds, running back to the new St. Paul depot; access on both streets. HENRY H. SHUFELDT & CO., on the premises.

TO RENT--STORE NO. 12 AND 18 MARKET-ST. 45 by 85; also lofts over 240 to 256, corner Lake-st.; all in good condition. Apply to O. LUNT, Room 8, Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT--STORE, WITH PLATE-GLASS FRONT, No. 382 Wabash-av.; rent, $55 per month. Apply at 222 Calumet-av.

TO RENT--DINING ROOM, 179½ WEST LAKE-ST. 1 all fitted up and doing good business. Will be sold for $175 if taken within 3 days.

TO RENT--STORE CORNER PEORIA AND MADIson-sts., 25x90. Two stores, 20x130 feet each, vaults and everything complete, on Madison-st., front of Carpenter of Centre-av. Building 202 Madison-st.; store corner Madison and Carpenter-sts.; store 87 South Halsted-st.; building 119 South Halsted-st.; store 93 South Halsted-st. Rents collected, etc. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 138 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A FINE 4-STORY AND BASEMENT store, 238 Clark-st., with 3 upper floors in No. 236, well lighted for any light manufacturing business. For particulars inquire of H. F. ELDRED & CO., 156 Monroe-st.

TO RENT--A NICE OFFICE, SUITABLE FOR REAL estate men or lawyers, at 76 South Clark-st. H. J. CHRISTOPH & CO.

TO RENT--3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK building, 29 South Canal-st. Will be rented cheap. Apply on the premises. THOMSON & TAYLOR.

TO RENT--TWO LARGE AND DESIRABLE OFfices on first floor of Nos. 85 and 87 Dearborn-st.; rent very low. JOHN WILLIAMS, basement.

TO RENT--3 STORES IN THE BUILDING CORNER of North Wells and Hinsdale-sts. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, Rooms 6 and 9 Bryan Block.

TO RENT--BASEMENT 264 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Harrison, Stalls. Desirable basement in the West Division; well suited for a manufacturing business. J. H. KEELER, 146 Clark-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT--LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE, 18 by 100, in rear of 496 and 501 Wabash-av.; cheap, and long lease; has water and gas. NELSON THOMASON, Room 1 Honore Block.

TO RENT--OFFICES WELL-LIGHTED AND FINished in superior style, at 77 LaSalle-st., corner of Randolph. WM. H. CONDON, Rooms 1 and 2, 77 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--PART OF OFFICE OR DESK ROOM, in desirable location, cheap, second floor front. Apply at 125 Washington-st., Room 6.

TO RENT--BASEMENT, 25 AND 27 MILWAUKEE-Av., with counter and fixtures, cheap. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--FINE STORE, LAKE-ST., 20X60, WEST of Robey; $55. Store on Congress-st., near State; $50. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 128 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, also offices. Inquire at H. DIESTOW & SON'S Saw Works, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT--A ROOM, WITH GOOD POWER, 10x25 feet. Apply at planing-mill rear of 429 Archer-av.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES AND OFFICES:

1 store on Randolph-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., cheap.
1 store on Madison-st., between Clark and Dearborn.
2 stores on Monroe-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st.
3 stores on Market-st., between Washington and Madison.
1 store on Fifth-av., between Adams and Monroe.
Offices in most central locations.
The above at extreme bottom prices.
JACOB C. MAGILL,
181 and 83 South Clark-st.

TO RENT--FINE BRICK STORES 28 AND 40 South Canal-st.
Fine brick stores, 42 and 44 South Canal-st.
Fine brick stores, 51 and 53 South Clinton-st.
Fine brick stores, 34 and 36 Washington-st.
Apply to
W. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT -- THE OFFICE WITH VAULT NOW occupied by us, No. 11 Methodist Church Block. Possession April 1. AYRES & EOFF.

TO RENT--BY G. S. LACEY, 119 DEARBORN-ST.--Splendid office, corner Lake and Clark-sts. Vault, and best by steam. $600.

TO RENT--A BASEMENT FLOOR OF 3 ROOMS. Rent nominal to responsible parties. Also stable. Apply at 804 Wabash-av. for one week.

TO RENT--A SPLENDID LIGHT AND DRY BASE-ment, 50 South Clark-st. A good tenant will find just the place. Inquire in the store.

TO RENT--STORE--338 WEST MADISON-ST., WITH use of shelving, show-case, and other fixtures. Apply to H. W. DAVIS, on premises.

TO RENT--HALF OF STORE, ON SOUTH WATER-st. For particulars, address Z 49, Tribune office.

TO RENT--21 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST., 1 near Western-av.; all now; gas and water, with a good large store. First-rate for rooms and boarding-house; only $100 per month to a good party. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTHwest corner of Lake-st. and Fifth-av.; five stories and basement; 40x100, with vaults and modern conveniences. JOHN A. YALE, Agent, 7 Bryan Block, 139 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--MARBLE FRONT STORE AND BASEment, 628 West Lake-st., near Paulina; first-rate location. Apply to owner, J. D. WEBER, 279 Park-av.

FOR SALE--OR TO RENT--THE BUILDING (50x70 feet) on the corner of Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st., now occupied by W. W. Kimball & Co., with five years' lease of ground, to W. H. JUDSON Carpet Dept. Field, Leiter & Co., State and Twentieth-sts.

TO RENT--A LARGE STABLE, CORNER PEORIA and Washington. Inquire at Room No. 1, 50 West Madison-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE, NEW BRICK STORE ON State-st., near Market. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--A LARGE BASEMENT ON ERIE-ST., near Market. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--DOUBLE BASEMENT, UNDER GOVernment Goods Depot. 136 and 137 Lake-st. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT--BRICK STORES NOS. 921, 925, AND 927 State-st. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--DESK ROOM AT 130 LASALLE-ST., first floor. Apply to M. CANFIELD.

TO RENT--DESIRABLE DOCK LOT, 115 FEET front, running through to the Empire Slip, with railroad advantages, on West Twelfth-st., near the bridge. Apply to W. E. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT--ON EAST MADISON-ST., 200 AND 202, second floor, 45x80; elevator.
Also, store and basement, No. 182, at 211 and 213 East Monroe-st., near J. V. Farwell's steam elevator and wide alley.
Also, adjoining building, five stories and basement.
Apply at 207 and 209 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT--40 OFFICES NORTHWEST CORNER OF LaSalle and Adams-sts. R. SCHLOESSER.

TO RENT--TWO LARGE ROOMS, 30 FEET DEEP, for manufacturing purposes. Call at 56 South Canal-st., basement.

TO RENT--REAL ESTATE, BROKER, RAILroad, and insurance offices at 46 and 48 Ulke-st., just south of Sherman House. W. H. HERFORT, 50 Washington, or THOMPSON & BISHOP, Room 35, No. 103 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--THE SPACIOUS STORE AND BASEment 80 and 82 East Adams-st. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY & CO., office 31 Tribune Building.

TO RENT--FROM APRIL 15 THE BUILDING I NOW occupy with or without power and fixtures. Apply on premises, 728 State-st. W. F. McLAUGHLIN.

TO RENT--BASEMENT NO. 92 NORTH WELLS-st. Apply next door north. J. K. SMITH.

TO RENT--STORE AND DWELLING SUITABLE for any business; 85 Sangamon-st. 85 Sangamon wanted May 1. BLANCHARD BROS., 158 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT--BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with or without board, on South Side, east of State, between Twenty-fifth-sts. Best of references given and required. Address W 21, Tribune office, for 6 days, stating terms, etc.

TO RENT--TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, 338 Clark-st., between Lake and Madison-sts. and east of Halsted. Address CLAUDE, Bureau House, City.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A HOUSE, 9 OR 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, near Oakland or Fairview Station, convenient to Hyde Park trains. Rent $700 to $800. A. LUDAS HUNT, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--TWO NICE STORY AND A half cottages or small houses, in good location, by responsible parties. Apply to GALE & BLOCKT, 97 West Randolph-st., or Clark-st., opposite court-house.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ON SOUTH OR WEST SIDE, a house of 10 or 12 rooms, containing modern improvements, and located in a quiet and pleasant neighborhood. Call on or address PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY, 68 Lake-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ANY PARTY WHO INTEND leaving their home this summer, and who want a man and his wife to take charge of house and furniture, who own some property in the city and could give first-class references, apply to O 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--FROM MAY 1; A STORY and a half cottage, in good neighborhood. Address, stating terms and location, A. STRINKE, care Vergho, Kuehling & Co., 138 State-st.

TO RENT--TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, one with alcove, or three without, suitable for light housekeeping; prefer near Twenty-second-st. or Fair-view. Best of reference given. S 66, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A WIDOW LADY WITH one child would like to rent a few nice rooms convenient to Field, Letter & Co's store. Address G 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence on South Side. Rent must not exceed $3,000. Address S 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT--TO RENT--A MODERN FURNISHED furnished house, with barn, for family of three; rent in advance. Address or call at No. 4 Park Row.

TO RENT--TO RENT--ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms, within one mile of Madison and Aberdeen-sts. Address S J., 259 West Madison-st.

WANTED---TO RENT.

WANTED--TO RENT--NORTH SIDE BELOW North-av., by May 1, a small cottage or rooms for housekeeping. E. NOYES, 179 West Washington-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE OR COTTAGE OF 5 or 6 rooms, somewhere on the West Side. Immediate possession desired. References exchanged. Address F 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GOOD BARN SUITABLE for about 18 horses, on South Side, north of or about Twelfth-st. Address A, care TOWLE & ROPER.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY MAY 1, A COTTAGE OF 6 or 7 rooms, in a good neighborhood, convenient to horse-cars, and within two miles of State-st. and Madison. First-class references furnished, and prompt pay. Address, stating location, price, etc., W Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE OF 5 TO 8 ROOMS, with barn, within Halsted, Fulton, Ashland-av. and Harrison; possession on or before May 1st. Family consists of self and wife; will pay from $25 to $45 per month. Address F 80, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A SMALL FURNISHED house west South Side street railroads; will buy furniture; no children. Address, giving location and terms, A 59, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--EIGHT ROOM HOUSE without basement, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth-sts., within five blocks of lake shore; rent from $35 to $50; rent quarterly or yearly in advance. Address 191 Ellis-av.

WANTED TO RENT--TWO ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping by quiet careful persons, should require a few or one room; rent not to exceed $6.00; paying for one month in advance if required. Address A 93, Tribune office.

WANTED TO RENT--COTTAGE OR SMALL HOUSE in good location, West Side preferred, by a responsible party; possession required soon as April. Address with full particulars, V 77, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A GOOD-SIZED HOUSE IN first-class location, modern improvements, for private family; rent not to exceed $1,200 before or by May 1. Apply N. E. DURANT, 87 South Robey-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE, BY A FAMIly of 3, on the South Side; rent not to exceed $25; Address V 15, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, 2 or 3 unfurnished rooms, without board. Address T 85, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO LEASE--A LOT ON SOUTH OR West Side, outside of fire limits, for 5 or 10 years. Address G 60, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR two families, within two miles of Court-House. Address V 26, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--HOUSE, SOUTH SIDE, from 1 to 1st of State-st., rent not to exceed $1,000. Address 107 State-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--MAY 1, UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for light housekeeping, no children. Unexceptionable reference. State location and price. Address P 92, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A SMALL FAMILY (American), a house of 7 or 8 rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $50 a month. Address A 83, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A BUILDING SUITABLE for a warehouse, 30x75 feet; West Side preferred, between Lake and Twelfth-sts., and near river. Address W 19, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE OF 6 OR 7 rooms, on West Side, south of Madison-st. Address W 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--OCCASIONALLY--A NICEly furnished room in a quiet locality. Address B 76, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THE 18TH OF MAY, BY MAN and wife, a small house or cottage, on South Side, east of State-st. Must have gas and water. Reference given. Address M 13, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR SMALL FAMILY AND first-class tenant, small house on South Side, east of State-st., north of Thirty-third; or would rent large house convenient to two small families. Possession wanted May 1. BLANCHARD BROS., 158 LaSalle-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY SINGLE GENTLEMAN, with or without board, on South Side, east of State, between Twenty-fifth-sts. Best of references given and required. Address W 21, Tribune office, for 6 days, stating terms, etc.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman, 338 Clark-st., between Lake and Madison-sts. and east of Halsted. Address CLAUDE, Bureau House, City.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE, 9 OR 10 ROOMS, all modern improvements, near Oakland or Fairview Station, convenient to Hyde Park trains. Rent $700 to $800. A. LUDAS HUNT, 58 and 60 Lake-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO NICE STORY AND A half cottages or small houses, in good location, by responsible parties. Apply to GALE & BLOCKT, 97 West Randolph-st., or Clark-st., opposite court-house.

WANTED--TO RENT--ON SOUTH OR WEST SIDE, a house of 10 or 12 rooms, containing modern improvements, and located in a quiet and pleasant neighborhood. Call on or address PROVIDENCE TOOL COMPANY, 68 Lake-st.

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WANTED--TO RENT--TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, one with alcove, or three without, suitable for light housekeeping; prefer near Twenty-second-st. or Fair-view. Best of reference given. S 66, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A WIDOW LADY WITH one child would like to rent a few nice rooms convenient to Field, Letter & Co's store. Address G 26, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS RESIdence on South Side. Rent must not exceed $3,000. Address S 32, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A MODERN FURNISHED furnished house, with barn, for family of three; rent in advance. Address or call at No. 4 Park Row.

WANTED--TO RENT--ONE OR TWO FURNISHED rooms, within one mile of Madison and Aberdeen-sts. Address S J., 259 West Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for light housekeeping; rent, wife, and child 6 years old; on West Side. Address A 67, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A COTTAGE WITH MODern improvements, west of Halsted-st., north of Harrison, by a prompt tenant. Address J K, 225 West Randolph-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--3 OR 4 SUITABLE ROOMS for dressmaking in business location, either in basement or over store; terms must be reasonable. Address G 46, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--ONE LARGE FURNISHED room; suitable for two gentlemen, south side preferred. Address CLINTON, 136 East Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM CONvenient to West Side business centre. Address, stating terms, G 85, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--COTTAGE IN GOOD LOCAtion; 6 or 7 rooms, from May 1, 1873, by prompt paying tenant. Address BALL, Room 4 Nevada Block.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE (MAY 1) OF about 12 rooms; good location; wish to keep a few first-class boarders; would board owner, &c; must have good barn. Address 109 South Wood-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A FAMILY OF THREE, a small cottage, or 4 or 5 rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping in a respectable locality, within 20 minutes' walk of South Water-st.; will take good care of property, and prompt pay. Address L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a nicely furnished room, without board, north of Thirteenth-st. and east of State. Give price. F. E. JAMESON, Wood's Hotel.

WANTED--TO RENT--PLEASANT SINGLE room, without board, for gentleman. South Side preferred. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; pleasant locality near street cars. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms on North Side, convenient to State-st. bridge, for gentleman and children; private family preferred. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house of 10 or more rooms on the West Side. Address, with full particulars, P 79, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--I HAVE OVER TWENTY first-class tenants who want houses and stores in different parts of the city. House-owners who wish to secure good tenants at once will please call at my office. G. S. LACEY, House Renting Agency, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--SOUTH SIDE, CONVENient to Illinois Central Railroad, a small house of 4 or 5 rooms, or first floor of some large house; would not object to go as far as Oakland, if desirable location. Address O 81, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED room, located north of Twenty-second-st., on one of the avenues, suitable for two young gentlemen of refined tastes.

WANTED--TO RENT--ONE ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, near Union Park. Address C H F, 259 West Randolph-st. References given if desired.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR A PARTY OF FOUR or six, rooms, singly or en suite; would furnish, if well suited; must be in first-class location; would occupy immediately, or would let on lease for May; with or without board; if without, must be near some good boarding place; barn room required; references exchanged. Address G A., 619 Wabash-av., stating location, terms, etc.

WANTED--TO RENT--PARTIES HAVING BUILDings to rent should place them with me; the demand is unprecedented. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 or 12 rooms, on South Side, between 16th and 22d, or North Side, south of Chicago-av., any time before May 1; best references. Address B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS unfurnished or furnished room, with board, required; immediate possession desired. Address B 34, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PERMANENT, FIRST-class man wants a comfortable house of 10 rooms, on West Side; rent must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, ORILDS & PRINCE, Bankers, 178 LaSalle-st. Party will purchase in time, if owner desires to sell and property suits.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, in a good location, between Morgan and Robey, north of Madison and south of Lake. W. P. HENDRICKSON, 74 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO ROOMS SUITABLE for dressmaking, on Prairie, Indiana, Michigan, or Wabash-avs., between the twenty-sixth and Eighteenth-sts., or West Washington-st., between May and Halsted. V 80, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM IN business portion of South Side, by two gents; rent must be reasonable. Address P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE (MAY 1) OF about 12 rooms; good location; wish to keep a few first-class boarders; would board owner, &c; must have good barn. Address 109 South Wood-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A FAMILY OF THREE, a small cottage, or 4 or 5 rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping in a respectable locality, within 20 minutes' walk of South Water-st.; will take good care of property, and prompt pay. Address L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a nicely furnished room, without board, north of Thirteenth-st. and east of State. Give price. F. E. JAMESON, Wood's Hotel.

WANTED--TO RENT--PLEASANT SINGLE room, without board, for gentleman. South Side preferred. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; pleasant locality near street cars. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms on North Side, convenient to State-st. bridge, for gentleman and children; private family preferred. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

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WANTED--TO RENT--ONE ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, near Union Park. Address C H F, 259 West Randolph-st. References given if desired.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR A PARTY OF FOUR or six, rooms, singly or en suite; would furnish, if well suited; must be in first-class location; would occupy immediately, or would let on lease for May; with or without board; if without, must be near some good boarding place; barn room required; references exchanged. Address G A., 619 Wabash-av., stating location, terms, etc.

WANTED--TO RENT--PARTIES HAVING BUILDings to rent should place them with me; the demand is unprecedented. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 or 12 rooms, on South Side, between 16th and 22d, or North Side, south of Chicago-av., any time before May 1; best references. Address B 78, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS unfurnished or furnished room, with board, required; immediate possession desired. Address B 34, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A PERMANENT, FIRST-class man wants a comfortable house of 10 rooms, on West Side; rent must be reasonable. Address, with full particulars, ORILDS & PRINCE, Bankers, 178 LaSalle-st. Party will purchase in time, if owner desires to sell and property suits.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, in a good location, between Morgan and Robey, north of Madison and south of Lake. W. P. HENDRICKSON, 74 East Madison-st., Room 7.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO ROOMS SUITABLE for dressmaking, on Prairie, Indiana, Michigan, or Wabash-avs., between the twenty-sixth and Eighteenth-sts., or West Washington-st., between May and Halsted. V 80, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--FURNISHED ROOM IN business portion of South Side, by two gents; rent must be reasonable. Address P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED ROOM CONvenient to West Side business centre. Address, stating terms, G 85, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--COTTAGE IN GOOD LOCAtion; 6 or 7 rooms, from May 1, 1873, by prompt paying tenant. Address BALL, Room 4 Nevada Block.

WANTED--TO RENT--A HOUSE (MAY 1) OF about 12 rooms; good location; wish to keep a few first-class boarders; would board owner, &c; must have good barn. Address 109 South Wood-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A FAMILY OF THREE, a small cottage, or 4 or 5 rooms, with conveniences for housekeeping in a respectable locality, within 20 minutes' walk of South Water-st.; will take good care of property, and prompt pay. Address L 52, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, a nicely furnished room, without board, north of Thirteenth-st. and east of State. Give price. F. E. JAMESON, Wood's Hotel.

WANTED--TO RENT--PLEASANT SINGLE room, without board, for gentleman. South Side preferred. Address Q 58, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--THREE UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping; pleasant locality near street cars. Address Q 61, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms on North Side, convenient to State-st. bridge, for gentleman and children; private family preferred. Address Y 49, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished house of 10 or more rooms on the West Side. Address, with full particulars, P 79, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--I HAVE OVER TWENTY first-class tenants who want houses and stores in different parts of the city. House-owners who wish to secure good tenants at once will please call at my office. G. S. LACEY, House Renting Agency, 119 Dearborn-st.

WANTED--TO RENT--SOUTH SIDE, CONVENient to Illinois Central Railroad, a small house of 4 or 5 rooms, or first floor of some large house; would not object to go as far as Oakland, if desirable location. Address O 81, Tribune office.

WANTED--TO RENT--A NICELY FURNISHED room, located north of Twenty-second-st., on one of the avenues, suitable for two young gentlemen of refined tastes.

WANTED--TO RENT--ONE ROOM, FURNISHED or unfurnished, near Union Park. Address C H F, 259 West Randolph-st. References given if desired.

WANTED--TO RENT--FOR A PARTY OF FOUR or six, rooms, singly or en suite; would furnish, if well suited; must be in first-class location; would occupy immediately, or would let on lease for May; with or without board; if without, must be near some good boarding place; barn room required; references exchanged. Address G A., 619 Wabash-av., stating location, terms, etc.

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WANTED--TO RENT--TWO ROOMS SUITABLE for dressmaking, on Prairie, Indiana, Michig

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH BRAINS AND $500, that will pay him and partner $20 per day. Address N 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE FOUNDRY BUSINESS; one with $1,200 to $1,500 in cash; plenty of business. Please address P 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $3,000, TO take half interest in an old established brass manufactory; a good moulder or a smart business-man preferred. Apply to D. HUMPHREYS, 33 Jefferson-st., corner Lake.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, WITH $3,000 to $5,000, to purchase an interest in one of the best and most responsible commission houses in the city. Address for three days G 25, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 OR $4,000, OR more, to join a well-established building-firm; doing an extensive business. Address N 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, TO JOIN THE advertiser, with a view to erecting and selling city and suburban property. Address N 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMmission house of this city doing a large and prosperous trade; an active business man with a capital of $5,000. Answer, with references, G 71, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CASH $4,000, IN GOOD manufacturing business already established, and that will bear the closest investigation. Money required to extend the business; best of reference given and required. Party preferred to attend to office. Apply to S. M. PEASE, Esq., 105 LaSalle-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000, BY A WELL-known manufacturing firm; business pleasant and highly respectable. Satisfactory references given. Address F 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE BEST PAYING business in the West. Small capital required. Good patent rights wanted. 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,200 CAPITAL, IN a well-established and profitable manufacturing business. Address F 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SMALL HOTEL DOING good business; must have $1,500 to $2,000 cash. Young married man preferred. Address N 6, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN with some capital, to take full charge of a business that is well established, and paying largely. The present proprietor desires to move into the city. Address or call at McPHERSON & CO.'S, 162 Washington-st., Room 25.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL FROM $10,000 to $30,000, in a first-class mercantile and manufacturing business, well established, and doing a fine business. None but principals need apply. Address G G D, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, IN A BOOK and fancy dry-goods business; will sell the whole interest. NOCKIN & FISCHER, 16 South Desplaines-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 CAPITAL, TO join the advertiser in a No. 1 business that nets about $200 or $300 a month; must be a regular business man. Apply to-day between 2 and 4 p. m., at 216 South Water-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED — EITHER SILENT OR active, with from $5,000 to $8,000, to take the place of a retiring partner, in one of the best paying retail groceries in this city. E 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN WELL-ESTABLISHED business; a good business man, with $5,000 to $10,000 capital, is desired in a profitable and rapidly increasing business in Toledo, Ohio; a good cash trade. Only those need apply who would be preferred; references given and required; for further information address C., Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INTEREST in the carpenter shop. Apply Monday, from 6 to 12 o'clock, No. 164 South Clinton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG LADY CAN GET an agreeable companion and a half interest in a good paying, legitimate business; must have some furniture. $ 11, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—ONE THOROUGHLY AC-

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE VAN'S RANGE, IN PERfect order, with copper water-boiler suitable for restaurant, hotel, or large boarding-house. Apply at 149 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—3 COUNTERS, AT MRS. H. FARNUM'S Hair Store, 115 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-BARREL, MUZZLE-loading shot-gun (Wm. Moore, maker), almost new; cost $45; will sell for $30. Address V 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CAMP EQUIPAGE, TENTS, WAGON covers, and thousands of other things useful to miners and Colonization Societies, at Government Goods Depot, 196 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—CUSTOMERS FOR 20 TONS OF BASH-ing, weights, assorted sizes, at lowest market rates. WARREN SPRINGER, 29 North Clinton-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

BREWERY WORTH $10,000 FOR EXCHANGE; CApacity 25 barrels a day; would like property here. I. H. WHITNEY, 184 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

GOOD UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE AND Secured notes, $10,000 to $15,000 for mercantile, manufacturing, hotel, or other good business. J. L. Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR READY-MADE CLOTHING or piece goods, lot 80x128, two blocks from Normal School, Englewood; will three blocks from railroad depot. Address A 91, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW HOUSE AND LOT ON West side for a farm worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Give full description and price. Address A. FERGUSON, 93 West Van Buren-st.

TO EXCHANGE—ABOUT 5,000 BOOKS ($3,000 AL-ready sold) for good suburban lots or unimproved lands. I. H. WHITNEY, Room 2, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A BRICK DWELLING OF 12 rooms, on Washington-st., near Union Park, for a pleasant suburban residence. J. M. CUTLER & CO., Room 13, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—A SEWING MACHINE, NEW, to be selected, for a medium-sized or small fire-proof office safe. Difference in cash. Apply at Room 30, Rc. 120 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF HARDWARE TO exchange for city real estate or well secured notes. Address B 78, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD SUBURBAN LOTS 5 miles from Court-House for cottage and lot in city or suburbs. R. KENNEDY, 73 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OF FIRST-CLASS land in Illinois for merchandise. R. KENNEDY, 73 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WELL-LOCATED SOUTH SIDE lots for first-class parlor and chamber furniture. No rubbish wanted. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—20X140 FEET, AND BUILDING, on West Lake-st.; rents for $1,200, for residence and 10 to 30 acres of land in some town within 60 miles of Chicago. SELDEN, FISH & CO., 185 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN McLeod Co., Minn., for a house and lot, or lot on the West Side; will pay $400 cash. Address V 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A NEW SET OF PLATED TEAM harness and wagon, for a good horse. Apply or address 69 Davis-st., West Side.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME VERY CHOICE SUBURban property, for an improved farm within 80 miles of the city. Address OWNER, 2 Market-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD DOUBLE-BARRELED shot-gun and good lever watch for good gold hunting-case watch. Call or address S P H, 140 Bushnell-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots at reasonable prices. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—COTTAGE AND TWO LOTS ON Catherine-st., for improved business property worth about $3,000. GOODWILLIE, 185 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE AND LOT IN CHIcago—400 acres superior land in Champaign County, Ill. Apply to E. S. HAWLEY & CO., 51 Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK BLOCK IN WEST DIVIsion renting for $12,000; $75,000; will take good suburban property.

TO EXCHANGE—ACRE PROPERTY AT WASHington Heights, for good inside property. WILSON & MONTGOMERY, Room 22, Otis Block.

TO EXCHANGE—48 LOTS, 22x125 FEET, AT Irving Park, for farm or country residence; 122 feet by 200 feet north of Wicker Park, and 10 lots for city residences; 500 acres Iowa land wanted for property near city limits. J. S. WOLFE, Real Estate, 64 South Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence at North Evanston, with three choice lots within two blocks of the depot. Good suburban lots will be taken in part pay. A choice place. D. B. DEWEY & CO., 147 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD OUTSIDE LOTS FOR first-rate top buggy, horse and harness. TAYLOR & BROOKS, 48 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT 2-STORY FRAME and brick basement, 10 rooms, all modern improvements, on Dupee place, grove, for a first-class residence east of State-st. and north of Eighteenth. Address SILAS, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for farm property near city; also, improved farm for change for a good Illinois farm. PHILPOT & HONORE, 157 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH AND HOUSE AND LOT IN Lake Bluff, for city or suburban property, or for building material. E. D. MURRAY, Jr., 62½ Cottage Grove-av.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Hyde Park, $18,000, for store-property near city, and will pay some cash. Address A 7, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HALF ACRE AND HALF AN eighth at Washington Heights, close to general depot, west of tracks; small frame house, barn, horse, and other buildings; Stock County, Ill., preferred; trade near oven. Apply or address T P R, 140 Bushnell-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR INSIDE IMproved property, a splendid suburban tract, near station, 35 minutes' ride from city, excellent improvements made or not, immediate value; will subdivide in fine order, streets graded, &c. An exceptional chance for an A1 investment. Address, with particulars, A 70, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IRVING PARK LOTS FOR FIRST-class, clear title, Iowa lands. E. F. CLARKE & CO., 123 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE TWO LOTS IN BOULEvard Addition for a span or one good sound horse and horses. Call at 301 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO DO FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRY work in exchange for a new suit of clothes' Address Y 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SOME GOOD LAND in Wisconsin for horse and carriage or business wagon. Address G. T. ANDERSON, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—$1,200 WORTH SAN DIEGO LOTS Gents furnishing goods, or any merchandise, and money in exchange for cottage and lot. Address P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STORE AND lot in Batavia for a cottage and lot, or for lot in Chicago. WARREN SPRINGER, 29 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—Horses and 1 lot, corner property, in the Village of Leland, Ill., on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Apply to V. B. KETCHUM, 66 Fulton-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE IN Wisconsin for piano, Chickering or Steinway preferred. Address, with description, L 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—PAINTING OR CAlcimining for merchant tailoring; good reasons. W. J. WILLIAMS & CO., 179 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A RARE CHANCE—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE for sale at about half the cost; brick house to rent in good location, South Side. Inquire of HOLT & CO., Auctioneers and Brokers, 188 East Madison-st.

AN ELEGANT BED-ROOM SET OF FURNITURE cheap. Apply after 12 o'clock at 1536 Prairie-av.

A FINE PARLOR SET FOR HALF COST, NEAR-ly new, 229 South Sangamon-st.

A RARE CHANCE—AT NO. 13 CURTIS-ST., WE will sell 1 elegant parlor suit; also, 1 marble top chamber suit; the same not taken on day of auction sale; parties leaving the city. Also, 1 large mirror, 1 side table, and will give a great bargain. HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO ONE OF THE FINEST auction sales of the season, No. 73 Robey-st., 4-story marble-front, near Madison-st. See auction column. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MECHANICS AND strangers, we will say to those who cannot attend our auction sales can, by calling at our warerooms, purchase goods from 75 to 100 per cent less than at retail than any other house in the city. We have on hand the largest stock of second-hand goods, as the sayings is, from a needle to an anchor, open every evening till 9 o'clock. Call at 613 West Lake-st., between Paulina-st. and Ashland-av., beyond Union Park. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers and Private Bankers.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS NEARLY NEW HOUSEhold furniture, from kitchen, parlor to sleeping rooms. Call until Tuesday at 424½ East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—HEREAFTER WALNUT AND MARBLE top furniture, carpets, and stoves, ready for housekeeping, all in first-class order. Apply at 1055 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—150 YDS GOOD BRUSSELS CARPET; 50 yds good ingrain; 3 marble-top sideboards, all first-class, and good furniture. H. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st. Room 9.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR WELL LOcated real estate, a complete assortment of first-class furniture, by a family going abroad. GEO. DE LOYNES & SON, 388 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HALF-PRICE, OR WILL EXchange for hardware, a nine reserved 7-octave piano, set of parlor furniture, bedstead, carpet, bureaus, clock, and bedding, at 69 West Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—I. J. HAS ALWAYS ON hand a few thousand dollars' worth of the best class of new and second-hand furniture, carpets, etc., which he will sell at prices that defy competition. Call and examine before buying. 177 Twenty-second-st.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS ON TUESDAY, COR-ner Fulton and Peoria-sts. See auction column. HODGES & CO., 613 West Lake-st.

SEND ALONG YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of every description if you want it sold. Great demand for new and second-hand furniture, pianos, organs, sewing machines, etc. HAVENS & CO., 62 South Canal-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR SECOND-HAND furniture, carpets, clothing, &c. Call or address JAMES HANAGAN, 108 East Twelfth-st., one door west of State.

WANTED—FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., FOR cash; entire household stocks bought to any amount; prompt attention to letters or calls. TJ, 177 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD NO. 8 COOK STOVE, warm and easy chair. State price and particulars. Address G 27, Tribune office.

$250 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of a nice cottage, consisting of beds, bedding, carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture, all complete for housekeeping. House if wanted. Cheap rent. Apply at 288 West Monroe-st.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A DARK-BROWN MARE, black tail and mane, a little swollen in the fetlock joint of the nigh hind-leg; white spot on neck and forehead; in good condition. She was attached to a monkey-top buggy, with brown cloth trimmings, made by Brown & Meyer, Aurora; running-gear striped brown; a new leaf in the forward spring; box rounded at the back, with places for the wheels to turn. A liberal reward will be given for the above, by JAMES CAREY, 326 West Madison-st.

STRAYED—AN UNCOMMONLY LARGE BLACK and white pup; lost on last Friday evening; face black and white, nearly equally divided. Finder and deliverer of same to 96 South Market-st., will be liberally rewarded.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, BY A GENtleman and wife, part of a house with modern conveniences for housekeeping; will prove desirable tenants. Address "TENANT," Box 106.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, ETC.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO FILL POST OF Secretary and Treasurer of a Joint-Stock Manufacturing Company; salary, $1,500 per annum. He would be expected to take not less than $4,000 stock as security upon which a 10 per cent dividend would be guaranteed. Give name, state qualifications, and where interview can be had to S 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN, WITH good trade. Address, with references, P 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN OR BOOKKEEPER with some capital, in a wholesale house that lost by the fire. Address G 48, Tribune office.

WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE packer and shipping clerk; none others need apply. COLBY & WIRTS, 126 and 128 State-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR FURniture houses can make their expenses by selling our goods. Call at 155 West Madison-st., in basement.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE A bold, legible, and rapid hand for a few weeks' employment in an office, with a view to its being permanent. Also lady of like qualifications. Address, stating salary expected, F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR; $2 A DAY salary for experienced advertising solicitor. Call to-day, between 10 and 12, at Printing Office 116 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HARDWARE MAN as clerk in a retail store. Best of references required. Address T D M, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY — PHOTOGRAPHER—faithful, honest gentlemen of good habits in the capacity of general assistant in and about my gallery, and view business. Must be competent to do printing, toning, &c. Only those need apply who are good workers, and can furnish good references. Also, printer to finish negatives, assisting in making in and outdoor negatives, printing, toning, &c., &c. Only those need apply who are good workers, and can furnish good references, and are willing to make themselves useful in the various branches of my business, for a reasonable salary. New beginners not wanted. The situation will be permanent, if mutually agreeable. Call, or address, with terms, for 3 days, W. E. BOWMAN, General Photographer, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TAILOR TO TAKE charge of a merchant tailor shop in a country town; one who can cut, and make a suit wonderfully fine in style; good reference required; none but good workmen need apply. Address J. L. McKEE, Richland Centre, Wisconsin.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS, strikers, and finishers. Good wages and steady work, at 251 and 253 Division-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS bookbinder; one who understands blank work and finishing. J. F. FUNK & BRO., Elkhart, Ind.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN BOILER-MAKERS, used to custom-work; good wages will be paid to first-class hands. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A GOOD BELL-HANGER AND LOCKsmith. PORTER & CO., 72 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGON PAINTER, WHO UNderstands ironing or other need apply. N. 229 State-st., between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED — CONFECTIONER THAT UNDERstands making fine counter and pan work for retail trade, and that is temperate and permanent. Must be strictly temperate and have good references. The right man can have a steady and permanent work. Apply from 9 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 9 p. m. Monday at Room 8, Kuhns' Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BULER. APPLY AT the bindery of HAND, McNALLY & CO., 158 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FIFTY BRICK-LAYers on Palmer's Hotel, corner State and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—GOOD PAINTERS FOR INSIDE JOB at No. 126 North Halsted-st. Call from 2 to 4 p. m. to-day.

WANTED—2 GOOD TAILORS, AT 122 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CLOTHING TRIMmer; fair wages and steady work given. GOODMAN, HARRIS, & MAYER, 39 and 41 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR CABINET MANUFACtory; one capable of making designs and drawings for office work and furniture; a thorough posted man required. Address, for 5 days, G 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKBINDER; A GOOD FORWARD, or for law and edition work. W. L. TIDD, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—6 GOOD CARPENTERS, AT CHURCH corner Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av., Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD COAT-MAKERS, AT PORTER & O'CONNORS', 604 West Lake-st.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS JOURNEYMEN BARbers, at A. M. DELIGHT'S, corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS CARriage painters, at Union Stock Yard Paint Shop.

WANTED—ONE GOOD CARRIAGE TRIMMER; Apply to J. F. KIRKLAND, 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—PRESS BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS. Apply Monday, at 10 o'clock, at 167 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SILVER PLATE BURNISHer; one that can make himself useful in filing brass preferred. Apply at once to DANE, WESTLAKE & DYER, 251 Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE MORE BOYS TO FINISH chairs; those that have worked at the business preferred. 311 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CUTTER; A YOUNG man of good address, who can make himself generally useful, can secure a position in a fine trade. Call, between 10 and 11 a. m., on Monday, at Room 23, Foot Block, corner Clark and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—SIX GOOD PAINTERS. CALL AT 264 North Clark-st. at 7 o'clock ready for work, Monday morning.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS PLUMBERS. Address H 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAINTER AND GRAINER AT 205 East Lake-st.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER TO GO SOUTH. NONE but a first-class workman. Call at Anderson's Hotel, between 10 and 12 a. m. A. F.

WANTED—ONE BURNISHER AT 104 EAST Washington-st., Monday morning.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE PAINTERS, at HATHAWAY'S, 620 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF HORSES and attend to a garden. Apply at Room 25 Central Union Block.

WANTED—A STOUT BOY, 16 OR 18 YEARS OLD, to work in a grocery store, to take care of horse and drive delivery wagon. Apply at 107 Blue Island-av., Monday morning.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE DELIVERY WAGON at HENRY'S Eureka Laundry, 351 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN. MUST understand his business and come well recommended. Apply Monday and Tuesday, after 4 p. m., at 75 Ashland-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH CONtractors, builders, foremen, &c., who wish to legitimately increase their income without interfering with their regular business. We are now prepared to offer which will be satisfactory in every respect, both as regards business and remuneration. Send address and where and when may be seen to S. WILLIAMS, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FIRE INSURANCE SOLICITor; German preferred. Apply at office of GEO. C. CLARKE, 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR "PICTURESQUE America" and other popular serial publications. J. H. CHAMBERS, 306 Locust-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—TEA CANVASSER, BY A FIRSTclass tea house, with whom to supply horse; can make $200. Address Y 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—751 WABASH-AV., A NEAT COLORED boy to wait on table and help around the house.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 14 OR 15, ONE THAT understands cutting meat preferred, with references, at 238 Fifth-av., Monday.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED SOLICITORS. None others need apply. Address C 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOLICITOR FOR SIGNS AND SHOW cards. 73 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT WANTing to engage in a nice business, no capital required, call on A. STONE, 150 State-st., from 8 to 10 a. m., and 1 to 2 p. m.

WANTED—6 AGENTS, PRACTICAL MEN, OF good address, some knowledge of steam appliances desirable. Salaries liberal and permanent. Apply between 1 and 4 p. m., or address Asbestos Roofing Co., 274 South Water-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS; BY THE EXCELSIOR Photograph Copying Co. To canvassers for pictures to copy, we offer extra inducements and pay large commissions; India ink preferred; call and see us. 156 Vincennes-av., near Douglas House, Chicago. E. SPENCER & SON.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the business. Apply Monday, between 8 and 5 p. m., at 321 West Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MEN, AT 84 MARket-st., to handle useful articles (new style) made by a popular, wealthy, Chicago company.

WANTED—THE BIGGEST CHANCE TO MAKE money; $3 profit on every dollar. Call immediately at 179 East Madison-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY MAN, AS PORTER for a hotel. Johnstone House, southwest corner Desplaines and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TAKE orders for a select line of goods, on salary and commission; must be a gentleman. Address P 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER FOR the city, to call only on business men; salary and commission to a competent man. Address P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE team and work in store. Address G 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL YOUNG MAN TO GO TO the country to assist in taking care of an invalid gentleman, and take care of horse and cow, and work about the house; to one that can bring good references a good home and pay will be given. Call at 67 South Canal-st., L. B. WALKER & CO.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR CITY AND country. Those with $3 to $5 can make $15 to $20 a week. Apply at Room 6, 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NECKTIE CUTter. Address for five days, Q 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN BINDERY, A GIRL THAT UNDERstands blank work, and can run a paging machine; also, a boy to feed ruling machine. Apply at HENDLE & JENKINS, 166 Clark-st.

WANTED—WE WANT GOOD MEN IN CITY AND country to sell the Improved Mica lamp chimney; liberal inducements offered. MICA CHIMNEY CO., 147 State-st.

WANTED — CANVASSERS ON GROSZFELD'S Sewing Machine Attachments; liberal percentage allowed. Call at 151 State-st.

WANTED—A LIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH CAPital to engage with others in a legitimate and enterprise in the far West. Address, with real name, B 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT THE MAULTON HOUSE, NORTH Market and Kinzie-sts., an experienced man, as night clerk; must be a good carver, and willing to make himself generally useful. Also, a bell-boy.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, QUICK LAD, 16 years old, who is not afraid of work. Steady work for the right boy; no thin-skinned chaps wanted. Apply this morning at 87 Fourth-st., near Milwaukee-av., and in basement. J. L. STRANAHAN.

WANTED—TWO MEN TO WORK IN AN IRON yard; no Irish need apply. WARREN SPRINGER, 29 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A SMART AMERICAN boy, 15 years old, stout, and healthy. Address B 78, Tribune office, for three days.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous—Continued.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED WHITE MAN TO take charge of pantry in a hotel. None but first-class man wanted. Apply at the office of the Orient Hotel.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL CIGARS AND tobacco in the city; must be a Swiss or Germ n. Address, with reference, JAMES HOWARD & CO., Tribune office.

WANTED—A STOUT, ACTIVE, AND COMPETENT farm hand and gardener, near city. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH & CO.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD ENGLISH GIRL, WHO would be willing to travel with a lady, and do light second-work. Apply at 324 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR KITCHEN and second-work. Swedes, Norwegian or Bohemian preferred. Good wages. Call at 1019 Michigan-av., in basement.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR general housework. Call at 822 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR AMERICAN WOMAN to take care of children and assist in second-work; would prefer a widow, or one who has had the care of children. Call at 19 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO CAN DO PLAIN sewing and assist in taking care of a child; also, a girl who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good references required. Apply at 49 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK; THE other to do second work and take care of children, at 44 Dearborn-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL from 13 to 15 years of age. Inquire at 923 State-st., third floor.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron. Call at 73 Ashland-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR CARE OF TWO children. 362 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family where there is a man servant who helps. Inquire at 169 Ellis-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at Highland Park; good wages. Apply Monday next between 11 and 2 o'clock at Room 4, No. 152 Monroe-st.

WANTED—AT 548 WABASH-AV., A CAPABLE girl to do chamberwork in private boarding-house.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO the work of a small family and assist in sewing. 21 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL for general housework; good wages. Apply at 923 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, FROM 12 TO 14 years of age, to do light work in a private family. Apply at 12 Johnson-place, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts., two blocks west of Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Call at No. 406 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GIRL AT 61 MONROE-ST., TO DO general housework.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for kitchen work. Apply two days, at 189 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO take care of baby. Apply Monday at 458 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, 274 Fulton-st., corner Carpenter; German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, AND A girl to do general housework; sisters preferred. 570 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 260 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply Monday, a. m., at 1323 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE A GOOD COOK, the other to do second work. Apply at Ashland-av., corner Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 1456 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK, or for law and edition work. W. L. TIDD, 62 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 36 Park-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, DANE, OR NORWEGIAN girl, to cook, wash, and iron for two in family, at 254 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 18 South Jefferson-st. None but a good washer and ironer need apply. Good wages.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 407 South Dearborn (Burnside)-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN GIRL AT 447 West Taylor-st. To a competent cook good wages will be given. Apply for four days.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 30 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good wages. Call at 839 Thirty-first-st., second floor.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO GO OUT TO LAKE Bluff; one to do cooking and iron, the other second work; none but the best need apply, as they will not answer otherwise; will be a good home for good girls. Call at 115 Wabash-av.

WANTED—200 GIRLS, OF EVERY NATIONALITY immediately, at the Star Employment Office, No. 8 West Harrison-st., Branch Office, 151 West Monroe. We have seven hotels waiting for help; also, boarding-houses and private houses, both in city and country. No fees. Come early. Come prepared to work. Also, cooks wanted for the lakes.

WANTED—A GIRL THAT CAN COME WELL recommended, to cook, wash, and iron. Apply on Monday at 818 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and help about light housework. Apply Monday at 1406 Wabash-av., with reference.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR DINING-ROOM AND kitchen work; experienced girls only need apply; good wages. South Side House, 1121 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply on Monday at 20 North Ada-st.

WANTED—NURSE-GIRL FOR CHILD YEAR OLD. Call at 169 Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Inquire at 1074 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE THAT CAN cook, wash, and iron. Call at 1343 West Jackson Monday morning.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS old. Inquire at 1251½ Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES AT the KIRBY HOUSE Dining Room, No. 81 South State-st. 7 no Sun day work.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER GIRL, and to assist waiting on table, 578 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of four to cook and do laundress. Inquire at 648 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—COOKS, KITCHEN GIRLS, NURSE girls, and girls for all kinds of housework, at Mrs. WHITE'S OFFICE, 196 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COOK, 1 PASTRY cook, and 6 dining-room girls. Apply on Monday to FRANK GLOSSOP, manager Hotel Reporter, 65 South Canal-st., from 10 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at 946 Michigan-av., small family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of four persons. Wages $4 50 per week. References required. Apply at 227 South Park-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN OR NORwegian girl for general housework, at 765 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN GIRLS wanted every day at the Employment Room for Ladies, 131 Superior-st. No fees.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; GOOD wages paid; 118 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork. Call at 236 South Horne-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 138 Twenty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LAUNDRESS; ALSO, GIRL to do second work. Norwegian, or German; reference required. 250 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; German or Swede preferred. Apply at 649 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be good cook, washer and ironer. Call with references at 1171 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A BABY. Apply at 158 Ashland-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK; REST WAGES paid. 69 North Sheldon-st.

WANTED—A SWEDE, NORWEGIAN, OR GERman girl to do second work and take care of a child. Apply at 949 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL, FOR GENeral housework; German or Norwegian preferred. Inquire at 243 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; small family and good wages. 143 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A NURSE-GIRL, 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD. Apply at 16 Stanton-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small family. Apply Monday afternoon, at 216 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—SMALL TIDY GIRL TO TAKE CARE of children. Apply at 81 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A KITCHEN GIRL; one that understands washing and ironing, at 259 Indiana-av.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL AT 119 SOUTH PARKav., just south of Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 134 Walnut-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT 797 MICHIGAN-AV., one to cook, wash, and iron, the other to do second work and help wash and iron, or else a nurse girl; white or colored girls.

WANTED—GIRL IN SMALL FAMILY TO DO general housework; bring reference. 974 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—A KITCHEN GIRL; ONE WHO CAN cook, and is a good laundress. Apply on Monday at 176 Twenty-third-st.

WANTED—AT 13 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., BETween Madison and Washington, a girl to do second work; none but good ones need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work. Inquire at 324 Superior-st., North Side. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEwork of a small private family; good wages; Irish preferred.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

Business and Traveling Suits---Full Dress and Demi-Toilette.

Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs---Ties and Gloves.

Umbrellas, Jewelry, Boots, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's modes for the coming season, as shown and predicted by the leading houses who supply them with the different costumes especially designed for various occasions, are,

FOR EVERY-DAY WEAR,

while attending to business or traveling, the English morning-jacket or the double-breasted short sack. They are mostly of English fabrics, of silk and wool mixtures or all-wool goods, and are in stripes and plaids, broken-checks, twills, and other quiet, suitable designs. Suits may be from off the same piece throughout, or with coat and waistcoat alike, and trousers different. This is a matter of taste, as either style is considered correct.

The English morning-jacket is a single-breasted garment, buttoning well up on the breast, with the waist of good length; the skirt quite short and cut away below, having flaps at the side of the hips; and may or may not have an outside breast-pocket.

The double-breasted short sack still continues in favor, as, when properly cut, it is a stylish garment, and seems well suited for the purpose for which it was designed. It is cut longer than it was last year, rolls to the lapel, and is fastened by two lower buttons. A little later in the season, it will be worn extensively with white waistcoats, for which it is particularly designed, and most gentlemen realize both the comfort and becomingness of that article of dress. The edges of these coats are merely stitched, while the buttons are either of ebony or ivory to match.

FOR FULL DRESS,

there is the regulation dress-coat, made of black cloth, English or French,—the former having the preference for the present season; it will be of medium length in waist and skirt, falling to within four inches of the knee. The collar should be of cloth, an inch and a half wide, while the lapels roll to within one hole of the bottom. The sleeves are finished with a cuff fastened with two buttons, while plain and ribbed silk breast-facings are worn by young men who are on the qui vive for novelties. These coats are lined with silk or satin, have medium-sized buttons of plain cloth, and the edges are stitched raw.

With this suit "society-men" wear a waistcoat of heavy white silk, white neck-tie, and gloves, with trousers of black English or French doeskin, made either plain, or with a narrow silk braid down the outside-seam. For less dressy occasions; or, where it may be deemed preferable, waistcoats of the same material as the coat, of black embroidered cloth, or of white embroidered Marseilles, may be substituted. There are also shown, for the nice young man who leads the German, a variety of pearl drabs for trousers, which may be worn with coat and gloves to match, on certain occasions. Still, the taste must be exceedingly cultivated, and the style very assured, to admit of this innovation. The young man who entertains the slightest doubt upon the matter had better stick to the regulation suit of undertaker's black, or he will be apt to feel ill at ease and look "shoddy."

THE DOUBLE-BREASTED PRINCE ALBERT FROCK,

of dark blue or black cloth, worn buttoned over a white broadcloth, duck, or Marseilles waistcoat, is the most recherche of toilettes for concerts, receptions, morning weddings, high-teas, evening calls, or the promenade. Pearl gray cassimere trousers, with cravat and gloves in corresponding shade are common ii fant. This dress is also worn at the opera, but is not as distingue as the regulation full-dress, though it may be permitted in Chicago until the new Opera-House is built and "Les Italiennes" becomes a fixed fact of a season's continuance. Then uniform full-dress will probably be exacted from both sexes.

FOR DEMI-TOILETTE,

many adopt the Prince Albert frock, just described; while the Newmarket frock-coat disputes the right to be considered "the thing" with it. The latter is cut single-breasted, of medium length both in waist and skirt, the skirt falling away in front. This is fastened with one button just below the centre of the breast, while the cuffs are ornamented with two buttons. The "coming style," however, is predicted to be the "Lord Stanley" cut, both double and single-breasted, preferably in the latter manner, and worn buttoned. It is much cut away in front, and is considered decidedly dressy.

Trousers of cassimere, of a lighter shade and different pattern from the coat, in small checks, plaids, and fine stripes, are suitable for demi-toilette. They are cut to fall quite easily over the leg, and with a medium spring at bottom. Side-stripes and bands on these are used, but made quite narrow.

Cassimere waistcoats are high in favor among the creme de la creme of fashionable society, while less particular people are satisfied that material the same as the coat may be used. These materials are fine worsted goods, of English and French manufacture, in checks, diagonals, birdseye crepes, and stripes. English Meltons are always in good taste, and extra qualities of silk mixtures with French tricots and piques, are also used, and allow a sufficient variety from which to choose, to suit the most fastidious or peculiar taste.

For business and traveling wear,

SHIRTS

are of linen and percale, in small figures and polka dots. Diagonal stripes, made with plain bosoms and Czar collar attached, are also much affected. The Cheviot is entirely passe; so the young exquisite who visits the rural districts will no longer come under the ban of wearing bed-tick by those unfortunates who are not posted about the idiosyncrasies of fashionable attire. Linen, for full dress is either made perfectly plain, or a very delicate and exquisitely-wrought vine of needlework ornaments the front. Some very elaborate patterns are shown, but the man of good taste will shun them most decidedly. The neatest and latest are merely hem-stitched, and are particularly elegant in full dress.

The old-fashioned turn-down

COLLAR

is staple, while the Cavan with broken points is as popular as ever. English and French designs differ slightly from these, the rolling "Arcadian" being much liked and new. We may mention the narrow "Napier," which is very slightly turned at the corners. Corded-edged collars, with cuffs and and shirt-bosom to match, are also in demand.

THE NEWEST CUFF

is reversible, with broken corners to match the collar, or the points turned squarely back.

IN TIES,

a late style, known as the "Cunarder," in pale shades, seem to take the lead. It is a knot and ends, and may be either worn to show the bosom, or crossed and fastened with a scarf-pin. Very pale blue predominates, and "ghosts of colors" are in favor as much as with the ladies. These all have dots or rings, stripes being quite out of date. The old-fashioned Windsor tie, in dark colors, with large polka spots, still appears; while checks and shepherd's plaids are always worn for certain occasions. The full-dress tie is of finest cambric, either with embroidered ends, or hem-stitched to match the accompanying linen, and may be either straight or with wide ends. Lavender ties are de regle with light trousers.

THE DEMI GLOVE,

for riding and driving, is unsurpassed. For the latter purpose, they are made of very heavy goods, and are stitched instead of being oversewn.

Cartwright & Warner's

UNDERWEAR

is in the best qualities, and appear to be preferred.

UMBRELLAS

are taking the place of canes, especially during the present season, and have straight cinnamon-wood handles, very highly polished, and a silk cover. They come in the finest English goods, and are called the walking-stick umbrella.

IN JEWELRY PROPER,

cameos still seem to take the lead for sleeve-buttons and studs,—the only change being that now they are in colors on a light ground, instead of light cuttings on a dark ground. Something quite new consists of an oblong topaz, mounted with copper and silver-alloyed gold,—the first forming the base, and the second the setting surrounding the stone. These are exquisitely engraved, and cost $65. For full dress, pink coral and solitaire diamonds are the proper thing for young men with plenty of money. With the advent of spring, scarf-pins are going by. Cameos are still the favorite ring, and are also in dark shades on a light ground. Solitaire diamonds for gentlemen have a new setting, designated as the knife-blade; while car-conductors and bar-tenders will be glad to know that clusters are in raised settings, the centre-stone being higher than the rest, and quite isolated by an open work rim of gold from the other stones,—thus making a great deal more show for the money; and, for the first-named gentlemen, will be found more available than ever to use as danger-signals. Lockets are larger, being both round and square,—the latter about an inch in breadth,—and have either a solid gold back, or one of stone, in which the monogram is engraved or cut. Chains in loud, elaborate patterns are offered to the uncultured pavernu; but fob-chains in unique and small designs are preferred by those who are to the manner born. A series of double circlets, curiously cut and linked together, is especially noticeable.

BOOTS

are made with both square and round toes,—the box-toe, however, being less desirable than that known as the New York style, which is soft and round.

ET-CETERAS.

Cabats of Russia leather are fitted up with all requisites; while *lunch-baskets* for gentlemen show a decided predominance of bottles and glasses over plates and forks,—arguing that the male biped is a thirsty rather than hungry animal. Dressing-cases are simply perfect in their fittings, containing all the useful articles for a gentleman's toilette, from a button-hook to a razor, with quite as many minutiæ for the beautifying of his lordship as the most fastidious woman would ask for,—"*poudre pour blaser les ongles*" being included with brushes, etc.

And so we leave the modern Solomon, having given him the latest hints as to properly arraying himself in all his glory.

Information was courteously given us by Messrs. Ely & Co., Brown, Prior & Fisk, and Messrs. Mayo and Jewett, to whom we are indebted.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is at the Gardner House.

C. H. Peck, of Keokuk, is at the Briggs House.

Miss Anna Dickinson is at the Gardner House.

Tom Maguire, of San Francisco, is at the Sherman House.

C. G. Carmichael, of Grinnell, is at the Briggs House.

The Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner House.

The Hon. Henry Strong, of Green Bay, is at the Sherman House.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, will reach this city this morning.

Anna Dickinson lectures to-morrow evening in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. "What's to Hinder."

Gen. William Meyers and Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, will be guests at the Gardner House to-day.

Gen. McDaris, of the French army, was introduced to Mayor Medill yesterday by Col. Fitzgibbon.

The farewell address of Mr. T. M. Van Court, the retiring Superintendent of the Washingtonian Home, will be delivered this evening.

Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Madison, J. M. Hitt and wife, of Grafton, Ill., O. C. Keith, of Oakfield, Iowa, and G. Shaw and wife, of Bristol, R. I., were among yesterday's arrivals at the Orient House.

The Riverside Hotel will be opened early in April by Maj. Fred Harding and George D. Williston. Both have a multitude of friends in this city, and will make theirs a popular house. The whole establishment will be put in elegant condition for summer boarders.

Among the arrivals at Anderson's yesterday were the following: W. W. Wilcox, Connecticut; W. A. Ray, Boston; Mrs. Charles Deane and Miss Lou Deane, wife and daughter of the proprietor of the Peoria House, Peoria.

The Rev. J. W. Cracraft, popular pastor of Oakland Congregational Church, of this city, has received an urgent call from the Congregational Church at Gambier, Ohio. As further inducements they pledge a comfortable house, free of rent, a comfortable salary, and several prominent Episcopalians join in the request, pledging their attendance.

The Materia Medica Society of Chicago held its third annual meeting on Thursday last, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. O. H. Mann, of Evanston; Vice-President, Dr. T. C. Duncan; Secretary, Dr. H. B. Fellows; Board of Censors, Dr. E. A. Ballard, L. H. Holbrook, M. N. Johnson. Dr. Helen J. Underwood, Maria N. Johnson, J. P. Mills, and Mr. Duncan were elected to membership.

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: A. C. McEwen, New York; C. P. Stone, Puget Sound; J. R. Barnard, Lima, N. Y.; E. B. Crawford, Sioux City; J. A. Lyon, New York; C. W. Brewster, California; C. B. Raine, Virginia; E. V. Kemper, New York; B. F. Field, Philadelphia; H. H. Robinson, Des Moines.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House yesterday were the following: M. H. Williams, Dixon; F. T. Bradstreet, Brooklyn; Joseph Bailey, New York; Thomas Steel, Buffalo; J. B. Milliman, Akron, O.; Eugene Shaw, Eau Claire; C. W. Foster, U. S. A.; M. Sellkirk, Cincinnati; John T. Hinds, Boston; D. S. Hanley, U. S. A.

Among the arrivals at the Matteson House yesterday were the following: S. M. Knox, Princeton; J. B. Howard, New York; W. P. Fuller, San Francisco; A. A. Griffiths, Detroit; W. E. Reading, Nova Scotia; C. H. Snow, Boston; A. G. Hartzy, Pittsburgh; A. M. Sutherland, Escanaba; George W. Palmer, Knoxville; J. L. Bubel, Louisville.

Among the arrivals at the Gardner House yesterday were the following: John H. May, Philadelphia; Thomas H. B. Davis, New York; H. C. Cox, Boston; F. E. Woodbridge, Vermont; C. Bellamy, Yokohoma, Japan; H. B. Harrison, Saratoga Springs; W. H. Jordan, New Haven, Conn.; A. G. Cook, Oswego; Charles J. Wickersham, Pittsburgh; G. B. Peck, Brooklyn; E. L. Corthell, Hannibal, Mo.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday were the following: W. K. Morehead, Pittsburgh; G. W. Miller, Norwich, Conn.; W. E. Harvey, St. Louis; H. S. Durand, Racine; E. Murray, Montreal; G. Roeder, New York; J. W. Gillis, Rochester; R. J. Adamson, Cincinnati; F. Wynkoop, Cheyenne; C. H. Dodge, L. M. & M. S. R. R.; J. H. Graves, Buffalo; F. W. Lyman, Milwaukee; Ass Smith, Boston; C. B. L. George, Hamburg; G. Watkinson, New Haven.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The regular annual meeting of Trinity Church Society will be held in the vestry-room to-morrow evening.

The Franklin Society meets at No. 79 West Adams-street to-morrow evening. A full attendance is desired.

On Tuesday afternoon the Directresses of the Orphan Asylum hold their regular monthly meeting at the Asylum.

James McNamara, driver of Engine No. 17, sent his resignation to the Board of Police yesterday, and it was accepted.

George B. Randall, who has been acting driver of Engine No. 9, was appointed a member of the regular fire department yesterday.

The Orpheus Mesmercher gives a reception to their friends this evening in Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets.

Rudolph Wehrli obtained a permit, yesterday, to erect a five-story and basement stone-front building, 40x80 feet, on the lot No. 88 Washington street.

The Mayor, yesterday, revoked the license of Walker Jamison, of No. 988 State street, whose saloon was said to be a resort of bad characters.

The regular monthly meeting of the Caledonian Club will be held next Tuesday evening in the basement of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets.

The Haymakers will give one of their concerts in the Union Park Congregational Church next Thursday evening, the proceeds to be used toward improving the grounds of the Chicago University.

In order to suppress the practice of fast driving on the boulevards, the South Park Commissions have instructed Capt. Berry to put on an additional police force, and vigorously enforce the regulation.

The annual lecture before the Students' Association of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest will be delivered by the Rev. R. C. Matthews, D. D., of Monmouth, Ill., on Tuesday evening next, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street.

Interesting case in telegraph liability: Party approaching city from Milwaukee telegraphs liveryman "Send nice carriage to depot." Arrives and finds nine carriages in waiting. Lay-out for first-class funeral. Only one man to it de. Twenty-seven dollars to be paid by somebody.

The Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home met at the residence of Col. James, No. 439 Michigan avenue, yesterday afternoon, and adopted the amendments to the charter suggested by the Relief and Aid Society. These have been published in full in all the city papers.

At noon yesterday, the scow Bloom, of Whitehall, with a full cargo of cordwood on board, collided with Clark-street bridge. She was being towed in by the tug Ben Drake, and as she approached the bridge one of the ropes slipped. The scow lost the upper part of her main-mast, and was otherwise damaged to the extent of $200. The bridge was not injured.

The annual reunion of the Baptist churches of this city, under direction of the "Chicago Baptist Union," will be held at the Second Baptist Church, corner Morgan and Monroe streets, next Tuesday evening. There will be a social gathering at 7 o'clock, and, the annual supper, prepared by Mr. Eckardt, will occur at 8 o'clock. On the programme for the evening are the names of the Rev. Drs. Burroughs and Northrup, Presidents of the Chicago University and Theological Seminary; the Rev. Dr. Smith, editor of the *Standard*; the Hon. S. Hoard; Prof. G. W. Blish, and others. The Light Guard Band is to furnish music for the occasion, which gives promise of being generally attended and enjoyable. The number of tickets is necessarily limited, and a few can yet be obtained at the Bible and Publication Society store, No. 408 Wabash avenue.

THE EXPOSITION.

A Sufficient Amount of Stock Subscribed to Complete the Organization of the Association---The Matter of Location — Yesterday's Subscriptions.

A meeting of the temporary directors and members of the sub-committee of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago, was held yesterday afternoon, in Room 11, *Staats Zeitung* Building. Present: Messrs. Whittle, Harvey, Hesing, Palmer, Crane, Bishop, Pierce, Rosenburg, and Honore. A. C. Hesing in the chair.

Mr. Crane, from the Committee on Location, reported that they had called on Mr. Hoyne, and found that gentleman heartily in favor of a permanent location on the lake front. It was thought, after further conversation with him, that the city had not the power to grant the right to erect a permanent building there, but could only erect it by making it a city enterprise, furnishing the money itself, and securing a permit from the Board of Public Works.

Messrs. Hesing, Crane, and Harvey were appointed a committee to confer with the Mayor and Corporation Counsel Tuley regarding the power of the city to grant the right to erect a permanent building on the lake front. The committee will call on the Mayor to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Secretary reported that a sufficient amount of stock ($105,000) had been subscribed, to complete the organization of the association.

The meeting of the temporary directors was then adjourned, and a meeting of the Commissioners, who were empowered by the act of incorporation to form the Inter-State Association, was organized. The Commissioners are W. K. Nixon, A. E. Bishop, Jacob Rosenburg, N. S. Bouton, J. D. Harvey, D. W. Whittle, and A. C. Hesing. Mr. Hesing was chosen Chairman and Major Whittle, Secretary.

A meeting of the stockholders was called for Thursday, April 10, at 3 o'clock, in the Council Chamber, in the City Hall.

Subscriptions to Exposition stock were yesterday received as follows:

Names.	*Shares.*	*Names.*	*Shares.*
M. Greenebaum & Co..	2	Platt, Thorn & Maynard	3
Vant, Cook & Co.....	2	F. Kerneweine.....	2
Ford W. Peck.....	1	W. E. Stockton.....	1
J. Corry.....	1	Warder, Mitchell & Co.	5
Gammon & Darring....	1	W. H. Banks & Co.....	1
J. D. Baster & Co.....	3	Frank Bros.....	1
Phil Conley.....	1	S. D. Bailey.....	1
J. S. Kirk & Co.....	1	Anderson's Europ. Hot'l	3
Critchell & Ford.....	1	Wm. Blair & Co.....	5
Hibbard & Spencer....	1	J. D. Harvey.....	1
Markley, Alling & Co..	3	Seeburger & Brokaw....	3
Brintnall, Terry & Balden.....	2	Miller Bros. & Keep....	2
R. T. Crane.....	215	Larrabee & North.....	1
Mechanics' National Bank.....	10	City National Bank.....	5
Hibernia Bank.....	1	Germania Bank.....	1
C. F. Gray.....	1	Second National Bank..	1
J. W. Carrington.....	1	O. A. Bogen.....	1
		C. G. Adams.....	1

The Suggestions of What May Surround Us.

It is a peculiarity of the men and women of this great nineteenth century to be influenced more or less by what may surround them. The verity of this saying may be proved by a visit to the well-known decorating house of Mr. J. J. McGrath, Nos. 174 and 176 State street, where all the varieties of paper hangings can be found, suited to drawing-room, dining-room, library, reception-room, etc. Whatever, in any case, is in ill-proportion or wanting in grace will produce an unpleasant effect upon the mind, and clash with all keen sense of right. A true artist will never paint a picture without first becoming a close student, and understanding well the scene or subject which he attempts to produce. It is equally true of this famous house, where no pains are spared to carry out the designs of the best artists in the world, and simply by the aid of paper.

Personal---Boots and Shoes.

Mr. R. A. Burke, having returned from the East, informs his many friends in the city and country that he has identified his interest with the retail boot and shoe house of Robert Thiem & Co., No. 74 East Madison street, near McVicker's Theatre, where he will be happy to see them, and where he will embrace the opportunity to show the largest assortment in latest styles and best qualities of boots and shoes in the market. Mr. Burke flatters himself that, through his long experience, he has become fully acquainted with the wants of the people in this line, and as his house has only connections with the leading manufacturers he can warrant satisfaction in every instance.

Dissolution of Firm.

The popular West Side jewelry firm of Goodrich & Kirby have lately been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Kirby retiring. The business will be continued at the old stand, corner of Green and West Madison streets, by the succeeding partner, Mr. E. T. Goodrich, who has always been so favorably known in connection with the late firm. With close attention to business, fair dealing, and low prices, this gentleman anticipates not only a continued patronage from the customers of the old firm, but hopes to gain many new friends during the busy season which is now on hand, and promises to keep up even a more complete stock of fine jewelry, diamonds, watches, etc., than heretofore.

Washington Heights.

The April number of the *Land-Owner* has a fine bird's-eye view of Morgan Park, Washington Heights. The Blue Island Land and Building Company, Room No. 11 Chamber of Commerce, George B. Clarke, Agent, is the owner of this beautiful suburb. Those wishing to obtain information of this property can get a copy of the *Land-Owner*, free of charge, by calling at the office of the Company, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce. Speculators and others wishing to purchase entire blocks will find it to their advantage to call on the agent of the Company, Col. George B. Clarke.

Practical Chemistry.

Baron Liebig has received an imperial diploma from Russia for his practical applications of chemistry. We observe that the well-known statement of this distinguished chemist and philanthropist, that superfine wheat flour is increased 10 per cent and upward by the use of Buckwheat yeast powder, is receiving ample demonstration in the enhanced healthfulness of invalids and children who use food made with this preparation instead of the common kinds of "baking powder."

Removal.

Mr. A. A. Wiswall, of boot and shoe notoriety, is back again in the burnt district, and has opened at No. 76 State street (nearly opposite Field & Leiter's new store), one of the most complete stocks of boots and shoes to be found in the city. All his old patrons who became separated by the fire, and the public generally, are invited to favor him with a call. His reputation for fair and square dealing is a sufficient guarantee that all goods purchased from him will prove as represented.

The Proper Place.

The proper place for you to select your paper-hangings, decorations, bedding, and goods which appertain to refurnishing your halls and homes, is unquestionably Hilgar, Jenkins & Faxon's, No. 197 State street. They are now prepared to exhibit to old and new customers one of the most complete assortments of goods in their line which can be found this side of New York. Their prices have always been popular, and are now made to suit the times.

A First-Class Furniture House.

Since the well-known firm of Colby & Wirts, Nos. 292 and 294 State street, have abandoned the auction branch of their business, and gone in the regular furniture trade, they rank among the first-class houses, and keep as large an assortment of goods as any house in the city. This firm make a specialty of upholstered work, which they get up for their customers, and at prices that can but satisfy any reasonable person.

B. A. Edwards & Co.,

Proprietors of Wheeler's Novelty Carpet Beater, Nos. 253 and 255 South Canal street, commenced business on Thursday last. The leading carpet houses were represented, also several other firms. After a thorough test they all pronounced it a magnificent success. Parties interested in house-cleaning should call and satisfy themselves that this is the most thorough system.

Gentlemen's Collars.

The rapid and extraordinarily large sales that have attended the introduction of the Elmwood and Warwick collars are a token of the universal approval which they have met with the consumers. These true critics can appreciate a good article, which they have found in these goods.

Visit the Palace.

At Boehl's Human Hair Palace are made some of the handsomest hair switches, curls, and braids in the city. He keeps a large and fashionable stock second to none. Visit the Palace, at No. 94 Twenty-second-st.

Joy to the Female Heart.

The display of hair goods to be found at Boehl's Human Hair Palace will do a lady's soul good. It is claimed that this is the only place in the city where genuine French hair can be found.

For Bathing Infants,

Burnett's Kallisios is soothing and cooling.

THE TRAGEDIES OF A WEEK.

Condition of Rosenberg, Anderson, and Scott.

Probability that the Two Last Named Will Die---What the Useless Detectives Are Not Doing.

In this city at the present time there are three men lying at the point of death from violence. This is a sad commentary on the efficacy of a recent execution to check the deliberate and unnecessary use of murderous weapons in the community. Rosenberg, the man who was knocked down in the St. James Hotel by a watchman, and had his head injured by coming in contact with the edge of a pail, is said to be in a very dangerous condition. His friends state that he is unable to eat, drink, or sleep, and that he remains half unconscious all the time. A reporter endeavored to gain access to his chamber, yesterday, but he was refused admittance, ostensibly on the order of the attending physician. Subsequently a commanding officer in the Police Department was heard to remark that Rosenberg's friends were circulating all sorts of rumors to make his injuries appear worse than they really are, and that it was their intention to sue Obadiah Jackson, proprietor of the hotel in which he was hurt, for damages. The general impression is, that Rosenberg is in anything but a precarious condition, but we give his friends the benefit of the statement that he is dying, if any benefit can be derived from it.

DANIEL ANDERSON,

the young Swede who was found in a barn under circumstances which have been fully detailed already, remains in the same condition noted yesterday. He can neither move nor speak. There are no new developments concerning his wounding, and it is still an open question whether he was kicked by a horse or attacked by murderously-inclined persons, as he claimed. The police authorities appear to have given the case up as a hopeless job, just as they did the Kennelly murder on West Kinzie street, and the Goetz murder in Bridgeport. The public are not obliged to believe a detective when he says a man was kicked to death, unless he can prove it beyond a logical doubt. The detectives detailed in the Anderson matter have not proved their theory yet. Anderson's physicians entertain hopes of his recovery, there being no present indications of delirium or inflammation. The Rosenberg and Anderson cases, however, have lost most of their interest since

THE SHOOTING OF SCOTT,

which occurred at an early hour Friday evening. The victim lies at his residence, No. 278 South Clinton street, in a state bordering on death. He has not spoken intelligibly since making the statement published in the morning papers yesterday. It is not believed that he can recover, as the ball from Scanlon's pistol cut some of his intestines and lodged in a place where it cannot be found. For some unexplained reason the police at the Madison Street Station entertain a very poor opinion of Scott and his family. To a certain extent they justify Scanlon in shooting him, as they say he was anything but an honest and respectable member of society. Since Scanlon disappeared nothing has been seen or heard of him. His relatives assert that they know nothing of him. Sergeant O'Donnell, who has always been untiring in his efforts to bring criminals to justice, started after him as soon as he was informed of the shooting, and even he has not been heard from since. It is, consequently, supposed that he has gained some clue to Scanlon's hiding-place. The statement in one of last evening's papers that Scott was dead and that Scanlon had given himself up was incorrect. The rumor originated with an offensive little boy employed by the *Mail*, who is allowed to tamper with the telegraph instrument at the Madison Street Station.

OBITUARY.

Those who remain of the earliest settlers of our city, especially the members of the first organization of Baptists, will remember John Burgess, and Janet, his wife. About twenty years ago they removed to Baton Rouge, La., on account of her feeble health, where he died as he had lived, an earnest witness for his Master, and yesterday she was buried at Norwood, in this county. Those who had the good fortune to know Mrs. Burgess will drop a tear to her memory, and her shining graces will live in their hearts while time lasts. She had no enemies, and it was her delight to point sinsick souls to the Great Physician in whom alone her life was centered. In prayer and conference meetings none seemed to get nearer the Throne, and her daily life partook of the same character. To be tempted or afflicted, perfect resign ation reigned supreme, and it mattered not what happened, she saw a Providence in everything. Hers was a life of pure disinterestedness, and although not blessed with this world's goods, in her last days, still it was in her great heart to do what she could, and as an evidence send the Treasurer of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church 5 cents at the time it was dedicated. Surely, such sweetness of disposition and love of the beautiful is seldom seen, and the last words to her beloved daughter,—"My peace I leave with you"—speak to us who are left in language that cannot be misunderstood as to her present happiness. We who are left will see her cheerful face no more, nor hear her fifty-seven words, but let us take her life for a model, and we will soon be where she is throughout eternity. J. K. B.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1873.

To Lumber Dealers.

I wish to exchange a piano for lumber. Being with the largest piano house in Chicago, I can give the purchaser a selection from a large stock. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

—India shawls are all the rage—at least among the fortunate few who can afford them. The more green there is in an India, and the lighter it is, say those who profess to know, the more valuable is the article.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Chicago Lodge No. 437 A. F. and A. M., Tuesday evening, April 1, at Oriental Hall, LaSalle-st. Members will not fail to attend. Business of importance and work on F. C. degree. By order of W. M.

SAM. SEELEMAN, Sec'y.

Masonic.

St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T. Stated conclave Wednesday evening, April 2, at 7½ o'clock. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T.—Special conclave Monday evening, March 31, at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C. GEO. F. SINCLAIR, Recorder.

Plasterers.

The regular monthly meeting of the United Order American Plasterers, Garden City Lodge, will be held in their hall, Rice's Block, Dearborn-st., at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday evening, April 1, 1873. Members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN NROB, President.

Lumber Inspectors.

There will be a meeting of the Lumber Inspectors and Measurers' Union held at Room 19, No. 126 South Water-st., on Wednesday evening, April 2, 1873, at 7:30 p. m., sharp. By order of the President.

JNO. DOUGLAS, Sec.

A. P. A.

A special meeting of Garden City Lodge No. 7, American Protestant Association, will be held at 14 Clark-st., on Monday, at 7½ p. m.; and, as there is business all the members are requested in, they are notified to attend. By order of the W. M.

S. SHERRAR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

GREAT SACRIFICE!

MONDAY, MARCH 31, at 3 p. m., we will sell, to close partnership, a

STEAM CANAL BOAT,

Double engines, two wheels, etc., at Indiana-st. Bridge, North Branch.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auc'rs,
138 East Madison-st.

BRUSH, SON & CO.

Will sell for HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st., Tuesday, April 1, at 9:30 a. m., the premises 137 North Halsted-st., at eight-room dwelling house.

For particulars inquire of HAVENS & CO.

BRUSH, SON & CO.

Will sell for HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st., on Wednesday, April 2, at 10 a. m., dry goods, clothing, cutlery, and fancy goods.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Contents of two houses at auction in store 393 State-st., Orient Hall, removed there for convenience of sale, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, at 10 a. m., Parlor Suits, Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Brussels Carpets, Marble-Top Centre Tables, French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Mattresses, Beds and Bedding, China, Crockery, Stoves, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auc'rs,
138 East Madison-st.

BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Will sell for
HAVENS & CO., 63 South Canal-st.,
Saturday, April 5, at 9½ a. m., a large lot of first-class furniture, Brussels carpets, marble-top chamber sets, parlor suits, ex-D tables, bedsteads, bureaus, mattresses, bedding, etc., etc.

WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY OR RENT.

Dock and ground for a lumber yard. Apply to
HATCH, HOLBROOK & CO.,
265 Archer-av.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

DRY GOODS,

Notions, &c.,
Hats and Caps,
Shawls,
Honey-Comb Quilts.

Full line of Hosiery, including
GENTS' BRITISH HOSE,
and, at 11 o'clock, a line of
Brussels, Ingrain, Venetian, and Rug Carpets,

at Auction on Tuesday, April 1, at 9½ a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

MEN'S, BOYS', & YOUTHS'

Leather & Serge Wear

Of all Kinds and Varieties.

Women's, Misses' & Children's

Spring Wear, a Full Line,

AT AUCTION,

By Catalogue, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 9 1-2 a. m.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE,

ELEGANT FURNITURE,

No. 186 South Sangamon-st.,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

AT AUCTION.

On Monday Morning, March 31, at 10 o'clock, entire furniture of a Sangamon-st. residence—Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, English Body Brussels Carpets, Mattresses, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c., &c. Also, a splendid Chickering Octave Piano and Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

BANKRUPT STOCK!

AT AUCTION,

on THURSDAY MORNING, April 3, at 10 o'clock, at our salesroom, 87 Market-st., consisting of

Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats and Caps, Cloths and Piece Goods, Umbrellas, Satchels, &c.

By order of George W. Campbell, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday, the 18th day of June, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said Company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the Trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,200,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate sale. It is a large portion of the property lying in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the Association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing 7 per cent interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the Company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE, CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of 10 per cent on their bids, the balance of the purchase to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made and delivered.

MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. REGONES,
GEORGE WATSON,
Trustees.

Chicago, March 19, 1873.
H. B. BOARD, Secretary.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room 34, No. 173 La Salle-st

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

LARGE SALE OF

CONDEMNED HOUSES

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, April 1, at 10 a. m., on the premises. The houses on Block bounded by Carroll, Wayman, Union, and Desplaines-sts.

☞ The buildings must be removed at once, as the property is to be used for railway purposes. Terms cash. Sale peremptory. By

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY'S SALE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

Wednesday morning, April 2, at 9½ o'clock. Full assortment fresh goods, just arrived, will be offered.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF

Household Goods, &c.,

Saturday, April 5, at 9½ o'clock. Very large lot second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

8 Crates W. G. Crockery,
5 Casks C. C. Ware,

At auction, in open lots, to the trade, SATURDAY, April 5, 1873, at 11 o'clock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 81 and 83 South Canal-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS' & CO.,

Carriages, Phaetons, Top & Open Buggies, and Harness,

By auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 2, at 10 a. m., at Exchange, 27, 29, 31, and 33 West Washington-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE RETAIL STOCK

OF

Dry Goods, Clothing, Cassimeres, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Straw Goods, Boots and Shoes, Yankee Notions, etc.,

By auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, at 9½ a. m., at salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HODGES & CO.

ELEGANT FURNITURE

AT AUCTION,

OF THE LARGE MARBLE-FRONT,

No. 78 Robey-st.,

Monday Morning, March 31, at 10 a. m.,

Consisting of 1 Elegant Parlor Suit, 1 fine 7-octave Piano, Fine Oil Paintings, Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets, four Marble-top Chamber Sets, Dining and Hall; also, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, China, &c., &c., in fact everything usually kept in a first-class residence; cost over five thousand dollars.

D. LONG, Salesman.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION

The entire contents, on TUESDAY, April 1, at 10 a. m., on the corner of Fulton and Peoria-sts., No. 58, one block north of Randolph-st., fine

Parlor and Marble-Top Chamber Sets,

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

Brussels, 3-Ply, and